

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



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Baltimore, Md.,
OCTOBER 30, 1919

AN ORGANIZED MINORITY MAY DESTROY AN UNORGANIZED MAJORITY

In Russia there are about 180,000,000 people, but less than 10 per cent of them, so it is said, were in any way identified actively or passively with the Bolshevikistic campaign which brought chaos to that country. Ten per cent of the population, or less, was organized and mobilized as against 90 per cent unorganized and without leadership. The result is just what will always happen when an organized minority of even 10 per cent, aggressively and vigorously led, can dominate 90 per cent unorganized to their destruction. This is true in politics as in war. An organized army of 100,000 can easily rout and completely destroy an unorganized body of 1,000,000 unequipped and untrained.

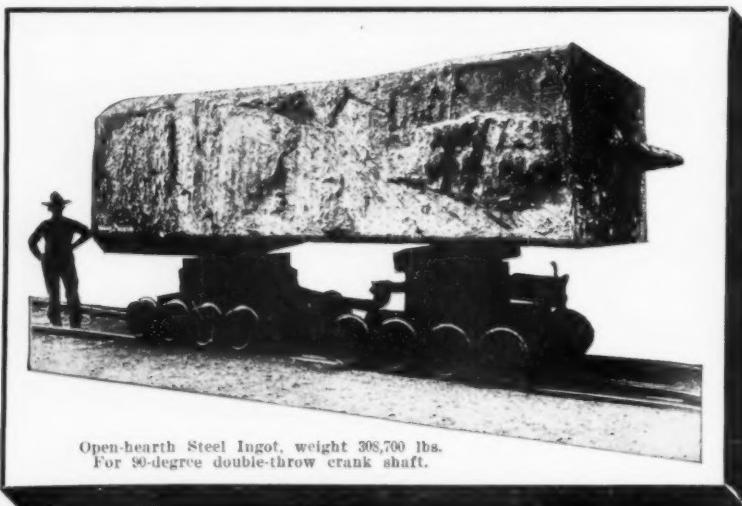
There are more than 40,000,000 people in the United States engaged in gainful occupation. It is estimated by labor union people that there are 3,000,000 members of labor organizations. Secretary of Labor Wilson stated some time ago that while there are 13,000,000 people in this country eligible for membership in the American Federation of Labor, 10,000,000 of them are still not organized as members. These 3,000,000 organized union men compacted together into a solid body under the leadership of the aggressive radicals of today will endanger and possibly destroy the freedom of more than 37,000,000 laboring people of other kinds and of others not members of labor unions, unless these non-union people promptly and aggressively make ready to protect themselves. It would be unspeakable folly for this unorganized mass to believe in its own safety by reason of its numbers. Against a force of 3,000,000 organized union labor men the 37,000,000 of unorganized workers will be helpless, so long as they are not united in any cohesive power for protecting themselves against this minority.

Russia's experience should warn us of the danger of remaining asleep while an aggressive minority digs at the foundation of our national life. It behooves non-union people in every walk of life, men who value their own independence and the independence of the nation, to be alert to these conditions, and in advance to formulate their plans to see that a small minority led by the rankest radicals of the age shall not ruin America, in order to rule over this wreck and glory in the opportunity of looting it, as Lenin and Trotsky and their followers have done in Russia.

Our safety is not in numbers, but in organization and in an awakened consciousness of the situation, and a grim determination that radicalism and the politics which toaded to radicalism shall not sacrifice the people of this country and its existence as a republic, at the behest of this small minority, dominated to a large extent by Anarchists, Socialists and Bolsheviks.

It is time for Americans to wake up and protect themselves and America.

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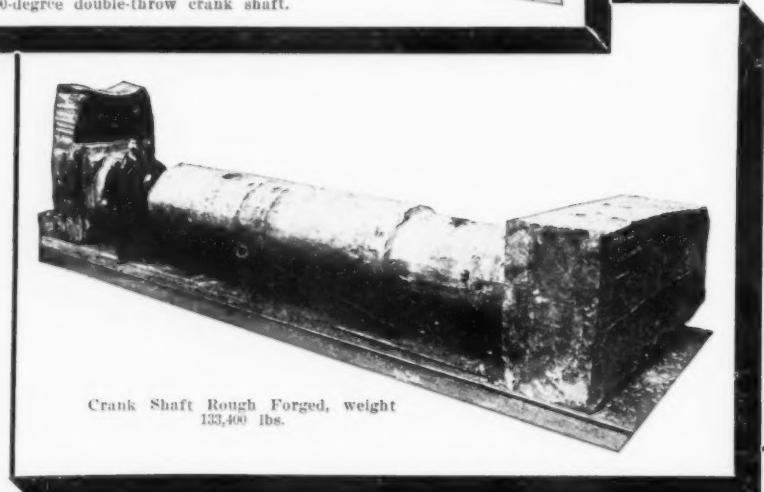
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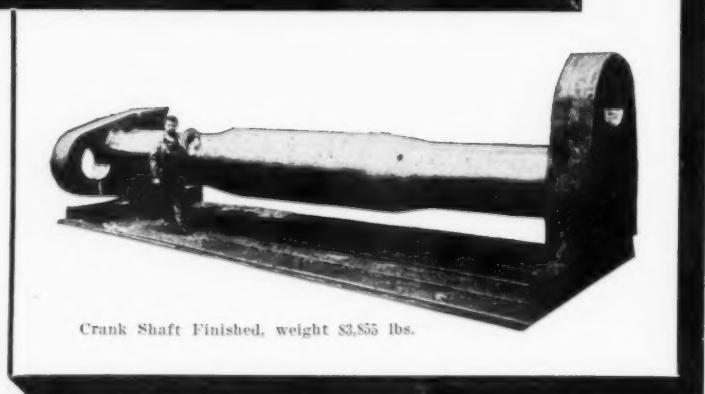
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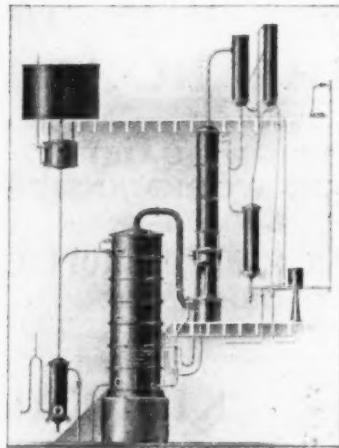
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WHICH?

ARE we ready to change the name of America to Sam-gompera or Fostera?

NEW BIRTH OF BACKBONE.

IN 1916 four revolutionists threatened this country and the Government cringingly submitted and then "gold-penned" each of the revolutionists, but since then the American people have had a new birth of backbone, and it is growing very strong and stiff. Revolutionists who now threaten this Government should take heed.

ONE REASON FOR THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

THE recent correspondence between Mr. L. M. Williams, a Richmond banker, and Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in which Mr. Williams called attention to the fact that riveters, white and black, working on Government ships at Newport News were getting \$29 a day, has attracted very wide discussion throughout the country as typical of the wild waste of the people's money by the National Government. Among the letters received is one from Corinth, Miss., in which the following statements are made:

"I have read with much interest your correspondence with Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, as I am vitally interested in the labor situation in Eastern Virginia, being interested in several industries in that section which require a large amount of labor. Our plants have been practically shut down for the past two years on account of our inability to meet Government competition in wages. Negroes, whom we hired prior to the war for \$12.50 per week, secured positions at Cape Henry on Government work paying them \$60 per week.

"The effect of this wild extravagance is two-fold, as it is a waste of the Government's money and at the same time forces the manufacturers and producers of every kind to increase their wage scale, which necessarily increases the high cost of living.

"I shall indulge the hope that other influential men will take the steps that you have and if possible awaken Washington to the true situation."

WHAT THE PRESIDENT AND EVERY GOVERNOR SHOULD SAY.

"EVERY man who is now willingly idle, every man who seeks to lessen his efficiency or that of others, every man who is not now doing his utmost to increase production is a slacker in the greatest warfare of history; a war to save the world from anarchy and poverty and starvation; a war to save civilization from barbarism.

"The man who is a slacker and non-producer at such an hour as this is helping to starve women and helpless babies.

"But sinful as is the man who is now a non-producer, infinitely worse is the man who adds to his own sin of idleness the crime of trying by force to keep others from work. He is a double criminal. Whatever right a man may have had in the past to quit work, surely in this awful day of world-chaos no man has any more moral right to be idle than able-bodied men had to be slackers and cowards when the nation called them to its colors. Moreover, when he seeks to maltreat others who wish to work he becomes more despicable than the deserter or the traitor. The latter was a traitor to his country, while the man who adds to his own idleness this other crime, is not merely a traitor to his own country, but he is a traitor to all civilization.

"Therefore, we hereby reaffirm our oath of office and will give protection to every man who desires to work, and will suppress every sign of lawlessness if it takes the entire army of the United States and every volunteer who might be called into service.

"No man shall by threats or intimidation be kept from work, and every man who is guilty of such intimidation will be treated as a criminal and to this there will be no exception. No supposed political influence, no appeal to the labor spirit, will save the guilty ones from punishment; law and order shall be maintained."

If this word should go forth in vigorous language that carried conviction—and their oath of office demands the suppression of lawlessness—there would be no trouble in running our railroads and coal mines and factories, for in America there are millions of men in unions and out of unions, who recognize their responsibility to this country and to the world, who, if assured of full protection, would eagerly embrace the opportunity to work and keep on working. They are to the idlers as the true soldier is to the coward and slacker.

Will the President and the Governors and all municipal authorities take this stand? If so, they will save our country from the troubles that threaten.

Universal Commendation of Judge Gary's Stand for Americanism

At the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute on Friday there was enthusiastic commendation of Judge Gary's stand for Americanism and the right of free men to work in the open shop.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Jos. G. Butler was unanimously adopted with great enthusiasm:

"Whereas, Elbert H. Gary, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, has rendered to the American people and the American iron and steel industries a service of inestimable value by his course as a representative of the public in the industrial conference at Washington; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Iron and Steel Institute, assembled in its semi-annual meeting, hereby records its unqualified approval of Mr. Gary's firm stand against any infringement of the rights of the individual in labor or in business, rights fundamental to American industrial supremacy, as well as to American liberty; that it admired the vision and courage enabling him to discern and effectively oppose the radicalism injected into trade unionism by unscrupulous leaders, an element especially dangerous under present conditions, when world-wide unrest has created an opportunity for agitation aimed at the perpetuity of institutions under which our country has achieved its strength and our industries attained their efficiency and prosperity."

In response to this resolution Judge Gary, with great feeling, said:

"Gentlemen, I thank you. I would be less than fair and less than sincere if, in this connection, I failed to emphasize the thought that while circumstances have happened to place me in a position which has centered your thoughts and your words of approval upon me, yet there is not much strength in anyone who happens to be prominently connected with or the leader of a movement unless he has the necessary support. And, therefore, I want to share the very generous confidence which you have expressed in words with large numbers of others.

"I would like to say that from the outset the positions which have been taken by your president, as expressed in words, has been without exception approved by the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, by its board of directors, by its stockholders, as stated in many letters and telegrams which have been received; by the board of directors of this splendid institution, of which we are all proud; by the iron and steel industry generally; of the United States and Canada, by thousands upon

thousands of individuals, chambers of commerce, associations and organizations, including farmers' institutions, scattered all over this country, from North to South and East to West; and, I am glad to say, by the intelligent, influential, splendid press of this country.

"And so you and I, all of us, cheerfully, emphatically extend the sentiments of the resolution which has been passed to all these groups of individuals to whom I have referred."

Immediately upon receipt of a telegram from our correspondent giving the resolution by Mr. Butler and Judge Gary's reply, the following telegram was sent to Mr. Butler:

"Baltimore, Md., October 24, 1919.
"Joseph G. Butler, Jr.,

"Care of American Iron and Steel Institute,
"Commodore Hotel, New York, N. Y.

"Please accept my hearty congratulations on the resolution which you offered in the meeting today upholding Judge Gary's patriotic position for the salvation of America from damnation under a power which, if permitted to have its way, would be more despotic than Germany itself. Radicalism rampant is misleading the laboring men of the country, and it was fortunate that when this issue had to be met the nation had in Judge Gary a man of farseeing vision and with a backbone equal to the occasion which enabled him to stand for the right and to awaken American people to the dangers of unrestrained radicalism. When I remember how you and Judge Gary and others at every one of the Gary dinners gave 10 times as much discussion to how to benefit the laboring man as was given to any other phase of the iron and steel industry, I can only regret that every address made at those dinners could not have been spread broadcast throughout America. I never heard higher ethics from the pulpit than I heard from you and others at the Gary dinners in discussing the labor question and the insistent demand that was made for doing everything in the power of the steel men to protect the laboring man and to maintain his wages. In those stormy days of 1907 Judge Gary stemmed the stress of the panic and saved the iron and steel trade from overwhelming disaster by his wise counsel, his farseeing wisdom and his harmonizing power. What he then did for the iron and steel industry he has now on a still broader scale done for the saving of American liberty and for the betterment of the labor men themselves, who will yet come to realize that had radicalism been permitted to rule it would eventually have utterly ruined them as well as the country."

"RICHARD H. EDMONDS."

America Is Another Name for Individual Ambition and Success

IT is a wise nation that knows why it is prosperous.

Don Seitz, manager of the New York World, was once asked to explain why his paper was gaining circulation. "If any man in the world," he answered, "knew what made circulation, all he would have to do would be to sit in his yacht in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and the publishers of the world would flock to him at a million dollars an interview."

Merely to be prosperous is not the great glory of America, even economically. There have been nations before that were rich, dominant cities of palaces, into which flowed the gold and silver of the world. Since time began they have risen and fallen, many so long ago that the graven lines on the supposedly imperishable memorials of their grandeur have rotted with the granite into nothingness.

Wisdom and energy and work builded the structures, but each in turn collapsed under the withering blight of time. The heirs of power were not able to "carry on." The creators of empire were able to raise their monuments of glory, but they were unable to build into the stature of their successors the invisible and intangible something which men call character.

They created nations, but they gave them no soul.

There is no man who can tell why America is what America is. But there are ten thousand men who can identify unerringly certain phases of national character which have made possible the miracle on this continent, and there are ten times ten thousand who know absolutely that America, lacking certain industrial institutions which have flourished in Europe, has literally shot forward and ahead of the Old World.

It is worth the time of any American to try to find out for himself what is the spine of America, lest unwittingly he take part in crushing a vertebra while under the impression that he is engaged only in excising a boil.

Great Britain is a citadel of trades-unionism. It has become there a giant which thrusts its hand into the very halls of Parliament, cuts off the freedom of decision and threatens government itself.

The labor leaders there will say that great triumphs have been won by organized labor, that it is the wage-earner's fountain of prosperity, and that by it only can the man who sweats obtain an honest wage for an honest day of labor.

Well, on the railroads of Great Britain skilled engineers and other classes of labor are receiving as little as 66 shillings a week, including the war bonus, and prices in England are higher than they are in the United States.

When the question of a railroad strike in England was under discussion, before the strike, the unions were demanding these wages: For drivers and motormen, 12 shillings per day; for firemen, 9 shillings 6d. per day. A day is eight hours. And the Government was announcing, as a great concession, that "the minimum wage for the lowest paid labor shall be 2 pounds a week."

Two pounds a week is \$9.75 in American money. Sixty-six shillings a week is \$15.84 in American dollars, when exchange is normal, and it is far below normal now.

That is the kind of wage the most highly organized trades-unionist country in the world has been fighting for in Great Britain. That is the kind of labor poverty that forced Lloyd

George to say that you can't make a first-class nation out of a second-class people.

We would not go so far as to say that trades-unionism is responsible for the literally frightful condition of labor in England before the war, and its admittedly poor condition now in comparison with American labor, but we do say that Judge Gary's claim "that 85 per cent of the workmen of America are unorganized," against an almost 100 per cent organization in England, is close to the absolute fact—and what the comparative wages are all men can find out.

Why have laborers flocked from union-ridden Europe to America? The lure of the higher wage is the answer—the bigger wage in unorganized America.

America is another name for ambition. America is the antithesis of mediocrity. It is the land of yearnings, the miracle-abounding land where the pauper of yesterday is the Croesus of tomorrow.

The land of opportunity? Yes. And of opportunity for what? To be tied down to the humdrum level of a dictated wage, to tread an endless mill by rote, to revel in the maximum wage for the minimum labor, under the protection of a stupid leadership which acknowledges the truth of no philosophy except that found in the killing of the golden goose?

Not that, but the opportunity for surging blood, for efficiency, for hard work, for energy and determination to win its way up from a lathe to a desk in the main office—that is what the American opportunity is, and trades-unionism, as the leaders would have it, is death to that opportunity, a murderous poison that is slow death.

No man knows what makes circulation for a newspaper, but everybody knows that the balances of business prosperity are delicately hung. The laws controlling it are as immutable as gravity itself. The cost end of the lever cannot be loaded with lead and the balance preserved. There is a Verdun line beyond which "You Shall Not Pass" without everlasting ruin. That is the law of fact, and there is no labor union and no Congress and no human authority of any kind that can annul it.

Collective bargaining and the other formulas of propaganda have their purpose. They are the skirmish battle cries. But what the union leaders are driving at, their final purpose is a condition of affairs where every working man in America has a part of his wage held out every Saturday night by his employer and sent by him, in bulk, to labor leaders who are irresponsible in law and in fact. A tax on every hour of labor in the United States, a toll on the wages of an empire, to be sent to a central organization at the capital; an imperium in imperio that would hold the outward and visible empire in the hollow of its hand and spread the dark shadow of its dictatorship over every industry and every home. That is what the union labor leaders who prate of collective bargaining want. That is why Mr. Plumb, attorney for the railroad brotherhoods, has approached the leaders of the farmers' organizations in Washington with a proposal that they join hands with union

labor and control the country. If they can get the railroads first, they can get everything thereafter.

They can get everything, that is, of a material nature, such as the railroads, the mines, the oil wells, the factories, the means of production, but what they cannot get is genius, talent, devotion to service, energy, the supreme capacity that is engendered only in the hearts and souls of men who have something to win from their labor, who hitch their wagons to the stars, the supreme capacity that levels mountains, taps the reservoirs of nature, gives us railroads, airships, telephones and all that brain, not muscle, has evolved.

Trades-unionism never gave an advancing civilization to the world. It is, after all, a parasite that attaches itself to attained success. It thrives only on the victories of other institutions.

What, then, is there in America that has made it different from other nations, and what can keep America from that dreary precipice over which have pitched in succession so many other civilizations, dynasties and systems of social order?

Freedom! Political freedom and economic freedom. The freedom of a man to earn his living where he pleases, when he pleases and how he pleases, so long as he comports himself decently and honestly. Freedom of men to be enterprising without the paternalistic interference of the Government, freedom to be great, freedom to be successful, freedom to be a hard worker, freedom to advance, freedom to be one of the countless miracles in achievement that have made and will continue to make America what it is.

These aliens who come to us have nothing to offer in the way of a new governmental system that is attractive. They come from the spawning places of ruin and the morasses of poverty to preach a gospel of desperation to a people bred in a purer air. They offer violence for peace, sullen laziness as a substitute for the efficiency in production which has made this country the envy of the world. They bring, in fact, a gold brick which does not even glitter to men whose eyes see straight. They have scattered poison among the ignorant and have invoked the spirit of unrest wherever possible. They have threatened and they do threaten to destroy the whole American fabric of life, so great is their virulence.

But they cannot destroy America, for there is not one village in this whole country, not one place where men congregate, that sober-minded citizens are not standing fast and beating back the tide of revolution. They know that the supreme test of the patriotism and the soul of this nation did not come in the war, but is here now. They are slow to speak, but they are beginning to be heard, and when their aggregate voice finally breaks forth the very might of it will overwhelm and utterly disintegrate a dozen towers, if there be that many, of imported Babels.

Having established freedom in the meeting-houses of the nation, the people are not going to establish tyranny in the factories.

NEGRO PROSPERITY.

As reported in our New Orleans correspondence, 25 negro farmers have united and purchased for \$225,000 a 3000-acre cotton plantation in Mississippi, and yet some people think the negro is not prospering down South. That is the one place in America where he is prospering.

TWILIGHT ZONE OF TREASON.

TIMOTHY SHEA is acting president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. In Washington, on Sunday night, he gave out what the press called "a notice to Congress." He stated that the incorporation in the pending railroad legislation of an anti-strike provision would be almost certain to precipitate revolution and was just what extreme radicals and revolutionary agitators desire.

"This," he said, "would give them logical argument for direct action, with the intention of displacing the liberal and more conservative leaders and thereby overthrowing the existing social, political and industrial institutions of the country."

There are a great many men just now who are parading themselves in the twilight zone of treason. They speak the language of their habitat with fluency and their lips are red with threats.

But Mr. Shea need not be worried. His mental processes are tying themselves up in knots. The displacing of "the liberal and more conservative leaders" would not mean "overthrowing the existing social, political and industrial institutions of the country." Strange as it may seem to Mr. Shea, the labor unions and the brotherhoods are not yet the Government. They can change their leaders, change their names and change everything else they want to within their own jurisdiction, but they cannot change the Government of the United States.

Too many of the labor leaders are suffering from a form of dementia which makes them think they are the United States. They think their union is *the* Union. They have been looking at the American eagle through the wrong end of the telescope. That has made the Government look mighty small to them, and them mighty big to the Government. Last Saturday the Cabinet smashed the lenses. Both the labor leaders and the Government, as a result, are now seeing each other in the proper proportions, even though some of the former have their visions still a trifle twisted.

America is a nation—not a labor union.

"THE MORE THE MERRIER."

**Chattanooga Armature Works,
Generators, Motors, Armatures.**

Chattanooga, Tenn., October 21, 1919.

**Manufacturers Record,
Baltimore, Md.:**

Gentlemen—We are enclosing you our check for \$16.25 and wish you to enter six (6) months' subscriptions as follows:

Clarence Wood, 1908 Mulberry street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

F. H. Higgins, 1806 South Beech street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. C. Pfitzer, 11 North Spruce street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Franklin W. Steffner, 14 Mitchell avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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Let's keep the good work going.

We are,

Yours very truly,
FRANK STEFFNER,
President.

It is entirely agreeable to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for others to carry out the suggestion of Mr. Steffner: "Let us keep the good work going."

If every subscriber followed the example of Mr. Steffner we would do our utmost to comply with their requests, and in this way extend the circulation and influence of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Evidences which come to us in every mail and in great quantity of the appreciation of the work of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, such as that indicated by Mr. Steffner's voluntary subscription for five copies to go to people in his city, are heartily appreciated. They arm us with new energy for the work which we are hoping to be able to do.

How the Iron and Steel Men of America at the "Gary Dinners" of 1907 Worked for the Laboring Men in Their Employ.

THE labor situation and the effort of radical labor leaders to misrepresent the iron and steel manufacturers of the country justifies us, we believe, in giving some facts regarding the discussions which took place in the celebrated Gary dinners and in the early meetings of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

In the midst of the panic of 1907, when it looked like the whole business structure of the country was collapsing, Judge Gary invited about 75 to 100 of the leading iron and steel men of the country to a dinner in New York. Owing to their close identification with the iron and steel trade, the editors of the Iron Age, the Iron Trade Review and the MANUFACTURERS RECORD were invited. They were, however, the only newspaper people at those dinners.

Prior to the Gary dinners the iron and steel men had been vigorous and aggressive and cut-throat competitors to a very large extent, with the idea of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." There had been comparatively little real friendship among the leaders in this great industry. When Judge Gary called them together he outlined a policy, which he believed should be followed, of friendly co-operation as against the vigorous cut-throat competition which had prevailed. It was pointed out by Judge Gary and a number of other men that the steel trade was threatened with a complete collapse, due to the chaotic condition of the country following the panic, and these strong leaders had been brought together with a view to steadyng the situation and trying to save the industry from going down with the wreck of the financial and railroad interests.

At first the leaders in iron and steel rather doubted the feasibility of Judge Gary's effort to create a spirit of friendship, but within a few months after the beginning of these monthly dinners many men who had been opposed to the plan because they had not thought it feasible admitted that they had been completely converted, and that they realized that Judge Gary had set in motion forces which would be of value not merely to their industry, but to all the ramifications of the world's trade. Men who had been at loggerheads and who had been aggressive in their competition now made friendships where enmity or worse had existed.

Never have we seen a greater change come over the spirit of men than took place as a result of these dinners. The whole situation was broadly stated one day by Mr. E. A. S. Clark, then president of the Lackawanna Steel Co. Called upon by Judge Gary for an impromptu speech as to his views, Mr. Clark said that at the close of the dinner he regretted the removal of the vases of beautiful flowers which had adorned the tables, and for a moment he wondered why they had been taken away. But he soon realized that the flowers had obstructed the views of all and made it impossible to see each other, and then, said he, his thought turned to the time when the flower of prosperity had bloomed so abundantly in the steel trade that they could not see each other, and every man was thinking only of himself. But when the panic, with all of its suffering, came, and the flower of prosperity was taken from the iron and steel trade, men had come to see each other eye to eye and face to face, and out of this had grown friendships and a spirit of co-operation which he felt was worth the loss of that flower of prosperity which prior to 1907 had bloomed so abundantly in the steel industry.

That was the feeling which these men had, as they came together month after month, as to the change that had been wrought in this industry.

Out of the gatherings at these dinners came the organization of the American Iron and Steel Institute for the purpose of continuing the development of that friendship so aus-

piciously begun by Judge Gary's happy thought in his monthly dinners.

At these dinners and at the early meetings of the American Iron and Steel Institute prior to the time when they were thrown open to the public all discussions and all papers read were regarded as confidential and not for publication. It was believed that on this basis men would talk with greater freedom and would open their hearts to each other more fully than if they felt that they were talking for public inspection.

It was the writer's privilege to attend every one of these dinners except the first, from which he was unavoidably absent; and in order that the public may understand the spirit of these meetings, which we always felt should have been immediately published, we wish to make the statement that the burden of practically every speech made at every dinner and at the early meetings of the Iron and Steel Institute was in behalf of the laboring man. We cannot recall that a single speaker ever discussed how to make more money for the trade, but almost without exception the burden of the story of every man was how shall we maintain the rate of wages that are now being paid and increase the comforts of living for the employees. Repeatedly it was said that the owners of these enormous plants could shut them down and wait for the return of better times, but that the closing of them would throw out of employment hundreds of thousands of men. Over and over again Judge Gary and the other speakers urged that no effort should be spared to keep the plants going for the benefit of the employees and to avoid any reduction in wages. Some of the discussions turned to welfare work and to the better housing of the men, and the importance of these things was constantly stressed. Never, so far as we can recall, was there a single word of criticism of labor, but there was, again and again, an earnest voice in behalf of labor and of maintenance of wages, and of doing everything possible to benefit the laboring man.

The spirit which was then shown has found expression in almost every great steel plant in the country in work for the employees, such as that typified in the opening a few weeks ago of a hospital in Birmingham built by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, at a cost of \$1,000,000. This is one of the most complete hospitals in the country and intended for the benefit of the employees of that company. Some of the facilities provided by the company for the comfort and convenience of its employees are far and away beyond what the general public can secure. The health and safety of these employees is guarded with zealous care. The drinking water in every house is analyzed several times a year; drainage is carefully watched; great buildings with shower baths have been erected near the mouth of the coal mines where each man has a locker. When a miner comes out of the mine in the evening his rough clothes, often wet, can be left in the locker. He finds an abundance of shower baths, hot and cold, available; he puts on, if he feels so disposed, fresh, dry clothes, leaving his mining garb in the locker. When the miners have all gone home heat is turned on and all the garments are thoroughly dried out. In the morning when the miners return their good clothes are left in their lockers. In the commissaries the meat department is thoroughly screened so that no fly can touch the meat, and nowhere, even in the most expensive stores, have we ever found such perfect sanitary handling of meat as in the commissaries of that company.

But what the Tennessee Company has done is only typical of what is being done all through the iron and steel trade of the country. All of it is in direct harmony with that spirit on the labor question voiced for many months at the Gary dinners.

and the early meetings of the Iron and Steel Institute. At one of these meetings Mr. Willis King, vice-president of the Jones & Laughlin Company, read an illuminating paper on the "Golden Rule in Business," in which he took the ground that the Golden Rule was thoroughly applicable when dealing with competitors, with customers and with employees. This was followed by a paper by Mr. Wm. B. Dickson, then vice-president of the Steel Corporation and now vice-president of the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co., which took more advanced ground in behalf of the laboring man than we had ever heard. At the close of the meeting the writer said to Mr. Dickson: "You go far ahead of even the laboring men themselves in what you have demanded for their welfare. You have made a presentation of their claims which I have never seen equaled." Other papers read and addresses made that day were in entire harmony with the views expressed by Mr. King and Mr. Dickson. So impressive were the addresses of the day, so high were the ethics that were proclaimed, that the writer urged Judge Gary and other leaders to permit a full report of the proceedings to be given to the Associated Press. They were told that history had been made, and if only the public knew the character of that day's meeting there would be a complete revulsion of public sentiment in favor of the steel men of the country in place of the criticism which had been directed against them. But no rule had been adopted by which these addresses could be given, and they were still regarded as confidential.

It is because of the vital importance that the spirit developed at that time, and which has been continued ever since, may be the more clearly understood by the public that we are emphasizing these facts—facts which the public should have known at the time, and facts which should be driven home upon the consciousness of the people at the present time—but it was felt that the men at these dinners would speak more freely if they were not on public exhibition. The effort was made to create a family feeling, with the idea that the things said around a private table would be no more confidential than the freedom with which men might talk at these meetings.

The spirit shown by Judge Gary and the hundreds of others who from time to time gathered at these dinners was a spirit of the highest interest for the welfare of the laboring man and the safety of the country.

Never from the pulpit have we heard higher ethics preached than we heard from the speakers at these dinners and the succeeding meetings. Later on, after the American Iron and Steel Institute became a great public organization, probably the most important, measured by the wealth represented and the influence exerted, of any commercial organization in the world, its meetings were opened to the public. They have always been of intense interest, but never again probably will they be of more absorbing interest, from the ethical standpoint, than the discussions which took place at the dinners and in the early days of the Institute before it had outgrown its swaddling clothes. The spirit which was brought into existence largely as the result of the Gary dinners, and Judge Gary's wonderful ability to create friendship and to draw out of men the best that is in them, and to bring friendship and peace where there had been hatred, if not active hostility and lack of friendship, still prevails.

The freedom with which men discussed the labor question and kindred interests was due to the fact that they knew that they knew that everything they said was regarded as confidential. That gave a freedom to these talks which could never have been had in any other way, and that was why the confidential character of all discussions was maintained. Men who had never spoken in public, and had never posed in any way, would have been greatly embarrassed if they had felt that what they were saying was being taken down by reporters. They would have hesitated to talk as freely about labor conditions as they did, because they would

have felt that somebody would be charging them with talking for public effect or with playing to the galleries.

The intense sincerity of all that they said and the freedom with which they spoke was due to the knowledge of the fact that they were telling friends and not the public their views. And once more we would reiterate the fact that never during all of these gatherings, running over many months of 1907 and 1908, did the writer hear one single word in criticism of labor or one single suggestion that labor should not be given the amplest protection. These facts are stated now because they illuminate the stand of Judge Gary and other iron and steel men on the labor situation.

BROAD-MINDED PATRIOTIC LABOR MEN.

If all the labor union men of the country were like some of the leaders in Baltimore, free from the taint of alienism, and true-hearted Americans with full recognition of their responsibility, the country would not be in any danger.

Some weeks ago we published an extremely interesting and strong statement of President Ferguson of the Maryland Federation of Labor, in denunciation of radicalism, in which he took the ground that the Americanism of true labor men in this country would save the nation from the power of radicalism. The same view was expressed a few days ago by Mr. John Golden, president of the United Textile Workers of America, who, in his annual address at the meeting in Baltimore, said:

"The United Textile Workers is a 100 per cent American organization. The textile workers of this country are in the great mass composed of men and women of truly American ideals; and if there are any who do not possess this qualification, we do not want them, and we do not propose to have them."

"There are other organizations than ours with a most evil tendency, with leaders of pronounced radical I. W. W. opinions who on every occasion, when the opportunity presents itself, both in speech and printed propaganda, preach the doctrine of revolution and destruction of our American form of government—disloyal to our flag—disloyal to our institutions—they would tear down and destroy the fabric and constitutional form of our Government and plant in its place the Soviet form of Government along similar lines as now obtains in stricken Russia. I have neither time nor patience with any organization composed of men and women of this type. In my judgment the time has arrived when every real American should speak out plainly and bluntly and say to these people in no unmistakable terms: 'If you do not like our country, go back to the country whence you came. We can get along better without you.'

"I am a firm believer in the policy of trade agreements between employer and employee. While I do not maintain that the trade agreement is a panacea for all the industrial ills with which we are confronted, I am convinced that an equitable trade agreement, mutually drawn up and agreed upon between organized labor and organized capital, tends more than anything else towards minimizing industrial strikes. I regret that of late there seems to be an apparent tendency to violate agreements. I cannot speak for the employer, but for the United Textile Workers of America I can say that it holds an agreement with an employer, whether written or verbal, as something more than a mere scrap of paper, or mere lip service. There is no room in our organization for any local union that will violate its agreement or permit any group of members within its folds to do so."

RADICALISM SHOULD TAKE WARNING.

PRO-GERMANS made the biggest noise before the war in seeking to mislead the nation, but the quiet, latent patriotism of the whole people suddenly flared into a burning fire, which made the very existence of any pro-German in this country a little unsafe.

Today radicalism and Bolshevism and gomperism are threatening to starve the American people and even to destroy the American Government, a more diabolical scheme than pro-Germanism itself, for pro-Germans were at least trying to save their former land from hell while radicals and all their allies are trying to make a hell of America. But the latent patriotism which flared into a burning passion three years ago still lives and will burn to the very socket every hellish device of radicals to destroy this Republic.

October 30, 1919.]

THE STRENGTH OF THE SOUTH IN ITS LABOR SITUATION.

SEVERAL years ago the MANUFACTURERS RECORD published the views of a large number of contractors on public work, railroad construction and kindred activities as to the relative value in their opinion of the negro laborers of the South as compared with the lower classes of foreign labor largely engaged in similar work in other parts of the country. With scarcely an exception, the many contractors who replied to our inquiry, many of them having had experience with all classes of labor, were enthusiastic in their commendation of the negro labor for this class of work over foreign labor. They stressed the value to the South in having such an abundant supply of labor which could do better work and do it with less friction and fewer strikes than the foreigners so largely employed in the North and West. They regarded the negro labor of the South as a definite asset of great value to this section in contrast with foreign labor in other parts of the country as a rather dangerous liability to those sections.

Recent developments emphasize with great force the wisdom of the views expressed by these large employers of labor. Every thoughtful man recognizes that in some aspects the race issue is a serious one, but except when misled, the negroes as a race are far more desirable workers and citizens than the vast horde of foreigners who throng many of the Eastern and Western centers of industrial activity.

The Senate committee who sought to investigate the strike situation in the Pittsburgh district almost gave up in despair on the ground that they could not understand any of the languages spoken by the strikers, and that the strikers could not understand any language which the members of the Senate spoke. These foreigners, representing half a dozen or more nationalities, could not speak English and could not understand it.

During the great anthracite strike in Pennsylvania under Roosevelt's administration, it was found that an enormous number of men on strike, many of them engaged in the most lawless destruction of property, as well as guilty of attacks upon fellow-workmen, could not in the slightest understand the English language.

We have millions of aliens in this country who have never been assimilated. Eleven million foreigners have never been naturalized, much less Americanized. They are as foreign in thought and in spirit as in birth to everything which represents genuine Americanism. They are a menace to the very existence of our Government. They are mobilized by radical labor leaders for the express purpose of trying to destroy our Government. In the South, on the contrary, this section has been saved from the curse of a great influx of these hordes of foreigners. It has a good many foreigners, but the percentage is so small that they can have comparatively little effect upon the real Americanism of the South. When once this section is fully aroused to the determination to save Anglo-Saxon civilization in America, as it saved Anglo-Saxon civilization when threatened by the reconstruction period after the Civil War, it can be a tremendous factor for good. If the people of the South, recognizing their great opportunity to help shape the whole life of America, to help stay the spirit of unrest and Bolshevism, will meet this opportunity, they will render an inestimable service to the nation and push forward their own section by many decades.

In doing this they must stand for the utmost enforcement of law and order. They must see that crime, whether committed by an individual, white or black, or by a mob, white or black, shall be punished legally and not by mob spirit. They must see that every man shall have a right to work undeterred by fear of assault. They must see that the negroes are encouraged by giving employment to the better class, always selecting for every work that has to be done negroes whose lives merit a premium upon honesty and sobriety. We

have not always been careful enough in selecting either servants or other negro labor, and the honest, faithful class of negroes has been justified at times in feeling that it did not receive the recognition which its character merited as compared with work often given to negroes without anything except bad character to their discredit. A premium in the way of recognition of good deeds, and through better employment and better pay, must be placed upon negro workers of character and faithfulness, and in this way thrifless, vicious negroes will be penalized for their misdeeds. The thrifless, vicious white man has difficulty in finding employment, but we have not always exercised the same good judgment as to negroes. This is one way in which the South can strengthen its own position and tremendously aid in solving the race problem.

There are millions of Christian negroes in the South. Not all of them may fully live the religion they profess, but for that matter neither do the whites, but the great mass of Christian negroes can be easily led to do what is right and to co-operate with white Christians in the solving of the whole race issue to the good of both races and to the abounding material prosperity of the South. With the race issue thus solved, and the South free to a large extent from hordes of foreigners, this section would have a commanding power in the material development of the nation. Many great industries would seek the South because of its freedom from labor troubles. Even now the fact that the Alabama iron and steel district has been almost entirely free from any serious labor difficulties, while the Pittsburgh and Ohio and Chicago districts have been in the throes of a great revolutionary labor movement, is attracting the attention of the whole country.

Business men everywhere are thinking of the safety of the South from alien strikes, and if this section will utilize the strategic situation which it holds in its labor supply and in the maintenance of law and order, the time is not distant when many manufacturers will seek locations in the South. Even now one New England concern, employing over 2000 skilled mechanics, is negotiating for a site in Baltimore, wholly on the ground that the Baltimore labor situation is less harassed by strikes and by labor unrest than is the New England locality in which its plant is located.

Baltimore's safety in the labor situation is largely due to the splendid housing facilities which have been provided for laborers of all classes. This is a city of homes—a city in which tens of thousands of two-story houses built with every modern improvement have furnished individual dwellings for the man of small means, whether he be the day laborer, mechanic or clerk. These two-story houses have every modern convenience, and under a wise law passed many years ago, no dwelling, even those of the cheapest kind, can be built here without a bathroom. If the South will take up the housing of its laboring people with the same thoroughness which has been done in Baltimore, where today house building is going on with amazing rapidity, almost startling indeed in its magnitude, it will help to solve this race problem, it will enormously strengthen itself from the material, the moral and the religious side, for no one need expect that out of hovels there can come contented, moral labor, and this section will become without question the safest region in America for large industrial developments.

SHALL WE BE AMERICANS OR SAMCOMPERITES?

THE New York Sun asks: Shall it be Samuel Gompers or Abraham Lincoln, and answers with a stirring speech by Lincoln. But a greater than Lincoln is here. Uncle Sam of which Lincoln was but one great exponent is here, and the question really should be, "Shall it be Samuel Gompers or Uncle Sam?" Who is master? Shall Americans be Americans or shall they be samcomperites? That is the real issue.

A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

IN the New York Evening Post, which has for many years been known as a magnet which draws the views of a large proportion of the cranks in the country, Mr. Kent Perkins of Melrose Highlands, Mass., makes the following statements:

"What other proof is there that the extreme protectionists hope to kill the League? From the moment the covenant was printed in America it was attacked by the Home Market Club, the American Manufacturers' Association and its organ, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

"Why should extreme protectionists wish to kill the League? Because the League will substitute reason and law and justice in place of economic jugglery, force and fraud in international relations, and will tend to the lowering of all economic barriers between nations. It will so improve the political and economic conditions of Poland, Russia, Lithuania, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugoslavia, Greece and Asia Minor that their workers will stay at home and the great sources of 'pauper labor' will be cut off.

"Why should the extreme stand-pat enemies of organized labor, those who oppose every advance of the workers, fear and hate the League? Because its international labor bureau feature avowedly formed to ameliorate labor conditions throughout the world will tend to higher wages, and combined with economic improvement in the small, oppressed nations of Europe and Asia, will seriously embarrass the exploiters of labor in America.

We do not know Mr. Kent Perkins, but we feel none the poorer on that account. When he charges the MANUFACTURERS RECORD with being the organ of the American Manufacturers' Association he states a falsehood, and whether deliberate or not it makes no difference. The man who is thus guilty of a falsehood in the making of a statement which has not the scintilla of a foundation in truth is hardly calculated to pose as a leader of thought on any subject.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD is not in the remotest sense the organ of the American Manufacturers' Association. It has no connection, direct or indirect, with that organization, nor with any other organization of any kind whatsoever. Mr. Perkins stated what is false.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD did attack the League of Nations from the moment that it was proposed, but it did so because in its original form it was, from our viewpoint, one of the most dangerous propositions ever submitted to this country. As proposed, it would mean the destruction of American sovereignty and the complete domination of this country by Europe and Japan, and we have not yet reached a point where we are willing to see America under the power of Europe and Japan, to decide as to what we shall or shall not do. There are some flabby souls, lacking Americanism, obsessed with religious mushiness under a mistaken idea that in some way the League of Nations is a Divine organization, when as a matter of fact the Peace Conference refused to recognize Almighty God in any way whatsoever.

Another one of Mr. Perkins' false statements is that the people who are opposing the League of Nations are the exploiters of labor in America and are not willing to see high wages. As a matter of fact, Judge Gary, the chairman of the Steel Corporation, the largest individual employer of labor in America, is heartily in favor of the League of Nations, and many other manufacturers are also in favor of it. We are not. We are, however, in favor of high wages, and we are in favor of rigid restriction of immigration, even though some large labor employers of the country may desire increased immigration because of the decreasing supply of labor for the work to be done. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD would rather see less industrial development made than to see it done by the influx of the hordes of Southern Europe. And we are in favor of a protective tariff against flooding this country with cheap European and Oriental-made goods, just as we are in favor of a tariff against the importation of cheap labor. The time has come for the rally cry of "America for Americans" if we would save America from destruction.

WAR-CREATED INDUSTRIES CHOKED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

WHEN the special session of Congress convened in May, the President, although notoriously opposed to "economic barriers" of any kind, stated emphatically that certain emergency war industries, the maintenance of which was essential to the military preparedness and the economic sufficiency of the nation, could not continue to exist unless given Government protection, and he specifically declared that Congress should enact legislation to give that protection to the dye and chemical industry. He also asked for a retaliatory tariff act of some sort.

Congress has been in session more than five months. Not one single law to protect the essential war industries has been enacted. The House has passed an emasculated dye-stuff's bill, but for weeks it has languished in a Senate Committee. The potash industry has not only been entirely neglected, but great masses of the material are being imported from Germany. The industry has literally been choked to death by its own Government.

In view of the imminent peril to many industries, as the result of this disastrous failure to enact any emergency tariff legislation, Senator Smoot has introduced in the Senate an anti-dumping bill. Mr. Fordney has introduced another in the House.

The Fordney bill was considered by the Ways and Means Committee in executive session last week. It is understood that, in a general way, it was approved by Republicans and Democrats alike, although the latter asked for time in which to consider the measure further and suggest some amendments.

It is humiliating that Congress has failed to give to men who answered the national requirements by building up in wartime essential industries vital to the successful prosecution of the war that specific protection which they were promised by the Government. It will be worse than humiliating and positively disastrous if Congress should now fail, through lack of time or for any other reason, to put immediately on the statute books either of the two anti-dumping bills now before it.

Neither is the absolute protection that essential industries built up during the war ought to have, but either one is better than no legislation at all, and would provide the authority requisite to prevent the flooding of the country with the prisoner-made materials which the Huns have been holding in their bulging warehouses awaiting an opportunity to unload them on the United States.

FEDERAL RESERVE HELPING FARMERS.

TWO interesting letters showing the extent to which the Federal Reserve banking system is lending money to farmers come from Texas to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. One statement, made by the manager of an extensive British mortgage company located in Texas and for years lending money in that State, says:

"We can be of little service to you. We are a British firm, and we are liquidating as fast as we can and sending our money back to England. John Bull wants it. Again the Federal Reserve Banks are absorbing the mortgage business."

Another statement is from a farm-loaning agency in Dallas which has made a business of furnishing money on mortgage to Texas farmers. This concern also refers to the Federal Reserve Bank, and says:

"My business is all shot to pieces. The Federal Reserve Bank will soon put us all out of business."

These two statements give some indication of the way in which the Federal Reserve system is providing money for farmers heretofore largely dependent upon private banks and mortgage and loan companies.

HAVE COTTON MANUFACTURERS EVER SOUGHT TO LOWER THE PRICE OF COTTON?

IN an address before the World Cotton Conference and published last week, Mr. Randall N. Durfee, chairman of the Cotton Buying Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said :

"There has been more or less talk recently about concerted action on the part of manufacturers to depress the price of cotton. I am very glad to have the opportunity to state that in my own experience of nearly thirty years of active participation in the manufacturing end, I never knew of a textile man even advocating any scheme having as its aim the lowering of cotton values. All manufacturers aim to buy not only cotton, but money and all their supplies as cheaply as possible. In recent years, as a member of one of the important committees concerned with the buying of cotton, I have had the pleasure of close association with manufacturers, and no mention was ever made which had the slightest reference to depressing the cotton market; our efforts in the past few years have been only to improve the conditions surrounding the crop."

It is hard to reconcile the foregoing statement by Mr. Durfee with what he wrote last spring in bitter denunciation of the South against its effort to reduce cotton acreage, and which he caused to be published in many Northern papers. Possibly an extract quoted from Mr. Durfee's letter at that time merely expresses his own personal opinion, but it is hardly in keeping with the sentiment expressed in closing his address when he said : "What the world needs is to have the spirit of the Great Teacher instilled into our hearts, the spirit of sacrifice, of kindness and of love."

This is in striking contrast with what Mr. Durfee wrote last spring to a large number of Eastern papers, when he said :

"One of the most remarkable publicity campaigns ever conducted in this, or any other country, is now being waged by the cotton interests of the South. * * *

"The managers of this campaign assert in their advertisements that they have the moral and financial support of Southern farmers, merchants, bankers and business men. They are emphatic in their declaration that cotton, now selling for more than twice what it used to bring in pre-war days, is too cheap, and that it must go up rather than down. * * *

"If the belief becomes widespread that the cost of raising cotton is very high, which is frequently asserted in these advertisements, three objects will have been accomplished: First, the Southern farmer will not be obliged to pay his proportionate share of the Federal income tax; second, Southern merchants and financiers, who are still carrying extremely heavy loans, made at prices which are dangerously near present values, will be permitted to extricate themselves from their predicament; third, the Southern farmers and merchants will be enabled to dispose of the balance of the present crop at high prices and make great profit from the next crop, regardless of the effect which this may have on the rest of the world. * * *

"In 1918, on income and excess profit taxes of individual and partnerships, all Southern States paid \$58,193,000. Massachusetts alone paid \$58,828,000. The Southern States paid only about 7.3 per cent of the total revenue of the entire country. All taxes in 1918—individuals, copartnerships and corporations, Southern States \$229,339,000, representing about 8 per cent of the total tax; Massachusetts, \$166,598,000. * * *

"The advertisements further assert that cotton must go to 30 cents a pound because, they declare, it costs practically that to grow it. It is a simple matter to assert anything. Within the past few months some 'authorities' on cotton have claimed that the cost of raising cotton was nearly 40 cents a pound. Such assertions are ridiculous. * * *

"The great need in the world's markets today is confidence. These advertisements are practically announcing to the world that the South cannot sell at present prices without loss, and such a condition does not spell confidence. * * *

"With the present conditions, and the needs of the world, it is the patriotic duty of the Southern farmer to plant every available acre in cotton this spring."

In replying to that malicious criticism by Mr. Durfee, who signed his letter as Chairman of the Cotton-Buying Com-

mittee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in which he even attacked the integrity of the farmer, financier and business man of the South, the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD wrote in part the following:

"I am at a complete loss to understand how you could ever have brought yourself to the point of writing the bitter, vindictive article you did about the South as a whole, and the cotton growers of the South. * * *

"It was entirely possible to discuss the subject from the economic standpoint of the need of cotton. It is entirely feasible to urge that the South should endeavor to develop its cotton-growing interests and yet to have done it in such a way that even coming from a New England manufacturer it would not have created a spirit of hostility. * * *

"Every man who opposes a high price for cotton, a very high price as compared with former years, a price based on pay to the small farmer and tenant farmer of a decent living wage without the necessity of his wife and children engaging in field work, is to the extent of his ability doing his utmost to hold in economic slavery, of poverty worse than the physical slavery of negroes prior to the war, the cotton growers of the South. I confess that I am at a loss to understand how you can express the opinion that your constant effort has been to improve the conditions of cotton production and marketing from the viewpoint of the planter rather than from that of the manufacturer. Have you ever written for the papers of New England and New York a defense of the planter? Have you ever pointed out the hardships under which he has labored? Have you ever pointed out the burden and illiteracy of the farmer and his children by reason of the starvation prices paid for cotton? Have you ever shown in any publication in the East that the average tenant farmer only raises about six bales of cotton, which, when cotton sold at 10 cents a pound, would bring a gross income of about \$300, out of which one-third to one-half had to be paid to the landowner, leaving a mere pittance, not enough to prevent the family verging on starvation, as the gross income for the year? Have you ever helped the Eastern people through the newspapers to see this side of cotton growing in any such vigorous way as you denounced the cotton growers for undertaking to lessen the acreage? Have you ever taken the broad stand in any publication in the East, circulating as widely as you did your recent letter, of a hearty commendation of high prices for cotton such as the position taken by Mr. MacColl in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD last week, or have you ever urged, as President Shove of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association did last week in urging that the South should raise all of its own foodstuffs, which would necessarily make cotton practically a secondary or surplus crop?

"When you not only attacked the cotton growers, who are trying to follow the only possible course which would bring them a fair living price, and when in connection therewith you went out of the way to attack the whole South and seek to hold it up to ridicule by comparing the income taxes with those of Massachusetts, you apparently overlooked the fact that the very wealth of Massachusetts has been largely due to being able to buy cotton at below a living price to the grower and turn it into the finished product at a great profit to the manufacturer. * * *

"It seems to me that a moment's consideration of these facts would have shown you that the country which produced the raw material out of which New England thus made its vast wealth was entitled to a larger share of the profit, and that if this had been true, the income taxes of the South, based on larger wealth, would be more nearly in keeping with the income taxes of New England.

"Please bear in mind that I have no personal feeling in the matter whatever. I am dealing with this question and writing you with the utmost frankness in order to present as strongly as I may the injustice that you did to the South and to Southern cotton growers. For more than a third of a century I have been trying to create a spirit of harmony in this country as between New England and the South. I have constantly taken the ground that the growth of cotton manufacturing in the South should not injure the cotton manufacturing interests of New England, but, on the contrary, there was room enough for both, and some years ago I induced the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association to hold its annual meeting in Atlanta for the express purpose, as I stated in a letter sent to every member of the association, that New England cotton manufacturers and the South might become better acquainted and that the New England manufacturers might for themselves see the conditions in the South. I said that this was not only a matter of business interest for the New England manufacturers, but I believed that it was a patriotic service that they could render to the country.

"That is the position I have always taken on this subject, and I had greatly hoped that New England manufacturers would not again throw a fire-brand into the situation by any attack upon the

effort of the cotton growers to get a decent living price in order to save their wives and children from having to work in the cotton fields."

Also the MANUFACTURERS RECORD would like to remind Mr. Durfee of what transpired during the advocacy of cheap cotton by the International Cotton Spinners' Congress, held in Switzerland in 1904. Below are given a few quotations from the proceedings of that convention, which illustrate at least the foreign manufacturers' view at that time on holding down the price of cotton.

C. W. Macara, president of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations of England, said in his opening address:

"There is little doubt that cotton can be grown at a profit in the United States at 3½ d. to 4d. (7 to 8 cents) a pound, according to yield. * * * Without in any way slackening our efforts for securing a larger cotton supply, the dealing with undue inflation of prices is undoubtedly at the present time the greatest question which we have to consider. There is no effective way of dealing with such a situation except by the users of cotton forming a combination as powerful as the combinations of those who dispose of the raw material. For example, if the users of cotton throughout the world were to form as solid a phalanx as the Liverpool Cotton Association, no undue advantage could possibly be taken of them. * * * No combination of holders of any raw material can long stand against a combination of users of that material."

Baron Catoni, president of the Italian Cotton Manufacturers' Association, concurred in the views of the English representative by saying:

"Whatever we can do to master the cotton market or to keep people from abusing their mastership of it, we should do, and nothing will help so much in this direction as the provisions of larger supplies of cotton."

Likewise voicing the sentiment of the Austrian manufacturers on the organization of cotton spinners, Herr Arthur Kuffler pointed out that it is necessary to have a big amount of cotton on hand so as to be able to influence the market in the interest of the spinners, and said under this arrangement the spinners could buy when prices went down, and, if necessary, in the opinion of the committee, the stock could be thrown on the market when prices go up. If that does not advocate a scheme for holding the price of cotton down, we would like to know what would.

Mr. Durfee seems to have made as egregious a blunder in the position that he took in his address to which we have referred as he did in his vicious attack upon the South and the cotton growers of the South last spring. Unfortunately, his official position as chairman of the Cotton Buying Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers gives to his criticism of the South an official influence which it could never carry from Mr. Durfee as an individual, and the more's the pity.

THE SCARLET HORDE.

BOLESHEVISM, by its various names, is no more than objection to the old rules of conduct taught in schools and homes. It is a revolution against industry, saving, politeness, education, progress, order, civilization. The loafers, the drunkards, the ignorant, the disorderly, have formed a combination against the rules found expedient in civilized life. You may talk until you are black in the face, and make nothing more out of Bolshevism. The gents who wish to spit tobacco juice on the parlor floor are doing it and saying it is one of their inalienable rights; that denial of this privilege is Slavery."

We do not know who wrote that, but it was comparatively true some weeks ago. Since then "the gents" have progressed. They are no longer content merely to spit on the parlor floor; they insist on spitting in the face of every decent, God-fearing man in the country who wants a living and is willing to work for it.

EVERY MAN'S RIGHT.

SHALL Americans who do not want to belong to labor unions be forced to give up their independence and sell their souls for the right to work?

ROOM FOR BUT ONE FLAG IN AMERICA.

THE work of the American Defense Society, with headquarters in New York, was clearly explained in a recent letter by the secretary, Mr. C. S. Thompson, to a leading business man in the South who had made some inquiries in regard to the organization. In that letter Mr. Thompson explained what the American Defense Society is doing, and gave some facts in regard to its efforts to warn the officials of the leading cities of the country about the danger of riots under Bolshevik leadership. In the course of his letter Mr. Thompson said:

"This society is unalterably opposed to anything which threatens the Constitution of the United States, and this is one of the reasons we are also on record against the proposed covenant.

"The work of this society embraces many activities; chief among them are:

"In our campaign to combat industrial unrest we sent out a letter of warning to the Mayors of hundreds of cities in the United States warning them of possible outbreaks and urging them to be prepared to meet any emergency which might arise. Replies to this letter were extremely gratifying and prompt action was taken in scores of cities, and as an example of the general tone of letters received at this office, the following communication from Mayor Connell of Scranton, Pa., might be of interest to you:

"Immediately upon receipt of your letter warning us of possible outrages, I called a conference of several returned army officers in whom I had absolute confidence, and read your letters to them. I now have the names of several hundred returned soldiers who will stick to the finish in any emergency. We are now organizing the business men, and I am free to say to you that within a short time we will be able to cope with any trouble. As you no doubt know, a large majority of our mine workers are foreigners and they are a hard class to handle when once aroused."

"One of the Mayors who wrote and said he was fully prepared to meet any emergency was the Mayor of Boston, and in view of the recent outbreak in this city, we sent another letter to the Mayors urging them to take a firm stand in prohibiting the unionizing of policemen and suggesting that they organize the demobilized soldiers and sailors to act as an emergency police force. As a result of our letter a number of the Mayors have issued statements advising the police in their respective cities that they will not allow them to join a union and that any policeman so doing will be instantly discharged. Among others who organized emergency forces at our suggestion were: Mayors Hubbard of Tulsa, Okla.; Baker of Portland, Ore.; Hunter of Terre Haute, Ind.; Creamer of Lynn, Mass.; Black of Port Huron, Mich.; Fore of Fitchburg, Mass.; Agnew of Oil City, Pa.; Gillen of Newark, N. J.; Lawrence of Meadville, Pa., and Quinn of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"We are constantly in touch with the heads of communities in every section of the country in order that we may do all in our power to prevent rioting and the spread of seditious propaganda; if trouble seems to be brewing in any locality, we immediately take steps to combat its influence. This is in line with our present campaign against Bolshevism.

"Although it is said that Bolshevism is on the wane, yet we believe there is need for the apprehension of many criminally inclined men and women who are fomenting anarchy in the midst of peaceful industrial life. The society obtains advance notices of radical meetings at every opportunity, takes notes on speeches and supplies the Department of Justice with any information gained through these or other channels.

"Through public lectures and literature, we hope to succeed in combating the increasing menace of Bolshevism. We want to bring home to the people of the United States the urgent necessity for their subscribing to the rule of Theodore Roosevelt—'We have room for but one flag, the American flag, and this excludes the red flag, which symbolizes all wars against liberty and civilization, just as much as it excludes any foreign flag of a nation to which we are hostile,' which was embodied in his last message to this country."

October 30, 1919.]

MURDER IS MURDER, WHETHER COMMITTED BY AN INDIVIDUAL, A MOB OR A LABOR UNION AGENT.

MURDER is murder, and should be punished, whether committed by a mob which lynches a criminal, or by a labor union member or agent who kills an independent labor man in order to prevent his working.

Lynch law lynchés the law. The man who joins in a lynching party is individually a murderer in the sight of God, and should be regarded as a murderer in his own community and by the law, which should punish him just as vigorously as though he had individually committed the crime of murder.

The union labor man who, with hatred in his heart, kills or seeks to kill the independent or non-union labor man merely because the latter wants to assert his right to work, is a murderer, and should by the community in which he lives be regarded as a murderer, and by the law punished as a murderer. There is no other basis on which civilization can live than to punish the murderer, whether it is the individual murderer who sneaks down a back alley and waylays and kills an innocent man in order to commit robbery or one who breaks into a house and kills its inhabitants in order to rob; or whether it is the member of a lynching party, too cowardly to commit murder individually, but gloating over being in the mob that help to murder; or whether it be the union labor man who murders because he seeks to keep other people from doing the work which the world needs. All are black-hearted murderers. All are criminals. They not only murder the individual, but, worse than that, they murder civilization.

When criminals are saved from punishment by the power of political influence, which keeps the lynching mob from being hanged, or when the union labor murderer is saved from the gallows because of the power of his organization, the murder of all law and all civilization is the outcome. Disguise it as men may, try to apologize for it as besotted men—besotted in mind and body, besotted by reason of drink which makes them irresponsible, or by a moral degradation of mind which makes them unable to see the hideousness of the crime they have committed, there can be no possible justification for murder.

Infinitely greater than the murder of the individual man by the sneak in the back alley is the murder by the labor union man, upheld by his organization, or the murder by a mob of some criminal, however guilty the criminal may be.

The murder of a single man or woman by a black-hearted fiend is a crime of an individual against an individual and against the law, but if the law punishes the criminal it upholds its own sovereignty. The murder by a lynching mob of a criminal, or the murder of an independent labor man by a union organization, however, is far greater in its influence for evil, for it is organized murder, organized for the purpose of overriding all law, and in doing so it murders the law and murders State sovereignty.

The time has come when in this country it is necessary to speak with exceeding plainness and to drive home into the consciousness of men and women everywhere the accused work of the criminal lynching mob or the criminal union labor mob.

Judge Andrew J. Cobb of Clark county, Georgia, has spoken with exceeding clearness on this subject of lynching. In his charge to the county grand jury a few days ago he said:

"What I have said has its application in every case of mob violence, it makes no difference whether the victim of the mob is guilty or innocent, or what crime he is charged with or may be guilty of, or what race he belonged to. The death of a human being by a mob is murder, nothing less, and every person connected therewith, whether they should be meted out the punishment which the outraged law would impose upon them or whether they escape on account of a false public sentiment, will bear throughout their lives the mark of Cain upon their brows."

"They will be conscious that they are despised by the true law-

abiding people of the community in which they live and in every community in which a healthy public sentiment prevails. They will be condemned by themselves in their own reflections, and there is no hope to be held out for them for peace and rest of mind until their own miserable lives may come to an end, and thereafter their tortures may be greater than they are in this life where they live, conscious of the fact that they have sacrificed their own self-respect and lost the confidence and esteem of all those whose thought for them is worth having."

Judge Cobb is entirely right in his denunciation of the criminals who gather together in a mob and lynch a victim, however guilty he may be. But the same denunciation must be with even greater force made of every individual and every mob which kills or seeks to kill an independent laborer because he demands the right to work untrammeled by labor unions. This man is murdered not for any crime, but because of his determination to be a free and independent American citizen. Unspeakably vile as is the crime committed by a mob which lynches a criminal, the killing of an independent workman by a union labor man in order to keep him from working or to deter others from work is infinitely viler, and public opinion and the courts of the land must take cognizance of this situation.

EMPLOYERS MUST WORK TO COUNTERACT LABOR PROPAGANDA.

AT the twelfth annual meeting of the National Association of Ornamental Iron and Bronze Manufacturers, held in St. Louis, Mo., last week, with the president, H. H. Suydam of the Cincinnati Manufacturing Co., in the chair, the principal address of the first session was made by Mr. W. Hume Logan of the Dow Wire & Iron Works, Louisville, Ky. He spoke on the labor problem. Mr. Logan said that the manufacturers of the country were guilty of sins of omission, in that they had cared for their business and its proper prosecution, but had failed to inform the public of their side of the labor question. He spoke of the organization of the labor bodies and the tremendous amount of money which they had at their disposal by the collection of monthly dues from 3,000,000 organized working men, and the consequent publicity that could be procured by the expenditure of even a small portion of this amount; and then he told of a plan in Kentucky whereby \$60,000 were raised for the use of advertising in five daily papers in Louisville, with cards in 500 street cars, and further advertising in 25 papers throughout the State, besides which, letters would be sent out to professional men, ministers and school teachers, for the purpose of acquainting them with the labor question as the manufacturers saw it. He declared it was wrong to say that there was a war between capital and labor because the differences of opinion that existed were between 10 per cent of workingmen on one side and 90 per cent of free labor and capital on the other side. The principle of the closed shop and the failure to incorporate labor bodies, he declared, to be unChristian and unAmerican, and, he added, that there should be organized an American Federation of Business Men, or whatever the name might be, for the purpose of distributing information thoroughly and vigorously, so that the public at large would have a thorough view of the manufacturers' side of the labor situation.

LESSENED PRODUCTION A CRIME.

THE world needs production more than ever before in history, and yet labor unions are seeking to reduce the work of every man, to reduce his output and lessen his efficiency—and as though this were not enough crime against humanity, they seek by threats and intimidation and murder itself to keep independent men from working. Are American people willing to stand by and see radicalism lead labor unions in such an effort to destroy all Government?

THE VIEWS OF A PHILOSOPHICAL BARBER ON STRIKES AND LABOR LEADERS.

BARBERS are known as philosophers. Their profession, or trade, lends itself to philosophical studies and ruminations. Of course, there are all kinds of philosophers, just as there are all kinds of barbers; but there is one barber in Baltimore, at the head of his shop, from whose lips have dropped many a gem of worldly wisdom.

His opinion was asked this week about the labor situation, and is given practically verbatim, because we believe it represents the opinion of decent, hard-working, law-abiding American citizens everywhere:

"The men of this shop had to withdraw from the union because the union said we were unfair to allow a night shift to work and keep our shop open after hours. The night shift was necessary because our shop is in a hotel, and the day shift was only working nine hours a day with an hour off for lunch. Our wages, too, are \$3 more per week than the union scale. The union said it would be necessary to conform to their rule to work 11 hours ourselves and allow no night shift in the shop; and, worse than all, to give up the extra pay we were getting. Without exception every man in the shop told the union to go to h——, and we withdrew.

"There cannot be any general strike in this country, even if Samuel Gompers and the Federation leaders call for it, unless the local branch of the Federation in its turn agrees that the call shall be acted upon favorably; and, therefore, I do not think there will be any general strike, because too many laboring men are being well paid and well treated to accede to what they believe is a demand prompted by agitators."

This barber's opinion as to what will cause prices to come down also provides food for thought.

"People are very much excited about high prices of everything, and wondering when goods will cost less. They won't have long to wait, because, from the way I figure it, with the German people working 18 hours a day, they are going to flood this market with all kinds of articles at prices far below what they can be produced for here; and I believe that in a very short while some of our workmen who are now complaining about their wages will be glad to take a job at \$1.50 a day.

"We are shipping leather to Germany, and I suppose we are shipping a lot of other raw materials, and you watch them come back in manufactured form, at a rate that will supply our shortage of goods here in a manner a great many people have not been looking for. Germany has always been industrious, and she always will be industrious. You don't find her people kicking about hours or about anything else, except a condition which prevents them from working and from saving their money."

NOT CLEMENCEAU.

DR. VICTOR L. MASTERS of Atlanta in his article in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD last week in regard to the first prayer offered in the first Congress, expressed regret that Clemenceau had been responsible for the refusal to have any Divine services at the opening of the Peace Treaty Conference. In this Dr. Masters was incorrect. Clemenceau was in no way responsible for that action. Our own information was entirely contrary to Mr. Masters' statement, but a wire to him for verification could not be answered because he was in Texas and could not be reached. But a wire to a leading American bishop who was one of the signers of that letter brought a telegraphic reply, too late, however, to correct Dr. Masters' article. The reply from the Bishop who was in Paris at the time was:

"Incorrect. Clemenceau was not approached by us nor quoted in Paris matter."

The information of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has been that this request of American ministers then in Paris for prayer at the opening of the Peace Conference was made direct to the representatives of this country, and with the refusal Clemenceau had no connection, and that is confirmed by the wire from a bishop who was one of the signers of that letter.

ENORMOUS IMPORTS CROWDING UPON OUR MARKETS.

THIS phenomenal jump of imports, which for September amounted to \$435,000,000, indicates the rapidity with which foreign countries are beginning to crowd their products upon our markets. The September imports exceeded by \$92,000,000 the figures for July, which at that time held the high record, and exceeded by \$173,000,000 the imports for September last year.

Heretofore for many months our exports have been running at very high figures and far and away in excess of imports, but September imports gained very rapidly upon exports. The excess of exports over imports in September was only \$158,000,000, the lowest figures for any month since July, 1917.

These figures strikingly illustrate the fact that though Europe is still to a large extent disorganized, and many of our people are claiming that it is unable to re-establish its business, Europe and other parts of the world are pouring their importations into this country on a constantly accelerating rate, cutting very closely the margin between exports and imports and making certain that the time is not far distant, unless there is some very radical change from the present tendency, when our imports will run ahead of our exports. We have been unwisely boasting that we were doing an enormous export trade and building up a vast balance of trade in our favor, but that was largely due to war conditions. Now the tide is rapidly turning, as shown by the figures for September, and the flood of foreign stuff is sweeping our way. We need to be warned in time or European-made goods will capture this, the richest market in the world, to the loss of our own products.

NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL PAPERS FIGHTING THE NATION'S BATTLE.

IN its latest Emergency Bulletin issued in lieu of its regular weekly publication, suspended by reason of the printers' strike, the Engineering News-Record of New York says:

"We dislike to inject ourselves into these bulletins, but with a pile of 550 letters before us, endorsing our stand in the printers' strike, how can we be human and not say a word of thanks?

"If you had for years been writing every week for 30,000 readers, seldom hearing from them, and then suddenly received 550 letters saying, 'Bully for you! Stand your ground! We're with you,' how would YOU feel?"

"Well, that's just the way we feel now. We'd like to shake hands all around and thank you for your backing. Maybe if we said, 'Thanks, old pal. Drop in some day and let's talk it over,' we'd get somewhere near the right thing. But you know how it is. Some things you can't express."

We are glad that the Engineering News-Record is thus being told by its subscribers and advertisers that they are standing back of it and approving its course, and we trust that every one of the 250 New York papers which have had to suspend publication are also being told vigorously and persistently that their subscribers and advertisers are heart and soul with them in the fight to save America. If the Bolshevik campaign under way could by any possibility shut down all the printing offices in the country except those controlled by Bolsheviks, the American people would be without news or without any papers to fight for American liberty. And that is a campaign which we may expect to see undertaken. It will depend upon the people of America as to whether it succeeds or not.

THE CAVE OF THE WINDS.

"**I**N view of the fact that King Albert was so deeply impressed by his visit to the Cave of the Winds at Niagara, what a misfortune it is that he can't come to Kentucky and hear Ed Morrow speak."—Lexington (Ken.) Herald.

A visit to Washington would be worth a dozen Niagara Caves of Wind.

Dangers Lurking in League of Nations Labor Conference— Radicalism of Europe to Be Represented in Washington Meeting

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, D. C., October 27.

The reading of the Peace Treaty in the Senate has been finished. The Foreign Relations Committee has put into textual form its 14 reservations and the final stage in the great treaty fight has been reached.

There are still, of course, some speeches to be heard on the treaty in general. Senator LaFollette wanted time, and it was found necessary to give it to him. But during the week the Senate at last will probably get down to the heart of the whole controversy; that is, it will take up consideration of the actual ratifying resolution, with the reservations, and all the debate will be preliminary to the final and decisive vote.

The resolution is filled with teeth. It provides, to begin with, that the reservations shall be accepted by America's principal associates in the experiment. There is going to be no room for shadowy versions of what the Senate meant or of what the United States agreed to. It is all put down in black and white, definitely and specifically. The other nations will either sit down with America in a League of Nations on terms considered essential to the maintenance of American institutions, or they will sit down without America. That is the blunt fact. There is nothing of the bully's attitude in that position, and no heroics. It is just a plain statement of the fact.

In Paris President Wilson, for what he considered the good of the world, sat down in a conference wherein every European nation had definite national ambitions to serve and he watched while those nations, if not allied with the Huns, obtained all or part of what they wanted. They naturally had some selfish objects in view—the selfishness, say, of propinquity—and Mr. Wilson had none.

The European selfishness was the selfishness of acquisition. If there is any selfishness in the Senate attitude it is the selfishness of retention, the selfishness that impels Americans not to give institutions which they through generations have found to be of supreme value for glittering substitutes the value of which no man can foretell. America wants to take nothing that belongs to somebody else; America does want to keep what she has.

There is, therefore, in the 14 reservations, not a single phrase which can be interpreted as ungenerous, as mean in spirit, as a capitalization of America's supreme position in the world, or as anything except a proper and statesmanlike regard for the essential and fundamental rights of Americanism. If there is lack of patriotism in that attitude, then the Senate is open to the charge of being unpatriotic.

By parliamentary tactics, Senator Hitchcock was able unexpectedly to get the Johnson amendment, dealing with the predominant voting strength of the British Empire, before the Senate today. It was defeated by the vote of 40 to 38, the closest vote which there has been on any matter connected with the treaty. It was an emphatic evidence of the intrinsic strength of the Johnson proposal in that it almost carried in spite of the fact that numbers of the Senators, no matter what their convictions, have consistently voted against direct amendment, believing that the same result can be accomplished better by reservations. It justifies the predictions of those who have insisted all along that the final ratification resolution will be of such a character as to prevent the excessive voting strength of London from being exercised in cases where the dispute is between any part of the British Empire and the United States.

This week there meets in Washington the League of Nations Labor Conference provided for in the addenda to the Peace Treaty. There meet also the adjourned session of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the International Congress of Working Women. The three dovetail together. In the Labor Conference there will be 24 delegates from the British Empire. America will have four representatives.

In becoming headquarters, as it were, for the organized labor movement of the world, temporarily, Washington is also the Mecca, for the moment, of the syndicalists of the world. Men who in their wildest moments have never even dreamed of a status of labor comparable in prosperity to

that existing in the United States will be spreading broadcast their doctrines of nationalization, confiscation, etc. They have evolved theories to meet a situation in their own countries such as has never been countenanced in this country. They are doctors with a kill-or-cure medicine to offer, with their particular patients sore stricken. America does not happen to require 50-grain doses of quinine.

Unfortunately, however, the panacea for work which these men offer does have its effect on minds usually sane. The propaganda of radicalism always finds fertile ground for some of its seed.

By common consent, for some reason or other, little has been said in the Senate about the Labor Addenda to the treaty. There seemed to be a feeling that there was too much unrest to discuss it. Senator Thomas never made this fatal mistake. If the labor annex was bad, then the country ought to be told so, was his position. His stand in that particular has been winning adherents right along, but never so many as in the last week.

If the United States accepts without reservation the labor section of the treaty, says Senator Thomas, it will only be a question of time "until the United States and other nations will disappear entirely under the grip of international socialism."

It is no secret in Washington that American organized labor expects to have the Labor Conference go much further than it ever asked the recent Industrial Conference to go. The Gompers resolution would not only go through this international gathering with flying colors, but probably without a record vote. Did not Lord Northcliffe send a cable to America in which he stated that the present issue of the open shop in America sounded to British ears like mediaevalism? That is the view of all Europe, which out of the poverty of labor tyranny cries to America, prosperous beyond the dreams of avarice as a result of a different policy: "You, too; you, too!"

Men may talk in polite phrases, but there is no millennium in sight in trade. There is going to be "magnificent competition." It requires no particular vision to see that an America industrially organized as most of the European countries, under a theory of minimum production and maximum pay, would be an easier competitor to deal with than the highly efficient America that threw its matchless industrial capacity into the armed conflict and drove the Kaiser very promptly to cover.

A treaty, of course, ought to be an agreement between nations. The labor annex adds an agreement between a class in one nation and the same class in other nations. It goes out of its way to set up a class authority. True enough, the power of the labor conference is supposed to be recommendatory only, but actually organized labor in each country will, if it can, browbeat its own Government into acceptance of any recommendation made, if possible.

Will Mr. Gompers' position, for instance, be weakened if he goes before the public in December with a statement to the effect that "all the nations of the world have agreed that this is right; is America alone to be reactionary and hold back?"

What threats then will there be of direct action? The very words are not understood in America yet. They are the terminology of labor revolutionists abroad. Direct action means coercion of the Government by stoppage of its economic life. "You pass this legislation or we'll stop every train in the country and close up every mine." That is direct action. This country had a mild taste of it when the Adamson Act was shoved through Congress, although labor leaders are claiming now that Mr. Wilson and not they forced it through.

There is no doubt about the menace of the labor annex. It is just as dangerous to American labor as it is to America as a whole. It would eventually force all of American labor into the unions, in the opinion of many who have studied it.

The Senate is being urged to add a reservation to the effect that nothing done through the Labor Section shall be binding on the United States if in conflict with the Constitution or with ordinary conditions and practices in this country. The trouble with that is that the power of the Labor Section is only recommendatory now, and not technically binding. The danger is not a direct

danger, in other words. It is indirect. The syndicalists, by domination of the conference, would accomplish their aims by indirection. No Government is technically compelled to do what the conference recommends, but it may actually be coerced by political pressure exerted at home by the international laborites.

No reservation can cure the fault of recognition of a class as entitled to special consideration. There seems to be only one way to handle the labor annex to the treaty and that is to do away with it entirely. But there is hardly any likelihood that the Senate will be bold enough to do that.

The Senate, when it wants to, can move with great speed. It is likely to get to a final vote on the treaty very unexpectedly and hurriedly. The House is still pressing for an adjournment about November 15, but the national exigencies are so great that adjournment seems to be out of the question, although there will be a short recess about Thanksgiving.

The threat of Senator Hitchcock that Democrats would defeat ratification if the reservations were kept in as written by the Foreign Relations Committee had the sting taken out of it by observations on the part of Senator Hoke Smith and others that there was no likelihood of their adhering to such a program.

Nobody knows what the President will do after ratification with reservations has been effected, but the best opinion now is that he will accept the situation and make the most of it. Certainly, arrangements are already being made by the State Department for American representation on the several commissions to be set up by the treaty. A refusal of the President to go ahead with the treaty, in the case of reservations, would not cause a reconsideration by the Senate. It probably would lead to a joint resolution by both Houses declaring that the war was at an end. That would be unfortunate from many points of view.

Government's Duty to Protect Men Who Want to Work.

By CHARLES CATLETT, Staunton, Va.

A strike is a simultaneous stopping of work by the employees in an industry to enforce a demand on the employers. If a sufficient number of men are willing to work for the terms the employers offer, the strike is a failure; if not, the employers accede to the demands of the employees and the strike is a success, so far as the primary object of the strike is concerned.

As wasteful as are all strikes, some strikes, fairly conducted, have their places in industrial development, and there are times when they are necessary. There are many strikes which are called improperly or for trivial causes, and are simply an expression of the restlessness or perverse psychology of the crowd. Some are brought about by outside influences and for entirely selfish purposes. The Government should do what it can to prevent unnecessary strikes called for trivial causes, but it should recognize that certain strikes are essential and necessary, and that neither the Government nor the people can afford to sacrifice some things to avoid certain strikes, because to do so is simply to breed other strikes.

The Government should not only acknowledge the right of parties to strike, but should rather welcome a well-defined, clear contest as a necessary step in the development of industrial relations.

But, it is the function of the State, and, in view of the fact that the organized military power of the States has been destroyed by the war in which we are still technically engaged, now, that of the National Government to see that every man who is willing to work is allowed to work peaceably wherever and whenever he wants to, and as he may contract to do. Under the present circumstances it is the function and the supreme duty of the Government to make a greater effort to insure this than would be true in ordinary normal times.

If these two principles are clearly and definitely announced and enforced, not only will strikes be fewer, but they will only be called in necessary cases, and will be of short duration and of little inconvenience to the public.

It is not the function of the Government to attempt to fill the places of strikers, even where it seems a national emergency, except when the strike takes place in operations controlled and conducted by the Government, such as in transportation. But if the Government will simply announce that every man who wants to work will be given the protection of the Government, the public will provide for its own needs and will take care of any

emergency which may arise. The strike which ought to win will quickly win. A strike which ought not to win will quickly lose.

The coal strike appears necessary to clarify the situation. The miners' demands are indefensible. The strike will lose, and it is really doubtful whether the total loss of coal during the next six months will be as much as if the demands of the miners were conceded to; but the Government should firmly promulgate the principle that all of its powers will be used to permit the men that want to produce coal, to do so, and it should act with the greatest promptness to insure this result.

Will it?

The "Open Shop" Policy the Only Safety for Liberty.

By HON. JONATHAN BOURNE, JR., Washington, D. C.

The crux of the demands of the labor group as presented to the labor-capital conference may be summarized as follows: "The right of wage-earners to bargain collectively, through unions, represented by agents of their own choosing." It is a one-sided proposition. It speaks of the "right" of wage-earners to bargain in a certain way but assumes that there shall be no right to bargain in any other way. What the unions desire is not the right but the power, to bargain collectively, and, under the form of bargaining collectively to dictate terms to employers. Their object is not bargaining but dictation.

The only true American policy—the only truly democratic policy—is for wage-earners to bargain collectively or individually as they may prefer and as they may be able to bargain with employers. Whenever an employee is compelled to participate in collective bargaining against his will, his "right" has been taken from him and he is no longer a free man. He becomes a subject of the union and its agents, no longer free to take employment when he so desires. Whenever an employer is denied the right to bargain individually with his employes, his "right" has been taken from him, also, and he becomes a subject of the union and its agents.

The demand of the labor unions, assuming to speak for all wage-earners, although authorized to speak for relatively few, is an attempt to overthrow the first principle for which our forefathers fought the American Revolution—the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. With the demand of the labor union granted, the word "liberty" would scarcely have a place in our vocabulary. Popular government would be practically set aside and in its place would be set up a government of, for and by the labor unions—an autocratic government granting to the rest of the people only so much life, liberty and happiness as might be necessary to prevent revolt. With the hand of the labor union in control of transportation, in command of steel production, in supervision of coal production, and probably dominant in the police service of cities, there would be no recognized rights of farmers, cattle growers, sheepmen, horticulturists, dairyman, gardeners, merchants, manufacturers, mine-owners, etc. The proposal is the setting up of a government by class with defiance of the rights of all not members of that class.

Wage-earners have the right today to bargain collectively if they wish. They also have the right to bargain individually. They are in the full enjoyment of unimpaired liberty of action. Forced bargaining through a labor union is not maintenance of liberty—it is the destruction of liberty. Forced subjection to the mandates of a walking delegate is not liberty—it is serfdom. Forced membership in a union as a prerequisite to employment is not liberty—it is the very reverse.

It is the plan and practice of labor unions to limit production and to establish a standard of speed with consideration for the least efficient rather than the most efficient. That policy and practice has resulted in under-production and has aided materially in bringing about the present excessive cost of living. That practice contravenes sound public policy and is unjust to the great majority of people who depend for success upon their own individual industry, enterprise and thrift. Forced collective bargaining would be wrong—not a right. To speak of it as a "right" is a perversion of language. Freedom to bargain either individually or collectively is the only truly American policy conducive to progress and promotive of the public welfare.

The Baltimore & Carolina Steamship Co. has resumed sailings from Baltimore to Wilmington, N. C. Due to war conditions, these sailings were suspended for a considerable period.

Economic Conditions in Europe and in America as Brought About by the World War

No. 3.

By FRED. H. WAGNER, Late Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance Department, United States Army, and Member of the United States Fixed Nitrogen Commission to Europe.

[On July 22, 1915, Mr. Frederick H. Wagner of Baltimore, one of the most widely-known chemists in America, who had made many extended visits to Germany, wrote for the Manufacturers Record an illuminating statement as to our dependence upon the German dye industry and the danger which confronted us by reason of that situation. Mr. Wagner was at that time chief engineer of the Bartlett Hayward Company of Baltimore, which during the war employed over 20,000 hands in producing shells and other war work for the Government. When he saw that America must take part in the war, he resigned his position and offered his services to the Government. He was commissioned major in the United States Army on May 3, 1917. His first assignment was that of supervising inspector of high explosives. Next he was assigned to the nitrate division as chief of Research Section B. In August, 1918, he was made director of operations, nitrate division, in which position he had direct charge of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen plants operated by the War Department.

He was promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy on October 5, 1918, and was appointed a member of the United States Fixed Nitrogen Commission to Europe in May, 1919. He has only recently returned after a very thorough investigation of nitrate production and a study of many battlefields. As a business man of the highest standing, a chemist of world-wide connections even before the war, and an army officer whose work for the Government ranked with his pre-war work in civil life, Colonel Wagner's statements carry the weight and accuracy of engineer and chemist, the business man and the army officer.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

In my last article I made mention of the piles of scrap iron, heaped up along the railroad tracks and representing agricultural implements, which were to be returned to the French in accordance with the Treaty of Peace, junk which is fit only for the melting-pot.

This pile of scrap iron is indicative of the methods practiced by the German hordes in their attempt to reduce France to nothingness, for what could not be carted away, as were the agricultural implements and a large amount of factory equipment, was wantonly destroyed. In this connection I wish to mention the destruction produced by the Germans at the chemical plant at Chauny, to my knowledge the oldest chemical plant in France, and one which became world-famous by the work of Gay-Lussac in establishing the sulphuric-acid industry. This plant also witnessed the discovery of iodine, and it was here that plate glass was first made.

When it became evident that the Germans would have to abandon this place, during their first retreat, they systematically dismantled the entire plant, and such equipment as could be moved with the transportation at their disposal was shipped across the Rhine. The God of Battles, however, saw fit to once more settle his wings of victory over the German army, and they returned to Chauny, this time making destruction of what remained positive, and many men were kept employed for weeks in systematically destroying what they had left, as well as the houses of the town, which had once sheltered some 13,000 people, this destruction being so thorough that hardly one brick was left standing upon another. What could not be moved was destroyed by dynamite, and a whole field of chemical stoneware was shattered with blows from sledge hammers, after which what was left was drenched with kerosene and set afire.

Could the Germans think, by any stretch of their elastic imagination, that this dismantled factory could be again placed in operation in time to furnish material which would assist France in effecting their defeat? I do not think so; but the barbarous strain inherent in the leaders of this nation decreed that barbarism, terror and frightfulness were excellent means for intimidating the world, and they hoped that fear of what might come to pass would finally bring victory to their fast disintegrating military supremacy. They now have leisure to think over their plans to scare the world, and to perhaps alter their opinion of the people whom they set out to conquer in their lust for a "place in the sun."

The instance of destruction as witnessed in the case of this one factory will serve as an indication of the economic sabotage, or, better, vandalism, practiced by the Germans in France and in Belgium, and from which these two nations will necessarily suffer in years to come, suffering brought about by the desire of the Hun to regain his lost trade while the injured nations were still gasping in horror at what Hunnish war had brought them, with the consciousness that much capital, much labor and many years would be required before they could once more compete with the people who "lost the war but won the peace."

Destruction by gun-fire during military operations is a natural part of war, and is therefore understandable, but destruction such as this just described passes beyond the comprehension of any people but the Germans.

Another instance of economic destruction may be cited in the case of Rheims. Although this city had suffered horribly during the many weary months when she was beleaguered, but never captured, this was not sufficient to satisfy the enemy, for, upon being forced to retreat, the Germans threw some 17,000 incendiary bombs into the city within the short space of three hours, and what had not been destroyed by direct gun-fire now fell prey to the horror of flame. Why? There is no answer except frightfulness.

And these are the people who feel that now "it is all over," peaceful, quiet, but profitable business relations can once again be opened with the people who had for years fought, sometimes with their backs to the wall, but never ready to accept defeat, until the Hun was driven back across his borders with leaders not only discredited by the world at large, but, let us hope and pray, by the Germans themselves.

This latter hope is, however, open to question and doubt, and only time will tell if a Hohenzollern will not once more be called to lead a people who regard a solemn treaty as a mere scrap of paper.

Under these conditions our slogan, the American slogan—for England and France seem only too ready to resume business relations with the Germans again—should be—

Lest We Forget!

We cannot forget, and consequently we should at once begin to place our "house in order" to meet the competition which Germany is ready to push with all her old force. The war is over, business she must have, and I must believe she will attempt to secure this business with no higher moral standards than she exhibited before and during the war. How are the nations who brought about Germany's military humiliation going to meet this serious menace?

England, which must also return to her pre-war activities, which must undertake manufacture with a reduced force of men, faces conditions which are not at all pleasant to contemplate. Here, also, the returning army desires rest and recreation, and England, in her joy at seeing her men return and in an endeavor to provide for their immediate needs, generously offered each man some \$6 a week for a period not to exceed six months, in order that the returned soldier might "find himself" again and once more enter the ranks of the producers. This was, in many cases, an unfortunate proceeding, as it prevented men from seeking work. But was there work for all who sought? I have before me statements to the effect that staff captains of the British army are working as dock laborers at British ports. Surely a sad homecoming for many.

In contradistinction to this state of affairs it is well to note that our Government has offered itself as an intermediary to

secure a returned soldier his old position, or seek him another, each man desiring assistance, from highly-trained experts down to laborers, being accorded the same treatment. It becomes a pleasure, however, to record that of those discharged only 20 per cent have availed themselves of this opportunity, this leading to the belief that the majority of the men have secured their old or equally as good positions, a record of which our employers can be justly proud.

We find that England fears what she calls the "American menace," warning cries being issued by British journalists to the effect that America is surpassing England in productiveness, and calling upon the workingmen to throw aside their idleness and make an end of the protracted unrest which seems to have gripped them in hoops of steel, claiming that unless they wake up soon they will find the world's markets filled with American goods, and English factories with cobwebs covering the doors.

One British newspaper, *The Mail*, states that "while industry is hesitating and labor is striking in England, American capital and labor in alliance are bounding forward to the commercial conquest of the world," further claiming that American business men are utilizing their accumulated war-profits in a plan of campaign for unlimited commercial extension in foreign markets, formerly British markets, and that these same Americans are "doing all the successful things which we ought to be doing, too."

Great Britain thinks that we, "by high wages and abundant, unlimited production," are capturing the world's trade, claiming that "the two go together and cannot go separately," calling the workingman's attention to this "lesson," with the hope that they will be able to grasp and understand it. They claim that their work is at least as good as is that of America—and no one doubts this—but that their output is infinitely less; that wages in America are from 25 per cent to 50 per cent higher than in England; that there is no artificial limitation on output in the United States; that labor in America fights for its own hand stoutly enough, but it does not quarrel with its bread and butter (Heaven save the mark!) ; that labor in America concentrates with intensity on high wages and good conditions of life, but in return gives a strenuous day's work; that it recognizes a certain amount of discipline and control is necessary to the success of continuous large-scale production, on which labor's own welfare depends; that while in England the workingmen are bickering over conditions, American capital and labor have "got together" for a combined attack on the export markets of the world—"markets in which British goods were once supreme."

And all this in the face of the proposed strike on the railroads, now pushed away for a few months; the present steel strike; the dock laborers' strike in the greatest port of the world, New York; the demands of the miners for a six-hour day and a 60 per cent increase in pay! Instead of doing all the things England claims for us, I feel that we are steadfastly following in her footsteps of labor unrest.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the London Daily Chronicle, states that England is now importing yearly \$4,000,000,000 more goods than she exports, liquidating the greater portion of these imports with "promises to pay," a very bad condition for any nation. Mr. Harrison further claims that "the wages paid enormously exceed the real value of the work done. Bread, coal, houses, sea and land transport are all subsidized, as very soon meat and milk will be subsidized. That means that producers of all of these necessities are paid far more than the goods really earn."

We also find his statement that "a large part of the wages now paid to the workingman are doles, i. e., gifts paid over and above the value of their work out of taxes of their fellow-citizens. So far labor is pauperized: it is being given money which it does not earn; it is sucking down the savings of thrift and piling up debts to lie heavy on our children."

Do not these same conditions prevail in our country? Are we not doing exactly the same things as are our friends in England? Are we not suffering from the same cause which has brought about these conditions to a more or less marked degree in both countries? Let us try to analyze some of the causes for these abnormal conditions.

It is not necessary for me to remind my readers that when the war cry was heralded over our land a large proportion of our producers were forcibly separated from their daily pursuits and placed in the army at a supposed wage of \$30 per month. But did they receive these \$30 in cash? Hardly, for after deducting war-risk insurance, allotments, and possible Liberty Bond payments the soldier had some \$10 per month coming to him, for

which he was willing to sacrifice his best possession—his life—and to do work which under ordinary conditions at home, while employed at his regular occupation, he would have scorned.

This man withstood the hardships of campaigning in France, the possibility of going hungry for days when the commissary failed to functionate, and this with the added fear that possibly those at home for whom he had always provided might be in need. This removal of more than 4,000,000 men from productive occupations naturally created a labor famine, and in consequence those remaining at home, safely ashore in the United States, gained an unprecedented power with which to enforce their demands upon the country. Unfortunately, the present tendency of these same individuals is to seek a prolongation of this power in an attempt to make it permanent. The natural result of this desire leads to political agitation, backed up by strikes and a loss of sense of proportion, as it seems impossible for some of the present radical leaders, who have thrown aside the conservative management of their organizations, under which management labor unionism became strong and progressive, with the attempt to secure preference for the wage-earner which cannot be granted unless we are satisfied to see all stable order tossed to the demnition bow-wow.

One night last week I passed a soap-box orator at one of our prominent Baltimore street corners who, if doing nothing else, was urging his hearers to social rebellion, not being able to differentiate between liberty and license, the former being the free gift accorded to all our people, while practice of the latter should cast the perpetrator behind bars. This man, probably living on the portion of the wages contributed individually by those who toiled, called to his hearers: "Sure, you made \$50 a week during the war, and you earned it! But what happened to you when you left the factory gates? First, you had to subscribe to a Liberty Bond: then you had to contribute to the Red Cross; then came someone with a request for a donation to the Y. M. C. A. or the K. of C.; and if you did not come across you were a slacker!"

Railing at the request for the purchase of Liberty Bonds or a donation to the funds intended to take care of the sick and wounded and to make the doughboy's lot a little easier when he returned to rest-billets after his weeks in the trenches! Could this man have remembered that many of his own union members were among those for whose comfort this money was intended? Can you imagine how these words sounded to men who had risked their all for a cash value of \$10 per month, men to whom loyalty to country was more precious than gold; men who left all they held dear in response to the country's call, while fellow wage earners remained at home, and because, unfortunately, the country required the concentrated effort of all its people to arm, equip and maintain the 4,000,000 men enrolled in the nation's army, besides the necessity of taking care of those who remained at home, as well as of our Allies, because our country required this of the wage-earner the latter should exercise the power at his command and bleed the country of money he could not earn?

I thank God, however, that all of our wage-earners are not of this breed, and I am sure the time will come when they will throw aside the yoke of these breeders of rebellion and return to the conservative doctrine under which labor unionism was accomplishing so much for the betterment, the comfort and contentment of the wage-earner.

And in spite of what is now happening in this country the British wage-earner and journalists fear the "American menace"! Let me for a moment revert to the settlement of the British railroad strike: let us see what this settlement entails, the fourth article of which reads:

"No adult railway man in Great Britain shall receive less than 51 shillings (\$12.75) per week while the cost of living is 110 per cent above the pre-war level."

Twelve dollars and seventy-five cents per week, or \$363 per year, for the British railway man while the cost of living is 110 per cent above the pre-war level, and we are told that the cost of living is higher in Great Britain than here! They fear the "American menace" when the average wage per year for members of the four American railway brotherhoods is \$1800, and \$1900 for the steel workers. This is hardly understandable!

As far as the British wage-earner's case is concerned, we must remember that although the cost of living in Great Britain has advanced beyond our own cost, the increase in wage has not kept pace with it, but they are satisfied to settle a strike on a minimum-wage base of \$12.75 per week. Has patriotism died out entirely among the radical leaders of our wage-earners now on strike or contemplating a strike? Or is our scale of living on a pedestal of chaos fit?

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There is no doubt that wages in Great Britain are too low for even pre-war conditions, but we have gone to the other extreme, and the end seems not in sight, and we therefore cannot consider a British strike for better pay on par with one over here. The difficulty here lies in the fact that the British wage-earner produces less per man than do our people. But has he not himself to thank for this condition? Did not trades-unionism in Great Britain before the war place an artificial limitation upon production by decreeing, in order that all might have a share in the wage distribution, the trades-union man should labor only as many hours per week as were set by his union? thus preaching the fallacious doctrine that more jobs would be available by diminishing each man's product.

Can a man in a mine get out as much coal in six hours a day and five days a week as he could by working 48 hours per week? The answer in Great Britain is "yes," because the hours of rest so recuperate the man that he can perform just as much labor in 30 hours as he formerly did in 48.

And has not this doctrine invaded our country to a great extent? Are not our miners requesting like treatment with an addition of 60 per cent in pay? Where will this madness end? The answer can be seen only in a collapse of our entire working system, with a return to something like former wage conditions, when a man felt it an honor to do an honest day's work, for which he shall receive a wage which will permit him not only to live in comfort, but to also put aside something for the inevitable "rainy day"; but I fear this will not come, if the present radical labor leaders are listened to, before trials and tribulations have covered us with an inundation almost as bad as what France has just gone through.

I remember one job here, the laying of chemical brick, which is a tedious, painstaking labor, but one in which any brick mason should lay 150 bricks in eight hours, yet where the masons did the strenuous labor of placing 16 bricks on a wall three feet high in eight hours! This was by actual count, and upon remonstrance by the inspector in charge the work was after a few days speeded up to 100 bricks, but it did not reach the maximum expected. And these men were drawing the highest wage paid to brick masons during the war, thus securing a subsidy from the pockets of our taxpayers for something they were not entitled to.

Our high rate of wage today, with its consequent high cost of living, can be considered nothing more nor less than a subsidy extracted from the pockets of the public, and consequently can be considered as a means of pauperizing labor, by giving something for nothing, and this high rate of pay consequently adds to the high cost of living, of which everybody is complaining, and thus carries us around in a circle with no end. Higher wages demand an increased selling price of an article, due to increased cost of production, and so we take from Peter to pay Paul.

If conditions such as these confront us for any further extended period it will mean bankruptcy, unless labor gives back value received by increased production; but with the demand for a shorter working day plus an increased wage, the limit will soon be passed, and some other means will have to be adopted to bring the whole question to a sane conclusion, and, in the words of Frederic Harrison quoted above, it will mean "bankruptcy for the State, ruin to the private citizen, starvation to the workman."

And so we find the men who bore the hardships of war in France returned to see others, who did not follow their example, living on all that it was possible to shower upon them, having claimed more for less work than any sane man could imagine proper, favored children of a Government engaged in speeding up war production. Will the returned soldier be satisfied to see these favored ones, essentially spoiled by high wages under Government protection, wreck the country's business because they do not desire or care to return to a condition somewhat near normal? I hope not!

Are the labor leaders altogether to blame for this condition? Were not their demands for increased pay granted before they were even formulated? Let us see what the Government has done in this particular. Let us see in what manner our Government set the example of extravagance in raising the pay of men to amounts entirely beyond what their labor could earn.

I have before me the issue of this journal of October 9, and by referring to page 110 we find that in a long-established shipyard the rate of pay for calkers and ship carpenters had been

\$2.50 per day. At an unfortunate moment this concern took a Government contract, and they were immediately advised that they would have to pay these \$2.50 employees at the rate of \$6 per day. Protests on the part of the employer that this raise might seriously interfere with their future activities were of no avail, and the \$6 rate had to stand or the contracts would be abrogated.

Think of this condition! Men who had been perfectly happy, living in a small community, where living expenses were certainly lower than in large cities, working with perfect satisfaction for \$2.50 per day, forced by the Government to accept \$6 for the same amount of work which had formerly been given for less than half the new pay. These men were negroes, and during my war work in the South last year I found that as soon as the negro received more money per day than he formerly received he immediately worked a shorter week, as his wants were comparatively few, and when he had acquired the wherewithal to cover these wants he stopped work. In the case of these negro calkers and ship carpenters, where \$15 had meant six days' work, the same amount was received in 2½ days, and I am wondering whether any one of them ever completed a full week's work under these new conditions.

Again we read, on the same page, that riveters at the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co were receiving \$175 per week, or \$29 per day, on Government contracts, all due also to rates of pay established by the Government. Was this not money paid out in the shape of a subsidy to labor, money taken from the sale of Liberty Bonds, money which "pauperizes" labor to the extent of paying for what cannot possibly be earned?

Under the stress of war, when everything was being speeded up in order to supply the crying demand for material of all kinds, such conditions as these might be considered perfectly proper; but was it patriotic, was it American, for labor over here to accept, and thereby bleed the taxpayer and Liberty Bond purchaser, money which the Government had the power to collect and pay out, while giving the man who was fighting our battles 3500 miles from home a paltry dollar a day?

This is far from being Americanism. And can the employers at present, lacking these same Government contracts with the Government's power to pay the bill by taxing the public in some shape or form, can these employers go out in the open market and make contracts for ships with private concerns under this excessive pay? I think not, and I feel the time will soon come when these same shipyard workers will accept less for their "exceptional" labors, or live to learn that the ships which should proudly slide down the ways in our yards will be built on foreign shores, cobwebs and weeds growing where the hammer once made music, the shipbuilding supremacy so recently wrested from Great Britain going back to the Clyde and the Tyne. And the British fear the "American menace"!

Why should it be possible for some industrial workers to demand a voice in the management of the industries in which they are engaged? Is this demand to be universal and to include representatives of all character of labor? Or is it to embrace only a favored few? Why the mechanic and not the laborer? How can the mechanic demand a share in the profits of a concern if the laborers, clerks, stenographers, office boys, janitors, etc., are not to be accorded the same treatment? Do not all these go to make up the assistance necessary to the conduct of any business? Or will the mechanic take it upon himself to look after the interests of these others to better advantage than does the employer at present?

We hear a great deal today about the socialization of industries. But are not those who are demanding these advantages speaking for themselves only? Do they intend to break down a class which in the past, and necessarily must in the future, furnished the industrial sinews, the money, for conducting the business, and without which no industry can live over night, and set themselves up in their place? If these present anarchistic agitators and Bolshevik leaders—and I know the class, having seen some of the results of their work for the uplift of humanity in Europe—would only sit down and sanely reason out the problem confronting them, taking the picture of socialized, nationalized Russia as an example of what may be expected if this doctrine of socialization and nationalization of industries is brought to fruition in this country, with its consequent horrors; if they could be brought to a realization of the fact that every man is worthy of his hire, and that he should be paid in direct proportion to what his efficiency contributes to the success of the industry

in which he is engaged, but that he is not entitled to more, the world would once more move on peacefully, and the strife now occasioned by these few Bolshevik, self-appointed saviors of the world would soon pass into oblivion, and labor, whether it be that given by the brain or by the hand, will come into its own.

There are no employers today who are foolish enough themselves to think they can fool labor, and I feel positive that they all would endeavor to meet employees half way with the extended hand of good-will, and pay them all which their possibility of remaining in business and meeting the competition of industries in other countries would permit. But how can we meet this competition under present conditions, when the American steel worker averages \$1900 and the railroad man \$1800 per year, as compared with the English railroad employee at \$663 per year, and the German mechanic at \$1023 per year? Does our labor produce proportionately more per hour than does that of other countries? Perhaps yes in the case of England, but not in that of Germany, and the latter country will soon be a very aggressive competitor.

In the final analyses we find that the entire difficulty under which we are now suffering lies in the fact that we are at present beginning to realize the unwholesome effect of interrupted production accentuated by wholesale destruction, with its consequent economic cost, and it is therefore highly essential that we also quickly realize the necessity of restoring this dearth of necessities produced by the war, and to exercise every endeavor to restore the equilibrium which is necessary before conditions can once more approach the normal.

During the war, as well as since then, we have unfortunately given ourselves to a saturnalia of higher and ever-increasing wages, to shorter hours and less work, to more leisure with its opportunity of extravagance, and finally to the consequences of all this—a higher cost of living. We were once governed by economic truths, but these are now thrown into the scrap heap for impossible theories, theories covering profiteering, living wages, partnership of labor and capital, collective bargaining, shop representation in the management, socialization of labor, nationalization of industries, and heaven only knows what more, all of which will have to be brought down to economic levels if any of them are to succeed in giving us the ultimate goal demanded.

I cannot but believe that the great mass of American workingmen just want the opportunity to work in harmony with the employer, as the one is dependent upon the other and neither can live alone, and if these two will only get together, without the assistance of the "red" agitator, all of the now impossible conditions will soon correct themselves. Remove the insidious Socialist propaganda from the minds of the workingmen, remove them from the influence of men who are selfishly interested in this propaganda because thereby their daily bread (and lots of other things) is provided, and American labor will quickly become rational again and readily assist in restoring normal conditions. But if our people should remain under the dominion of these Bolshevik agitators for another six months it is to be feared that a collapse will come which will carry all of our present prosperity—prosperity in spite of the high cost of living—with it, and no one can see the end.

With the Federal Government having instigated and now protecting these high wages, but no longer supplying the contracts which enabled their payment, it is no wonder that the radical element imagines it has the industrial country by the throat and can squeeze with fingers of steel until the employee accedes to the demands or dies an industrial death. Making due allowance for the possible necessity of the Government having been compelled to pay these excessive wages in order to speed up necessary production, with the establishment of a wage board in Washington for deciding the claims for increases made by the various trades, and with the fact that most of these claims were acceded to, did this all lead to any spirit of harmony among many of the wage-earners? Did it satisfy them and make them abide by the non-strike promise of the Federation of Labor for the period of the war? I think not!

I remember seeing a parade of shipyard workers in Baltimore on a certain Saturday, the paraders carrying banners emphasizing their patriotism; and yet these same workers went on strike the following week in spite of the slogan of no strikes during the war. In my own case I would mention that I had a demand from the electricians working on a \$65,000,000 Government proposition for increased pay. This demand was sent to the wage board in Washington for adjustment. Before this could be accomplished

my electricians decided to go home for a rest; not a strike, remember, but a desire to take a vacation from their strenuous labors until such time as the wage board decided their case, not in the least taking into consideration the necessity of finishing this work in the least possible time. In the meantime we had sent for the national organizer of this trade, with the hope that he might keep them at work until their case had been decided. He came, but it was not a case of *Veni! Vidi! Vici!* Quite the contrary, for the electricians told him to mind his own business; that he was their servant, and that they would do as they pleased in spite of any promises of their international union and in spite of the promise of no strike during the war. Is this Americanism? Or does it not rather come under the category of Bolshevism?

Another instance was brought about by plumbers and steamfitters who thought they were not being given all they "deserved." These men sent a strike committee to see me, who, upon my explanation that a vacation at this time would prevent the sending of supplies in the shape of high explosives, so urgently needed by our boys at the front, in time to be of any value, decided they would keep the contemplated "vacation" in abeyance until the wage board had decided their question. This decision was reached at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the committee promising that all the men would be at work in the morning. At 6 o'clock I was visited by a portion of this committee, who informed me that the men would not return to work because their business representative had been arrested as he left the plant.

This kind of upset my plans, but I asked if they would come to work provided I secured the release of this man, and they answered in the affirmative. I promised his release, but how this was to be accomplished was a matter to which I had given no thought, my only desire being the return of the men to work. I finally, at 10 P. M., got the United States Department of Justice representative on the telephone, and he agreed to assist me. Together we went to the justice who had committed this man to prison for trial, and upon explaining the case to him he gave us a release for our man. We then drove to the town where he was jailed, but could not locate the sheriff, finally finding a man who possessed keys to the jail. I persuaded this man to unlock the doors, found my man in a cage, left a receipt for him on the sheriff's desk, and returned him to his fellow union men at 2 o'clock in the morning. I was never able to learn the cause of his arrest, but I am happy to say I had no more trouble with this union. They returned to work and kept at work until the wage board decided their claim, this decision, of course, being in their favor.

These are only two very small instances of labor trouble which came to my lot during the war, but I could probably fill a volume with similar tales.

Before closing this article I wish once more to call attention to what certainly must be an attempt by "red" anarchy to take unto itself our industries, as well as our politics, at the present moment, attempting to take possession in the name of labor; but if the truth were known it would soon be apparent that our American labor has but little share in this affair.

From all that has been said by these present radical leaders it will appear that they are even ready to use violence which will hesitate at nothing in order to accomplish their ends; but in this instance they have reckoned without their host—the American public—and I feel sure the present strikes, not being supported by the sentiment of the public, will fail.

Are we not facing the offspring of the same men who by anarchy, terror and murder have reduced Russia to chaos and misery? Have not these present leaders gathered about them an organization of foreign-born men who are alien to our customs and sentiments, and who will remain so until they are fortunately Americanized? Are not the majority of the men who are at present engaged in steel strikes, and who contemplate a coal strike, revolutionary students of Lenin and Trotsky? Are they not of the same breed as these two national destroyers? Read the names given by the police and the answer will be found.

Contrary to this, we find that American as well as Americanized labor has banded together to oppose this movement: has organized to oppose anarchy by American ideals, as is witnessed by the more than 60 per cent of the steel employees who remained at work, and to these men the Constitution of our country has a real meaning which Bolshevism cannot break down. We cannot parley with this "red" gang, but must defeat them at their own game, a game basking behind a demand for "collective bargain-

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ing," a demand which only hides the real object of using this movement to inaugurate social revolution.

And what is this "collective bargaining?" Is it something which is fair to either the employer or to the employee? Is it something which has been promised to each and every citizen by our Constitution? I think not! A one-sided proposition such as this can never be fair to anyone, as it directs that the wage-earners as a body shall, through their unions or other duly appointed representatives, collectively bargain with their employer, or rather to collectively dictate terms to him.

What becomes of the man who desires to bargain individually under these conditions? He agrees to either let the others do the talking for him or he goes under, thus taking from him all semblance of the freedom accorded every citizen of our country. He is no longer a free unit, but rather the subject of his union, its agent or any self-appointed agitator. He loses the right to sell his labor in the highest market, and must be content to share the reward for his product with others who do not possess his skill.

Under these conditions assent to this demand will assist in the overthrow of the principles on which our nation was founded—the inalienable right of each individual under our Constitution to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as the granting of this demand will remove the word "liberty" of action from our vocabulary, and with the removal of that word will go all that our forefathers fought for.

While all this unrest is disturbing the economic conditions in our country we find that Belgium is putting her best foot forward, and her workmen are not sitting up nights to find out how few hours they can work, but they are earnestly striving to put in as many hours as their bodily strength will permit. Germany, although having lost many men during the war, can now take advantage of the men who, under the old conditions, would naturally have been withdrawn from her economic life to spend three years training in the army, now no longer necessary, and these men so released will more than offset her war losses in an economic sense. These men also are not seeking fewer hours of labor, but are seeking to rebuild their shaken empire by devoting as many hours as possible to useful, actual production, and that at a less compensation, for 41 cents per hour, at the rate of eight hours per day, means only 30 cents per hour when they give eleven hours of honest toil per day in the interests of the Fatherland.

Is it not time, under these conditions, that the blast from some Gabriel's trumpet should awaken us? Is it not time we should recall that "Germany lost the war, but won the peace?" I pray so, and trust we shall soon place our house in order and go into the future with the slogan—

Lest We Forget!

Is Germany Winning?

By HAL W. GREER, Laredo, Tex.

Belgium and France made the greatest sacrifices. Great Britain and Italy perhaps came next, the smaller Balkan Nations third, and the United States last, in the effort to check the avowed German intention to conquer or despoil the world. Realizing that they had failed in their ostensible purpose openly, the German shrewdness of intellect conceived the plan of covertly accomplishing their objective by asking for and submitting to an armistice before their country was invaded, calculating that the war-weary Allies would gladly accept the cessation of hostilities, and their calculations proved correct. Their own country remaining intact, with all buildings, farms, machinery, and general industries undisturbed; with the industries, farms and machinery of Belgium and Northern France destroyed and stolen so as to render competition from that source nugatory; with all the Allies, except the United States, so involved in debt and their own problems of readjustment as to keep them preoccupied with their own affairs, the Germans again calculated that they could afford to apparently yield to all demands, and whilst ostensibly complying with such demands, could secretly engender dissension, industrial discontent, and by intrigue defeat the solid array against them. Will they succeed?

It must be kept in mind that the German people are the most thoroughly organized and, I may say, unionized, of any other people; they are impregnated with the belief that they are super-

men, the elect of God, and that all others must be used for their convenience and advancement. There has been no revolution in Germany—merely a change in the personnel of their rulers. Every native of Germany to day is as much German as he has been for 2000 years. His "kultur" is just the same—take what they please and do as they wish with other people, but always keep true to the "Faderland." There is no other standard of right in Germany.

And see how nicely the trend of events is working to their advantage!

Organized labor is tearing at the very vitals of the British Government; disruption is threatening the Italian Government; France is embroiled in the throes of socialism; secret selfishness on the part of both capital and organized labor are in conspiracy to force the United States to abandon their Allies in the Peace Treaty, and to isolate themselves; enmity and ill-will towards Great Britain, France and the United States has been so stirred up in Mexico as to threaten us with war; the same occult influences seem to be isolating us from our former friendship with Japan; Russia is but a shambles of anarchy posing as proletariat rule—in fact the selfishness of all of us seems to be blazing forth to take advantage wherever it can be obtained! And Germany smiles over the vanishing theory of "making the world safe for democracy!"

If we citizens of these United States, calling ourselves Americans (and by the appellation depriving the aborigines of their just designation), were really and truly patriotic, that is to say if we really loved our Government—the whole people—better than ourselves, we would all try to economize by living on less than we make, instead of competing in extravagance and hollow display. Our "standard of living" ought to be what each individual family makes for itself, not the luxuries prescribed by some occult power such as \$20-high-heeled shoes and 10-cent Havana cigars.

If the members of the labor unions (who think more of their union than they do of their Government) had in the last 10 years stayed out of saloons and put the price of the drinks in savings banks or their wives' stockings, they would now have a co-operative capital of \$9,000,000,000. But they preferred to spend their wages "like a good fellow," and now show up disgruntled over the loss, and try to blame somebody else for their own individual weaknesses. The German crocodile is weeping tears of real joy over our poor down-trodden \$275-a-month railway engineers, \$8-a-day bricklayers, \$7-a-day carpenters, etc., because it's all in the interest of final German success.

Yes, Germany is winning!

New Orleans Inaugurates South American Shipping Service.

New Orleans, La., October 23—[Special]—For the first time since the old days of sailing vessels an American ship controlled and operated by a New Orleans Shipping Co. has made the round trip to a South American port, with a full cargo each way. This is a striking illustration of the revived American merchant marine, in evidence in Southern ports and others throughout the United States, a revival which is believed to have come to stay.

The Bound Brook, 5000-ton steel steamship of the Mississippi Shipping Co. fleet, is just in from the River Plata. The boat went out loaded with rosin, lumber, plate glass, gasoline, oil and steel, and brought back a cargo of 75,000 bags of coffee. Another load is on the dock here ready for the return trip. A second boat is on the way to South America and return cargoes are said to be assured the ships on every trip they make.

The Mississippi Shipping Co. is composed entirely of New Orleans men with the exception of three St. Louis stockholders. Thomas C. Cunningham is President. It has a fleet of eight steel steamships, which it secured from the U. S. Shipping Board. Three of the ships are in the South American trade, one making the Western Coast and two running between New Orleans and Rio and Santos. Others of the fleet run between New Orleans and Glasgow, Copenhagen, and ports of the United Kingdom.

Operating out of New Orleans now are some half dozen shipping companies which have come into existence since the beginning of efforts by the Shipping Board to build up an American Merchant Marine. In most cases the boats are Shipping Board boats, operated by the companies under rules and regulations of the Board.

Governments \$70,000,000 Explosives Plant at Nitro, W.Va., Sold to Preserving the De

The great explosives plant at Nitro, a suburb of Charleston, W. Va., has been sold by the Government to the Charleston Development Co. for \$8,551,000. The plant and the industrial city were built by the Government at a cost of \$70,000,000. The highest of 11 bids as first submitted was \$8,320,000, made by a New York firm, which proposed to salvage the plant. Charleston capitalists were allowed to overbid the New York concern on promise to utilize the plant in line with the Government's policy to save the

plant from being junked if possible. It is the announced purpose of the Charleston Development Co. to lease the plant in units to industrial concerns.

It is understood that the Hooker Electro-Chemical Co. of New York, second highest bidder of the original 11, and others originally interested in securing the vast plant as a whole, will make arrangements with the successful bidders to take over a large part of the plant for extension of their operations.



GENERAL VIEW OF SECTION OF EXPLOSIVES PLANT ERECTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AT NITRO, W. VA. BID HOUSING POPULATION OF 20,000 INCLUDED IN DEVELOPMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

NEGRO FARMERS PAY \$225,000 FOR MISSISSIPPI PLANTATION.

Co-operation of Federal Land Bank in Making Deal.

New Orleans, La., October 21—[Special.]—Those who watch the advance of the colored race in the South can find almost daily instances of their progress, especially in agricultural pursuits.

There has just been closed in New Orleans a colored inter-parish fair, at which were displayed many farming accomplishments of the negroes of this section, and all of which were very encouraging to the colored men, who are endeavoring to lead their people back to the farm and to a less frivolous outlook on life and its responsibilities.

As a sequel, so to speak, of this fair, the Federal Land Bank here announced yesterday that negro tenant farmers had bought their second large plantation in Mississippi, the first being a tract of some 1200 acres in Sunflower county, bought by a combination of nine enterprising colored men of that section, and the last a 3000-acre place near Isola, in Humphreys county. The latter was purchased by 25 negro farmers for a sum that many people might consider beyond the realm of possibility for the negro of the South to pay, \$225,000. The place is to be cut up into 100-acre farms, and some of the negroes took several units each. Both of the plantations are cotton producers, and on the first one named the negroes received 51 cents a pound for their cotton last year.

The two deals were handled with the Federal Land Bank by A. B. Reese, cashier of the First National Bank of Itta Bena, Miss., who is promoting the movement for colored colonization in Mississippi farm lands.

Seeking American Representation.

M. Gaston Berdonneau, a former First Lieutenant of Infantry in the French Army, and now located at 17 Rue Baudin, Paris, is seeking American representation in France and nearby countries for raw and basic materials, merchandise or manufactured articles. He states that he will come to the United States if desirable for personal conference or to acquire familiarity with details of articles to be handled. Correspondence may be conducted either in French or in English.

\$1,845,000 for Levee Work in Memphis District.

Memphis, Tenn., October 27—[Special.]—The Mississippi River Commission has made an allotment of \$1,845,000 for levee and revetment work in Districts 2 and 3, of which Memphis is the chief city, and Government engineers have forwarded recommendations to the War Department at Washington, so that work probably will be started very soon. Levee repairs will be made along the White River in Arkansas, and the lower and the upper St. Francis River valleys, where some of the biggest levees in the nation have restored thousands of rich bottom land to cultivation. It is estimated the repair work will mean an outlay of \$750,000.

Revetment work outlines will be at Porter Lake, Ark.; Barfield, Ark.; Sunflower and Norfolk, Miss.; Bauxippi, Ark., and Hopefield Bend, Ark.

The work at Hopefield Bend is directly across the river from Memphis, where the Mississippi has been cutting the bank away since last year. Engineers now are constructing \$300,000 dykes above the bend to divert the river current.

Included in the immediate program is the construction of another towboat costing \$100,000 and repairs to old equipment.

Levees in the Lower Mississippi Valley, forming a chain of protecting walls against any future overflow by the Mississippi River, have restored several million acres of the very richest soil to cultivation, and some of the crops being produced are yielding record returns. Land prices have been increasing steadily in the last five years, some of the more improved plantations selling this year for as much as 10 times what they cost six or eight years ago. The region is being rapidly settled.

"The American Riviera" to Be Advertised.

Jackson, Miss., October 27—[Special.]—Following the best summer season in the history of the Mississippi Gulf Coast, and with every indication of a good winter season, coast cities have united for an advertising campaign that will tell the entire United States of "The American Riviera." An organization has been perfected that includes all the important resort cities from Bay St. Louis to Biloxi, and work is under way on the proposed advertising campaign. "The Riviera" is considered one of the most beautiful strips of coast in the world.

Local Company Which Will Lease in Units to Industrial Plants, Thus Development Intact

The Charleston Development Co., formed recently for the exclusive purpose of bidding on Nitro, consists of leading Charleston capitalists, backed by New York financiers. The Charleston men are W. O. Abney, president of the Union Trust Co.; John L. Dickinson, vice-president of the Kanawha Valley Bank; Isaac Loewenstein, president of the Charleston National Bank; Charles K. Payne, president of the Payne Shoe Co.; Harrison G. Scott,

vice-president and general manager of the Virginian Power Co., and H. M. Bartolet, general superintendent of the New River & Pocahontas Coal Co. A. B. Leach, of A. B. Leach & Co., bankers investment brokers, represents the New York interests.

A. B. Leach & Co. of New York and the Kanawha Valley Bank of Charleston control the Virginian Power Co., with a large plant at Cabin Creek Junction. This concern controls electric power in the Kanawha Valley.



CHARLESTON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, AT LITTLE MORE THAN TENTH OF ORIGINAL COST. FACILITIES FOR BE UTILIZED TO GREATLY ADD TO INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF CHARLESTON.

Over \$1,000,000 Paid for a Mississippi Plantation—Advancing Prices for Mississippi Valley Lands.

Memphis, Tenn., October 27—[Special.]—Sale of large tracts of rich delta land in the lower Mississippi Valley at figures which a few years ago would have been considered ridiculous, continues to be a feature of the development and settlement of a vast acreage of reclaimed bottom lands in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. Several transactions in the last few weeks have run into seven figures.

One of the biggest recent deals was the sale of the well-known Mississippi Delta plantation, "Runnymere," in Leflore county, Mississippi. It was part of the estate of the late Senator J. Z. George. The 4000 acres brought \$1,047,500 in a "walk-out" deal, which included crops and plantation equipment, the purchasers being Mrs. L. A. Mahoney of Newburn, Miss., and A. R. Rose and C. A. Mahoney of Itta Rena, Miss.

Steve Ralph has sold his 1400-acre plantation near Joiner, Arkansas, to J. A. Darden of Clarksdale, Miss., for \$232.50 an acre, a total of \$330,000. The property was bought by Mr. Ralph a few years ago for less than one-third what he sold it for.

H. and L. Banks of Askew, Ark., have sold their 3000-acre delta plantation to O. P. Cobb and W. H. Jackson of Memphis for \$300,000. The Memphis men have as associates E. P. Davis and Reddings and Hays of De Soto county, Mississippi. Half the plantation is under cultivation, and the remainder will be improved under new ownership.

Shotwell Plantation, in Holmes county, Mississippi, has been bought by W. N. Pillow of Greenwood, Miss., for \$300,000. It consists of 1700 acres, and was owned by B. E. Townes and W. J. Gayden.

There is an increasing interest by settlers coming here from the Middle West farming region, where farm land values have gone out of reach of the "little fellow."

News Print Paper Wanted.

R. AMIEL, G. N. SPILIOPOULOS & Co., 36, Rue du Colisse, Paris, France.—We are in position to develop important business for the sale of newspaper print paper, and wish to have various manufacturers of your country to send us copious samples of the qualities they could supply, with their lowest prices, for landing port and a. l. f. Piraeus, on reels, or in reams, with their earliest date of delivery for quantities of 100 tons and above.

Phenomenal Cotton Yield for West Texas Farmers.

Austin, Tex., October 25—[Special.]—W. B. Teary of the State Department of Agriculture makes the assertion that there is very little unstained cotton outside of West Texas. He states that throughout the South the insects have been bad during the whole of the season, and there have been heavy and continuous rains, with the result that the lint has been badly stained, and is not fit for the finer white goods.

The farmers of West Texas have hit just right on cotton this year. With a greatly reduced acreage, there has been a phenomenal yield, and land which in ordinary years has been producing only a quarter of a bale per acre is yielding from half to a full bale. The West Texas Chamber of Commerce estimates the crop of the section named at about 1,250,000 bales, which will be fully one-third of the crop of the State.

Teary having become convinced that he is right in the matter, has sent 12 of the agents of the Department of Agriculture into that section, where picking is only just now well under way, to advise the farmers and to say to them that they can realize from 60 to 75 cents per pound for their crop if they will only hold for that figure. He is also advising as many as he can reach through the mails to the same effect.

"Union's Growing—Keep It Going."

Union, S. C., October 22—[Special.]—"Union's Growing—Keep It Going" is the slogan of progress that seems to be animating everyone in this, one of the most thriving and rapidly developing counties in South Carolina.

Everywhere there are evidences of steady, substantial and even remarkable progress and development, this being true in every line of enterprise and industry.

Union county farm lands have been steadily increasing in value the past year. Farm lands have never been fully appreciated or valued at their real worth by even Union county farmers until recently, with the result that many far-sighted outsiders who have come in and have made big profits by investing in Union county dirt, among the instances that might be cited being one farm that was bought for less than \$10,000 less than six months ago, and which was sold recently at a profit of around \$30,000.

What is true of farm lands applies with equal truth to city real estate, and values have doubled and trebled within the past two years.

President Gary's Annual Address to American Iron and Steel Institute*

A FULL REVIEW OF THE EFFORTS TO FORCE UNIONIZATION ON IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

The attention of the members of the American Iron and Steel Institute has of late been focused on the attempt of leaders in the American Federation of Labor to unionize the iron and steel industry of this country.

The present campaign was started at St. Paul, Minn., June 13, 1918, by the adoption of a resolution introduced by Delegate W. Z. Foster, couched in the following language:

"Whereas the organization of the vast armies of wage earners employed in the steel industries is vitally necessary to the further spread of industrial democracy in America; and

"Whereas organized labor can accomplish this great task only by putting forth a tremendous effort; therefore be it

Resolved, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to call a conference, during this convention, of delegates of all international unions whose interests are involved in the steel industries, and of all the State Federations and city central bodies in the steel districts, for the purpose of uniting all these organizations into one mighty drive to organize the steel plants of America."

The movement appears to have proceeded, under the general direction of Foster, without much result until June 13, 1919, when another resolution was adopted by the American Federation of Labor at a meeting held in Atlantic City, which reads as follows:

"Whereas every labor union in America, regardless of its trade or industry, has a direct and positive interest in the organization of the workers in the iron and steel industry, because the accomplishment of this vital task will greatly weaken the opposition of employers everywhere to the extension of trades-unionism and the establishment of decent conditions of work and wages; and

"Whereas the organizing force now in the field working upon this vast project is altogether inadequate in strength to carry on the work in the vigorous manner imperatively demanded by the situation; therefore be it

Resolved, That President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and Chairman of the National Committee for Organizing Iron and Steel Workers, be authorized to call a conference during the convention of the American Federation of Labor of the heads of all international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., to the end that they make arrangements to lend their assistance to the organization of the iron and steel industry."

President Gompers thereupon named the heads of 24 affiliated organizations to act as a committee to develop and carry out plans for unionizing the iron and steel industry pursuant to the resolutions mentioned. You are familiar with what has occurred since that time, and you are more or less acquainted with the history of the different union leaders who have been connected with the attempt to enlist the employees and to bring about a strike in the manufacturing works. The strike, which has been directed by the union labor leaders, and was begun, so far as I am informed, without any request or authorization from the workmen themselves, has been conducted in the usual way. Immediately preceding the day fixed for ordering out the men, intimidating letters, large numbers of them being anonymous, were sent to the families of the workmen, threatening physical injury to the father or husband, damage to or destruction of the home and kidnaping of the children unless the employee referred to should obey the order to strike. A number of the workmen who had joined the unions voluntarily accepted the order to strike, and others remained away from the factories through fear. In many, if not most of the mills, the larger number of employees continued to work without interruption. At the beginning many of the workmen who attempted to continue their work, and others who had remained at home through fear and attempted to return, were confronted in the public streets and elsewhere by strikers, or pickets, and impeded to engage in the strike, and many were assaulted and seriously injured. After protection was afforded

by the police, sheriff's deputies, State constabulary and, in some cases, State or national troops, the numbers resuming work increased appreciably from day to day, until in many places operations are about normal. Taken as a whole, the situation at present is good and steadily improving.

It will be observed that the strike is not the result of any claim by any workmen for higher wages or better treatment, nor for any reason except the desire and effort on the part of union labor leaders to unionize the iron and steel industry. As stated in the first resolution, the action taken was "for the purpose of uniting all these organizations into one mighty drive to organize the steel plants of America."

Without discussing for the present the merit or demerit of labor unions, it may be observed that union labor leaders openly state that they seek to unionize, or, as they say, "organize," the whole industry of this country. Those who do not contract or deal with unions, although they do not combat them, insist upon absolute freedom to both employer and employee in regard to employment and the management of the shops. The non-union employers and employees both stand for the open shop. The unions argue for the closed shop, or, as the leaders now insist, "the right of collective bargaining through labor union leaders." Every proposition contended for by the labor unions at the National Industrial Conference at Washington led to domination of the shops and of the men by the union labor leaders. Every position taken by the other side centered on the open shop. This is the great question confronting the American people and, in fact, the world public. From 80 per cent to 90 per cent or more of labor in this country is non-union. It is for them and the employers generally and the large class of men and women who are not, strictly speaking, employers or wage earners, to determine whether or not it is best for the whole community to have industry totally organized. Judging by experience, we believe it is for the best interest of employer and employee and the general public to have a business conducted on the basis of what we term the "open shop," thus permitting any man to engage in any line of employment, or any employer to secure the services of any workman on terms agreed upon between the two, whether the workman is or is not connected with a labor union. The verdict of the people at large will finally decide this question, and the decision will be right.

I think the fundamental question submitted to the conference for recommendation to industries was the open shop. That question apparently could not be decided by majority vote for the reason that the conference was organized into three groups, called Labor, Employers and Public. No affirmative action under the constitution or adopted rules could be taken except by the unanimous vote of the three groups, each of which voted by a majority of all its members. It was necessary to have such a condition, as otherwise there could be no conference in which there would be an agreement between capital and labor, so-called.

The union labor advocates stand for collective bargaining through the unions. The others favor collective bargaining through representatives selected by the employees themselves from their own numbers.

The Employers' Group offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, without in any way limiting the right of a wage earner to refrain from joining any association or to deal directly with his employer as he chooses, the right of wage-earners in private, as distinguished from Government employment, to organize in trade and labor unions, in shop industrial councils, or other lawful form of association, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment, is recognized; and the right of the employer to deal or not to deal with men or groups of men who are not his employees and chosen by and from among them is recognized; and no denial is intended of the right

of an employer and his workers voluntarily to agree upon the form of their representative relations."

The Employers' Group voted in favor of this resolution. The Public Group and the Union Labor Group voted against it.

The Public Group offered the following resolution:

"The right of wage earners in trade and labor unions to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor and relations and conditions of employment, is recognized."

"This must not be understood as limiting the right of any wage earner to refrain from joining any organization or to deal directly with his employer if he so chooses."

The Public Group voted in favor of this resolution. The Employers' Group and the Union Labor Group voted against it.

The Union Labor Group finally offered the following resolution:

"The right of wage earners to organize without discrimination, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor and relations and conditions of employment is recognized."

It was stated by Mr. Fish of the Employers' Group that "we cannot read this resolution without reference to the history of the last two weeks and the events of yesterday." * * * As the argument in this conference has developed, it has been perfectly clear that the sum and substance of the resolutions with reference to collective bargaining that have been presented heretofore, excepting the substitute from the Employers' Group, the Chadbourne resolution and the substitute offered for it by the Employers' Group, that these resolutions in substance meant this and nothing else, that this conference is asked to take action which will force, if possible, the hundreds of thousands of employers in industries throughout this country to recognize the labor unions whether they will or will not, and to force their organizations to deal with the labor unions against their will. * * * I shall personally feel obliged to oppose this resolution unless there is a plain definition as to what is meant by bargaining collectively."

The Union Labor Group and the Public Group voted in favor of the resolution. The Employers' Group voted against it. Thereupon the Union Labor Group retired from the conference.

All through the conference, whenever the question of collective bargaining was discussed, it was apparent that the union labor leaders would not support any resolution in favor of collective bargaining except on the basis that collective bargaining meant bargaining through labor unions. For instance, on Tuesday, when the first two resolutions above quoted were under discussion and ready for vote, Mr. Chadbourne for the Public Group spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, I want to make a statement and to ask a question or two of Mr. Gompers with the chairman's permission." (Turning to Mr. Gompers.) "Mr. Gompers, the Public Group will retire and reconsider its vote, with the recommendation of its chairman, Mr. Baruch, if you and your group will do either one of two things—either add 'or other organizations' after 'labor and trade unions' in the resolution, or give it as your group's interpretation upon this record equally as solemn as the vote that is taken upon the resolution, that it is the interpretation of the gentlemen in your group that it does mean any other organization or any other association."

To this the Union Labor Group would make no response.

As further evidence of the attitude of the union labor leaders it may be mentioned that in the twelve points published by the leaders who were conducting the strike they included and insisted upon the following:

"Abolition of company unions."

The unions claim that collective bargaining through different forms or shop organization made up of the employees tends to limit the extension of unions by increasing their numbers. The non-union employees and their employers insist that collective bargaining through labor unions means that employees are forced to join the unions as otherwise they could not be represented. So it is perfectly clear that the whole argument returns to the main proposition of open or closed shop.

In the Conference there was no objection offered by anyone to a form of collective bargaining as between employees and employers, provided both were free from outside representation and direction.

The Labor Group, so-called, was made up of union-labor leaders, leaving unorganized labor without special representation. The same mistake seems to have been made by a large portion

of the public which was made throughout the war, namely, that organized labor really represents the workmen or wage earners, notwithstanding, as a matter of fact, at least 85 per cent, of the total are non-union—not members of any union organization. The Employers' Group, in which were men first-class in every respect, included men connected with large and important lines of industry, and also included several others, some of whom at least should have been with the Labor Group. In selecting the Public Group they overlooked thousands of vocations, professions, artisans and other lines of industry, all of whom are more or less affected by the cost of production, the expense of living and, therefore, the control and conditions of both labor and capital.

However, it would seem there were many objects which might have been appropriately considered by the conference and conclusions for recommendations arrived at by unanimous consent which would be advantageous to the public good and, therefore, to all mankind, such as working hours, living and working conditions, women's work, child labor, recreation, medical and surgical treatment, pensions, relief in times of stress, rates of compensation, schools, churches and other educational facilities. With the right disposition and intelligence the public group, sole survivor of the conference, can agree upon recommendations to the industrial world, which should be of substantial benefit. All of us are in favor of these principles and of any others that may be suggested which we believe will be of real benefit to the wage-earners and to the general public.

I conceive it to be proper in this family of industrial workers, consisting of 2000 members of the most important basic industry, to claim that we have demonstrated in practice we are upon a plane which is higher and better than ever before occupied by this industry in this country; that we have been striving to deserve the approval of all who are interested in our business and our decisions; that we have sought the confidence of our employees, our customers, our competitors, our principals who own the properties we manage, and the general public.

And yet, it would be unfortunate if we could not discover opportunities for further improvement; if we failed to read or to listen to the criticisms of others; if we let pass the requests or suggestions of our workmen for changes which they believe would be proper concerning their employment; if we neglected to give our employees, individually or in groups, opportunities to discuss with the managers all questions of mutual interest; if we minimize in any degree the well-recognized fact that the public good is of prime importance and that private interests must be subordinated. It is a pleasure to me to know from long experience that I am appealing to a sympathetic audience in behalf of a continued effort on our part to be more worthy of the respect and confidence of every right-thinking person who is familiar with our industrial life.

Considerable has been said in public of late concerning the attempt to spread the doctrine of Bolshevism in this country. All of us have known for some time that this disease is persistent and that there has been some inoculation even in this best of countries. Still we deny that there is danger of serious trouble. There is only one way to treat this disease, and that is to stamp it out, to meet it boldly wherever it can be found, to expose it and give it no chance for development. In this free country, with its reasonable laws wisely administered, its golden harvests, healthful climate, peace-loving inhabitants, who are generous in contributions for relief and protection, schools, churches and hospitals, there is no room except in the prisons for the anarchist, the Bolshevik or other individual who seeks to substitute the rule of force for the rule of law and reason. If there are slinking, desperate, murderous Bolsheviks in this country, even in small numbers, I believe the Secret Service Department of the Government should detect and expose them, and that the iron hand of justice should punish them as they deserve, and as I have faith in this country and in its institutions, I believe this will be done, and done promptly. Anyone who doubts the ability of the proper authorities to protect the persons and property of our people against Bolshevism and other similar doctrines, fails to appreciate the courage of our citizens and the terrible force and strength of subdued calmness when they are surrounded by threatened danger.

For ourselves, let us be fair and just, considerate and determined, hopeful and complacent. We shall emerge from the waves of unrest, which naturally follow the demoralization and terrors of war, and as a people will be better and stronger than ever.

"Opportunism a Moral Cowardice as Contemptible as It Is Un-American"

By HON. ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

[In an address before the regents of the University of the State of New York, Secretary of State Lansing analyzed the menace of class imperialism and denounced the disposition to compromise principles. During the illness of Mr. Wilson, Secretary Lansing is performing many of the functions of the Chief Executive.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Today new problems have arisen to try the efficiency of democracy. Victors over autocracy, we have discredited the system of class based upon birth and title, and we have now to meet a new classism as strongly though not as manifestly hostile to democracy and equality of individuals as the old classism. It is in foreign lands that this new enemy has most radically developed and openly attacked individual liberty. But this country is not free from the danger. Today the rights of particular classes over other classes of our population are being preached in our streets, and appeals to selfishness, to envy, and to ignorance, under the guise of justice, are being sent broadcast throughout the land. Apostles of unrest and even of revolution, as well as others less radical and more sincere, taking advantage of the industrial and commercial confusion resulting from the war, are seeking converts to doctrines which aim to grant special privileges to certain groups of citizens and to deprive others of those private rights which are inseparable from the American conception of individual liberty.

We must not close our eyes to the progress of events and to the tendency of the forces which are being exerted. We must not rest in a state of indifference or of false confidence. It is a time for action. Democracy is in danger from within rather than from outside the body politic. Again, we Americans, are called to the defense of the American principle which is being attacked not only by insidious foes but by friends who fail to see the wrong which they are doing. We must meet this new attack with the same unyielding and courageous spirit as that with which our soldiers met the Germans on the soil of France. It took us long to realize the great menace of German imperialism to the vital principle of our national life, but when it was realized we unitedly entered the conflict and fought on to victory. I believe that realization of the present danger will again call forth the best there is in this Republic and we will succeed in overcoming those who seek to pervert democracy by injecting into it a species of class imperialism which is more attractive than the ancient forms because it appeals to those who have suffered in the past from injustice and from denial of that equality of opportunity which it is the duty of democracy to maintain.

No truer declaration was ever uttered than "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and the American people ought today to take that thought to heart and resist every movement which is out of accord with the liberty and equality of the citizens of this Republic without distinction as to race, class, or condition. The dangers, as I see them, are—a disposition to compromise the principle of equal rights with the demand for special rights; an apparent willingness to conciliate by concessions in order to avoid for the time being at least those evil conditions which threaten to result from the denial of class privileges; a timidity in meeting the issue squarely and boldly pointing out in what way it menaces the idea of democracy; and last, but by no means least, the tendency of many leaders of political thought to temporize with and placate certain elements of our population by accepting in a measure undemocratic doctrines which plainly violate the essential principle of the American political system.

During the progress of a war opportunism, if it does not mean lawlessness, is always justifiable in the struggle for victory, but in time of peace when face to face with great social and economic problems, national and international, opportunism is the resort of shallow minds impelled by political ambition and greed for power, or by a moral cowardice which is as contemptible as it is un-American. We cannot meet successfully the present problems by following leaders, who to advance their own political fortunes counsel an abandonment of principle for the sake of expediency. By adopting such a policy we will weaken the American conception of democracy and encourage those who consciously or unconsciously strive for a classism which cannot be reconciled to

that conception. If we had listened to the opportunist, we would never have been an independent people; we would never have been a Union; we would never have entered the World War.

If we listen to the opportunist now, America will never accomplish its promised destiny or prove to the world that democracy is capable of meeting any crisis however grave, and of protecting individual liberty from its ancient enemy, special privilege, however disguised by popular phrase or pleasing epigram.

"If There Is Any Group in This Country Greater Than the Government Let Us Know It."

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In this period of uncertainty and unrest, it is well to remember what happened in Seattle. In that city the forces of radicalism, lawlessness and disorder threatened to overrun the city. An eyewitness of national prominence says that for several days the people went about with set faces and tense nerves asking themselves what was the matter with the authorities of the city. Finally the Mayor found himself, spoke out like a two-fisted man and instantly found the vast majority of the people back of him and the radicals were so hopelessly outnumbered that they did not stand the ghost of a show.

Exactly the same situation exists throughout this nation today. The great bulk of the people are red-blooded Americans who are just about sick of having their lives and their business upset by a small minority of leather-lunged agitators. All we need is for "man to come to court," and the people will back him in no uncertain manner. Bolshevism, I. W. W.-ism and the like could be driven out of America in 30 days if the authorities had gumption enough to say to them: "You flout our laws and despise our institutions, do you? Very well, then, the protection of those laws is hereby withdrawn from you." In that event the people would not leave a traitorous publication or a treasonable soap-box orator in existence 48 hours. But as a matter of fact, when the citizens of a certain community in Arizona drove the I. W. W.'s out, those citizens were arrested and at last reports were being put to great expense and trouble to defend themselves. Just another piece of the maudlin sentiment that is making the law a vehicle for the protection of the criminal in every direction.

How long, O Lord, how long will we continue our utterly asinine policies? Let us have a showdown, Mr. Editor. If there is any group in this country that is bigger than the Government of the United States, let us know it.

And now let me say a word to those who, tempted by the possibility of personal advantage, lend attention to radical agitators. Prosperity cannot exist for one unless it exists for all. When uncertainty and fear found its way into the heart of the nation in 1893, thousands were ruined, business stopped, tens of thousands were without work, and hunger stalked the land. What can the agitator offer to take the place of the stable government of the United States? "Can you get grapes from thorns or figs from thistles?" Those who listen to agitators of the Lenin and Trotsky type will get exactly what Russia got from Lenin and Trotsky—starvation and bloodshed.

And even if it were true that some material gain could be achieved by those who hack at the foundation of stable government by lending themselves to threatening and violent acts to carry their point they lose more in the end than they gain. If a man gains some temporary material advantage and leaves to his boy or girl the heritage of a country where the forces of law are broken down and peace and good order have fled, he has made a poor bargain.

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Washington, D. C.

An Epoch-Making Decision by the Administration— Revolutionists Not to Have Unfettered Sway

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, D. C., October 27.

The absolute low tide of government in the United States was reached on Friday of the past week.

The industrial conference was in the throes of final dissolution. Representatives of the bituminous miners had flung their final insulting answer to the Government's attempt to hold them to their contract, and in their private offices, as well as openly, in lobbies and on the streets, labor leaders were threatening the overthrow not only of industry, but of government itself. They were conferring together, not to discover means whereby to increase production in America, not to overcome the high cost of living by cooperating to make bountiful the necessities of life, but they were engaged in a malignant conspiracy to throttle the established processes of government, to break down the barriers of law and order, to browbeat and to club the Government itself into a state of hopeless acquiescence in any program they desired to put through.

There were men of rare ability in Washington on Friday night who began to despair of the republic. They had begun to wonder if the whole structure of industry and order was to be struck down.

The President was ill. Letters praying for the use of common sense were coming out of the White House in his name, but few believed he wrote them and none gave heed to them. The executive department seemed paralyzed. It could appeal; it did not act. Congress was equally powerless. Strong men sat up nights trying to plan a way out. They knew that the great mass of the people, worn out with the tyranny of labor, were hoping for Washington to wake up, throw aside its lethargy and do something. But no Congress was ever an executive instrument of value. It might enact new laws to meet the exigency, but a search showed that there were already ample laws on the statute-books. They are worthless there unless there is a power behind them to make them effective. The law is a motor, an inert, powerless thing unless put to work by human intelligence.

All day Saturday, with recesses, the Cabinet was in session. Would the effeminate counsels of concession and namby-pambyism prevail, or would some strong man, rising to the occasion, assert with a tongue of justice and a hand of iron the dignity, the power, the invincible superiority of Government: say the one thing that every thinking man knew must be said, accept the arrogant challenge of organized selfishness and put the machinery of Government into operation to crush the horde of little Kaisers who had dared defy America?

Secretary Glass presided at the sessions of the Cabinet. He is not a big man physically, but America can be thankful that God put in him a heart untroubled to trembling and unafraid. He saw the situation as it was. The multitude of phrases and formulas which were being used to cloud the issue did not fool him. He knew what the labor leaders were aiming at, and he knew, as everybody else with a brain knew, that if the bituminous miners were allowed to hog-tie the Government, stick their hands into the pockets of every citizen, overawe Washington and run amuck, Government might just as well abdicate and quit functioning. It had come mighty close to abdicating in letting things go so far as they had gone.

That session of the Cabinet was one of the most important ever held in the United States. And when it ended one of the really great political and economic victories in American history had been won. The principle it decided on went to the sick man in the White House for his approval. He did approve.

"You will obey the law. You will obey it whether you represent 50 miners or 500,000 miners. You have laid down your ultimatum, and here is the Government's. There will be no dilly-dallying with you. You will obey the law."

There was no doubt about what that pronouncement meant. It meant that Government intended to assert itself; that America was bigger, more powerful, than any association of conspirators,

whether they called themselves a labor union or a red army, and that if order could not be preserved any other way, it would be preserved with machine guns.

The verdict was another Marne. For some years now labor has trod through the rotundas of Washington with a stick on its shoulder. It had browbeaten here and blackjacketed there. Every exigency it has capitalized and every opportunity it has squeezed to the uttermost. Over and over again it had literally "made a monkey" of the Government. It had begun to think that it was Juggernaut which none could withstand.

Then came Judge Gary's dramatic refusal to assist in putting the yoke of union despotism on the 85 per cent of American workmen who do not belong to unions. It was the first big barrier labor had met in many moons, a barrier that stopped it dead short.

Mr. Gompers went from the Industrial Conference with threats on his lips. His lieutenants, under the inspiration of Glenn Plumb, the advocate of confiscation of the railroads for the benefit of employees, spread their net to bring the farmers into the great union conspiracy. The bituminous miners and the railroad brotherhoods began to get together. Arrangements were made to call the 112 international union labor heads together in Washington on December 13, when, in the very capital, the final campaign would be decided on that would put the whole nation at the mercy of these unofficial dictators.

Judge Gary might have refused to be intimidated, but was it not true that the White House was known to have sympathized with the Gompers resolution? Hadn't the miners' representatives flaunted Secretary of Labor Wilson to his face and come off unrebuted? Had not the Administration time and again yielded? They were organized, the Government was unorganized—either unorganized or seized with panic terror.

Kluck was never more sure than union labor was in Washington.

Then the Administration struck, and it struck straight at the center of the whole labor terrorism.

It is true that the momentous decision has not solved the industrial problem. Labor is still defiant. The miners may still strike, the session of the chiefs in December is still to be held, but what labor knows now, and knows for the first time, is that the Government is going to protect itself, is going to fight back. And there is not a labor union man in the country, from Mr. Gompers down, who does not know in his heart that the Government, carrying out such a policy, is the victor even before the battle starts.

There will be another industrial conference, probably with only 15 members. It will undertake to do the work assigned it; that is, the formulation of some program, the recommendation of some system, that may offer a reasonable hope of solving the many economic and industrial questions now crowding for an answer. It will not be an Industrial Conference to be used as a cat's-paw for hauling labor's coals out of the fire. It will be real, not a fake. Too much of it need not be expected, but it will at least be dignified, honest and sensible.

Meantime, Congress itself, at last thoroughly aroused to the necessity of action, is planning to enact some sort of legislation that will prevent the stoppage of the flow of blood in the American industrial body. How it will be possible legally and actually to prevent strikes against semi-public instrumentalities of transportation or production is not yet clear, but it is clear that it will be feasible to make unions live up to their contracts. It is clear also that it will be possible to legislate against revolution, whatever name it bears or under whatever banner it raises itself.

The railroad brotherhoods are going ahead with their plans for a strike unless they are given large wage increases before the roads are returned to their owners. They are elated because Mr. Hines has refused to raise rates. They claim that the roads are earning now enough surplus to justify wage increases. They are trying to prevent the enactment of any railroad legislation by Congress, thinking that the milking will be better under Govern-

ment control, and that there is a chance for the Plumb confiscation scheme to win at the next Presidential election.

But Congress is not quite timid now as it was a month or so ago. Even weak statesmen are beginning to wonder if there is not more to this dog's bark than to his bite. There is, of course, some timidity still, but there is also some strength, and it is getting ready to assert itself.

With imports for September drawing so near to exports as to sound a note of real warning, it is becoming more and more evident that efficiency in production must be restored and normality return or the balance will turn against America. It is not going to be all profit hereafter. It is going to be a real fight for trade, and not even American genius is going to hold world markets if American labor lies down on the job.

The nation's industry has no God-given stranglehold on prosperity. It has not the immutability of the tides and time. It depends, as other human things do, on efficiency, energy, work. The whole country has been on a spree, earning and spending money like water, but it is almost "tomorrow morning." Competition is again arising, and it is going to be the fiercest competition the world has ever known.

What the Administration has done is to announce the essential Anglo-Saxon principle of the maintenance of order. That in itself, of course, is a tremendous blow to a labor movement that has its very being in disorder. But the Administration has not solved the industrial problem. It has not evolved a status of content. It has only determined that the finding of that status shall be an orderly procedure, arrived at peaceably and without duress.

There will still be labor troubles, plenty of them, and there will be an abundance, too, of labor crises between now and the first of the year, many of them threatening to work grave harm to the nation, but there will not be any subordination of national authority to labor leaders. The Government will do what it was organized to do—assure the peace and security and sustain the rights of every citizen of the country, organized or unorganized.

That, ordinarily, might not seem to be a program which would occasion any great surprise or enthusiasm. But in view of what has happened, in view of what it was feared might happen, it represents a decision of major importance in American government.

Suggests All Labor Unions Be Compelled to Incorporate.

Camden, Ark., October 24.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

Your subscription records will disclose the fact that I have been a reader of your journal for a number of years.

This era in our national existence may be the one upon which the fate of our republican institutions hang. If our public servants have the nerve and the vision to apply the fundamental principles upon which the republic was founded to present labor-day troubles the republic will survive and the life of our cherished free institutions will perhaps not again be endangered by ambitious predatory labor agitators.

It appears to me, and I know I am entirely unbiased, that the leaders of the labor element are striving for power for the sole purpose of changing the original form of our Government, and to this end these leaders are using the name of union labor as a bludgeon to crush the timid, well-meaning citizenship and at the same time intimidate public servants by threats of defeating them at the polls. These labor leaders, as a rule, are self-constituted leaders; that is, they have acquired leadership by reason of their loud-mouthed and browbeating methods and their ability to talk up and organize.

Great stress is laid by the leaders of the various organized unions upon the fact that they are denied collective bargaining. Before demanding collective bargaining, would it not be well for the leader to disclose more specifically what and whom he represents and by what authority he speaks? These unions are organized for a purpose. Then why not have each and every one of them file a charter legally incorporating them under some State or Federal statute, setting out in the articles of incorporation the matters and things which they propose to do and the general purpose of the association?

The purpose of these unions is a business, just like any other undertaking in the world of affairs. If organized under the law, with proper boards of directors, these directors would elect officers,

and these officers so elected would be given power to represent the association. The association, properly organized, could make contracts, sue and be sued. Their contracts could be enforced by law. Any association thus organized would be enabled through its officers to make engagements for its members, and if the association was responsible for its contracts, no enterprise would be placed in jeopardy by dealing with such an organization. Should the smaller associations desire to federate by joining a larger society this could be done, but no one of the associations could bind any other association, unless it was done through the federation.

The trouble about collective bargaining now is, the leaders of union labor have no security to offer guaranteeing to carry out any of their contracts. Mine operators tomorrow could close a contract with miners' union leaders upon a perfectly satisfactory basis to both parties, yet a week hence every miner might be called out on account of trouble of another union organization working for a street-car company, a telephone or telegraph or railway company on a "sympathy" strike.

Is there any way now to make these so-called unions pay for damages resulting from their failure to keep contracts? My plea is, require these unions to organize under the law, just as any other corporation is compelled to do. This would fix membership and responsibility. It would require an accounting for all funds. It would confine them to the field of work for which they were organized. They could not assume to contract for non-members, or associations so organized could compel its members to give adequate service. Associations properly organized, working for the uplift of the laborer along equitable lines, would never be in conflict with good government of a free people. T. Q. SEVIER.

Here's the Real Stuff, "Verbatim, et Literatim, et Punctuatim."

H. GEDOSH, M. E.
Reports and Investigations.
Box 133.

Poteau, Okla., October 10.

Editor Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.

My Dear Editor—In the Search of a Solution to find a Remedy for the Mistakes made by the Press of this Country there seems to be a Tendice to to much Radicalism" on all sides. The Report of a "Catain Tait" has taken my Fancie and i Wonder that a Paper such as Yours Publish such Rot," only will say that i have seen the District from Namur" to Caloirery France as a Young Construction Engineer and have scene the Forte focation Build at Namur and Brussell and if you wanted the Facts about the Supposed Destruction i would Sugest you get same from the Sec. of the Socety of Amere. Civil Engineers the had a verry Competend Member there, about the Time the Armistic was signed, and as far as Solving any Labor Probem from that district, there never was any Solved" always Started There, Permit me to say that in Does Mining Districts People where Born and Died in the Mines then there where no Moral Laws Known and the Beast was in Control, that was from 1876 to 1912, ef the Changed i suppose the Huns Macine Gunnas had someting to do with et, and i have given you no "Radical View of the Porque Canallie," lets be Moderate, there es to much Histerics" even in Judge Garys Speach, he hardly can Forget the Time when the Imputed does Anerchists by the Ship Load and let them live Like Cattle and Exspected the Engineers" to pack a pair of Guns to Keep the Mob in Working Order. There es a Solution of this Problem, et is no Government Ownership "as does Anerchists want," that would play in the Hands of the Bank of England, et es a Commission wishes without any Fear or Favor to Investigate the Profits made by Does Corporations and, ef Necessary Confiscate the Excess and turn et over to who et belongs, you would say et woud be Socialism, et es a Protection to the Clean American Buisness, the are entitld to et and will have et, or Mr. Gompers, Wilson and Company will Elect a Bunch of Milwaukee "Congress men And Senators; the Amerian Rail Way Administration are to be able to tell the Business Men of this Country somting by Now, the United Minworkers have have Spoken and the Leaders under Gompers Trying to Learn to Talk to Mr. Geary Ef you only woud Locate The Incubator of this Nest of Birds and Destroy et would be all right but sometimes et seems ta me you dont want to Find et then you are Playing the Northcliff Record s, right along.

Yours most Sincerely,
H. GEDOSH.

Radicalism as Viewed by American Papers

"Federal Policy Has Earned Criticism."

[Times-Picayune.]

Following the revelations of anarchist plots and Soviet schemes at Gary has come the testimony of one Jacob Margolis before the Senate Committee investigating the steel strike. Margolis told of a "union of Russian workmen" in and around Pittsburgh, "revolutionary in its objects." At his instance, he adds, this Russian organization indorsed the steel strike.

The strike leaders deny any connection with and repudiate all these incendiary projects, which are to be charged to the account of the alien "enemies within." But it is now plainly evident that certain of these undesirables have worked their way into the organized labor movement and are fomenting industrial strife to promote anarchy.

Plans for preventing the entrance of additional aliens of "Red" persuasion are sound and necessary. But it is also necessary to rid the country of those who are already here and already are conducting a war upon Americanism. A good many have been arrested, but few, it appears, have been deported. Arrests followed by speedy releases are calculated to encourage rather than deter the "Red" campaign against American institutions, law and order. The conspirators and their dupes receive the impression that their risks are negligible. The Federal policy in this matter of alien "undesirables" has earned criticism. It needs to be overhauled and tightened up. The recent disclosures serve as a warning that the "tightening up" should be done at once.

Revolution It Is.

[From the Spartanburg Herald.]

One Jacob Margolis of Pittsburgh, an attorney for the I. W. W., told the Senate and Labor Committee yesterday that the present form of Government in this country is all wrong and that the effort of those working with him and his like in the present steel strike is to overthrow existing conditions. In other words it is revolution—and this information was imparted to a committee of the Senate of the United States at the very seat of the Government. Such a performance leaves no doubt as to the duty of this country towards such characters and doctrine.

It is high time that this sort of thing be made dangerous. To talk lightly of revolution, the overthrowing of democratic form of Government and the advent of the Soviet or Bolshevism in the United States should be stopped. Americans are not going to stand for this sort of stuff indefinitely and if Congress or the Government's authorities are lacking in courage to meet the situation, it will be taken out of their hands. An Administration that is incapable of meeting this situation will be rejected.

Devilish Plot Unfolds; How Bolshevism Works.

[Knoxville Sentinel.]

These developments will have a tendency to divide the people of the United States into two camps and line them up against each other for final supremacy if the campaign of Bolshevism is persisted in by its promoters. The forces of law and order and of organized government will inevitably line up on one side and the taterdemolians of anarchy on the other. We are not called on to indulge in any predictions as to which side will survive—but the collision is inevitable if the forces of nihilism do not desist from their activities, and anyone is free to place his bet according to his judgment.

Radicalism Must Be Suppressed.

[Asheville Citizen.]

Labor will still further weaken its cause and postpone the attainment of its reasonable objects if it does not now resolve, in the light of the labor conference and in the face of hundreds of unauthorized strikes, that radicalism shall be suppressed within the crafts of the American Federation.

What Is Democracy?

By E. G. SENTER in Southland Farmer.

A correction: For the last issue of Southland Farmer, in the article "The Wind and the Whirlwind," I wrote:

"The battle to make the world safe for democracy has been won, and now the fight is on to save it from mobocracy."

The printer concluded I did not mean to say what I said, and changed the language so as to read "and now the fight is on to save it from democracy."

This reversal of terms is symptomatic of the situation. Many persons in Russia and a considerable number throughout Europe are trying to make it appear that mobocracy and democracy mean the same thing. Not a few parlor anarchists in the United States are engaged in the same enterprise. These dreamers of ill-shaped dreams fancy they see visions never seen before. They are sadly mistaken. There is nothing new in the philosophy of the man who would overturn all social institutions. He has been doing business, according to veracious records, for at least six thousand years, and wherever he has traveled, the world was worse off because he traveled that way. He has always been a living, walking, breathing curse, a cancer on society, a thing outcast from earth, excluded from heaven and undesired in hell.

There is no better time than this to inquire, What is democracy? However, men may differ as to the answer, this much may be assured. All good men and all good women will agree that democracy has nothing in common with mobocracy. Whenever government resolves into a howling mob, such, for instance, as ruled in France for a brief period and as now rules in Russia, that spot at once automatically touches the lowest level to which mankind has ever descended.

Democracy knows no class, no creed. The rich and the poor, the Jew and the Gentile, abide alike within its fold or no democracy is there.

The hideous thing that Lenin would foist upon the world is further away from democracy than the imperialism of Peter the Great. The inhumanity of Peter was infinitely more humane than the inhumanity of Lenin.

It is high time for the agricultural classes of the South and of the West to consider well what is going on in the eastern part of this country. For many years the manufacturing interests of the East have been encouraging the importation of laborers from Europe in order to cheapen labor. The big steamship companies have lent encouragement in order to get the fares. The result is that New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other great manufacturing States are honeycombed with settlements where a typical American would find himself in strange company and where in order to make himself agreeable he would be required to cast off everything that is characteristic of a true American. This process of Europeanizing America has been going on ever since the industrial reawakening that followed the Civil War, and it has now reached the spectacular stage. These are the people who are now clamoring for all kinds of revolution in this country, who not only proclaim the desire for sweeping changes, but accompany their manifestoes with threats as to what they are going to do if they do not get what they want. As a rule, these disturbers of the peace represent the most disorderly elements of the several countries from which they came. They are quite equal to the task of reproducing the handiwork of the Germans in Belgium and Northern France, provided they shall ever be able to lay their hands upon the means wherewith to operate. If Lenin were here, and they had the power, they would anoint him king.

The next question is, How much more rope is America going to give these aliens who are bent upon its destruction—as America? That question is going to be settled very soon. It is probable that it will be settled in the next election. Crafty politicians seeking personal and party gain have played with these alien elements until they have forgotten all discretion and have brought out for all the world to see the banners inscribed with their alien aspirations. For the moment New York City and perhaps Boston are dominated by influences which pride themselves upon having grown to "international" dimensions. To these New York and London and Paris and Constantinople are

all the same. Under the guise of a world-wide philanthropy, which has always been the mask of dollar-mark imperialism, these interests would march on to effect the salvation of the world through agencies which would underwrite all of their foreign investments and enterprises. To these interests, the historic institutions of America have grown obsolete, and the principles of democracy are mere shibboleths useful only in political campaigns. Hence it is quite natural for the Cormorant to make common cause with the Commune in seeking the undoing of a system which was formulated in hostility to both.

As for the party or the man committed to the unspeakable treason which would either Germanize, or Anglicise or Russify America, it were better for that man or that party never to have been born.

All of which is germane to the suggestion made at the outset that there is nothing in common between democracy and mobocracy.

Did you read what the British representative had to say at the New Orleans Cotton Conference—how he appealed to the farmers of the South to grow more cotton in order to meet the real and imperative demands of the world? This does not comport with the representations made by our Southern daily newspapers which, in their anxiety to disconnect Washington from the cotton market, have been telling that the world is not able to buy cotton. One and all are still silent on the subject of the Barnchian scheme to make it impossible to ship American cotton to Germany except under license granted for each shipment by a foreigner committee appointed under authority of the super government to be set up at Geneva under the title of the League of Nations.

Raid on the Magazines.

[Knoxville Sentinel.]

The mystery of the strike of the printers in New York against the magazines and periodicals without apparent grievance on the part of the strikers is now regarded by some to have been a Bolshevik attempt, after the methods of Lenin and Trotzky in Russia, to get control of these channels of public information. It seems incredible to us that anyone should conceive it possible to seize upon, muzzle and control the press of the United States to the end of serving the interests of only one opinion and class. But Christian Science Monitor says that "what appeared to the public generally to be a local quarrel between magazine and trade journal publishers in New York City and their employees, seems suddenly to have assumed the proportions of a class struggle. Striking workingmen in the United States have heretofore claimed to seek only higher wages and better working conditions, and, to gain these, have usually been willing to submit their cause to arbitration, either by local mediators or by Government boards. But the striking employees of New York publishers, strangely enough, it was thought, have persistently avoided any settlement which might call for mutual concessions on the part of themselves and their employers. Just what prompted this refusal to arbitrate was not definitely known, generally, and could only be conjectured, until a few days ago, when the statement was made by the president of the International Pressmen's and Assistants' Union that the whole trouble originated with Bolshevik leaders, who are committed to a definite policy of revolution. This same labor representative is authority for the statement that these leaders have inaugurated a campaign of terrorism, and that workingmen loyal to the international unions are being coerced in an effort to force them to lend aid to the revolutionary program. He declares that the policy of the strike agitators is to enter into no contracts with the employers, and that the chairman of the workshop shall be the mechanical director and distributor of profits of the industry. 'All these so-called principles are Bolshevik policies,' he says, 'and constitute an endeavor to establish the Lenin and Trotzky policy in America.'

This socialistic theory is pure punk on its face to intelligent people. The various classes of society are mutually interdependent on each other. If the publishing plants were turned over to the striking printers there would be no profits to divide. The public, composed of other classes, would not want and would not pay for their literature. This crazy scheme has been tried out in Russia, where it had full swing and play under the patronage of Lenin and Trotzky, and it has finally run its tether—not

so quickly as might have been expected, owing to the ignorance and guilelessness and docility of the Slav material that these arch-devils had to deal with and the determination and desperation of the pair who had staked their all on success, but it has played out in Russia and it is insanity to think it can obtain currency with the intelligent working men of America.

"Efficiency Based on Spoliation."

[Birmingham Ledger.]

The I. W. W.'s regard the American Federation of Labor as a kind of milk and water affair. It is not fast enough for them. The Federation would bridge the stream; the I. W. W. would fly over it. The Federation would build boats to cross; the I. W. W. would use wings. The I. W. W. says the Federation "lacks vision." The Federation insists on building boats and bridges until it gets wings. The I. W. W. insists on wings right now, although the wings are not in sight.

Jacob Margolis of Pittsburgh, I. W. W. attorney, in his testimony given before the Senate Labor Committee investigating the steel strike, said:

"Governments will be of no use when proper industrial conditions are established and these industrial conditions will be established when workers, organized along I. W. W. lines, get ready to take over and operate industry for themselves more efficiently than private ownership can."

The I. W. W. does not seek toil. It wants to take what someone else has built up and appropriate it. Mr. Margolis talks about an "efficiency" based on spoliation. We have never heard of freebooters building up where they ravaged.

It is between these two elements that the American worker is rendering his decision. Whenever there is doubt in his mind the practical consequences of I. W. W. theory in Russia will be more than sufficient to steady him in his choice.

All we have needed in our problems is light. Mr. Margolis is helping to illuminate the dark and devious path. The more the American worker sees of that path the less he likes it.

Margolis May Be Disbarred from Bar of Allegheny County.

[Wheeling (W. Va.) Register.]

Pittsburgh, Pa., October 21.—Steps to bring disbarment proceedings before the Allegheny County Bar Association against Attorney Jacob Margolis, Pittsburgh, who testified yesterday before the Senate Committee investigating the steel strike at Washington, were taken here today when Attorney T. A. Morgan, a member of the organization, announced that he would prefer charges against Mr. Margolis.

Statements made by Attorney Margolis to the Senate Committee cannot go unchallenged, said Mr. Morgan. "I will draw up a petition asking for his (Margolis') disbarment," said Attorney Morgan, "on the ground that his statements on the witness stand that he would not uphold the Constitutions of the United States and the Commonwealth, abrogates his oath." The oath referred to was taken by Attorney Margolis when he was admitted to the bar.

"Should Materially Assist in Putting an End to Bolshevik Activities in America."

[Valdosta Daily Times.]

While the rotten reign of anarchy under Lenin and Trotzky in Russia is being gradually brought to a close, there are disclosures in this country which should materially assist in putting an end to the Bolshevik activities in America. The small germ of intelligence and love of liberty which survived the Romanoffs is struggling to throw off an even worse yoke. This red-handed rule of the cut-throats and assassins, whose principal efforts have been directed against the intelligent classes with the idea of building up an empire on ignorance and the viciousness for which the worst type of anarchy stands, is being gradually brought to a close. The armies of the Bolsheviks in Russia have their backs to the wall, while the leaders are looking for an easy place to fall when the final blow is delivered.

While anarchy is being given a death blow in Russia, the lead-

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ers of that ilk in this country are being rounded up and placed under the ban. Only yesterday The Times dispatches told us of the amazing disclosures before the Senate Labor Committee. Only a few days ago the reports from Gary, Ind., showed to what an extent anarchy has fastened its tentacles among the steel workers. Before the Senate Committee yesterday an anarchist named Jacob Margolis told a story of the organization of the "Reds" in the steel district which is said to have "amazed the Senators." They did not dream that the whole fabric in the steel district was honeycombed with an absolute disregard for law and order. And yet, the same spirit is seen in nearly every case where strikes have occurred.

Look at Boston, when the police strike occurred in that city. See what happened at Macon when the employees of a cotton mill decided to go out on a strike. Look at New York, where the longshoremen refuse to work themselves and want to prevent others from working. The military authorities have had to take charge of the situation and issue orders to the soldiers to "shoot to kill," if that is necessary to protect the men who are trying to load ships and keep the wheels of commerce turning.

There was a painful lack of patriotism on the part of certain labor organizations early in the war, when the nation was literally held up with demands for more pay, while soldiers and sailors were making the "supreme sacrifice" and the average American citizen was toiling without recompense to win the war.

"Then Union Labor Will Hit the Breakers."

[Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.]

Margolis classified himself as an anarchist syndicalist, in which capacity he works with and for the I. W. W.

* * * * *

These statements will not be palatable to the millions of loyal, native-born union laboring men in the United States. These loyal Americans can protect themselves and their work only by rising against the radicals, many of whom are foreigners. If union labor allows itself to be led by men who babble about revolution and who believe they can turn this Government over to a certain comparatively small section of the people then union labor will hit the breakers.

Neither labor nor capital controls in this country. The majority is composed of the people between, the men and women who suffer most from strikes and from high prices. This class is not in sympathy today with the steel strike, and the statements of Margolis will have a tendency to solidify into active opposition what has been heretofore mere lack of sympathy.

The safety of unionism lies in the routing of the radicals.

Red Doctrines Gaining Ground.

[Richmond Times-Dispatch.]

Disclosures before the Senate Labor Committee investigating the steel strike and from evidence gathered from other sources, together with developments generally in connection with labor troubles, indicate the far-reaching spread of radical doctrines whose purpose is to undermine confidence in American business and political institutions as at present constituted, and eventually to force the reorganization of society on a different basis. The effect of this pernicious propaganda is already gravely apparent in the prevailing unrest in the ranks of both organized and unorganized labor, in which its demands are taking a form so extreme as to threaten a general paralysis of all industry.

That the organized agitation of these ultra radicals has secured a firm hold upon the minds of men connected with the various labor unions and is responsible for walkouts which could have been prevented if the counsel of conservative leaders had been listened to, is abundantly evident not only from statements of these leaders, but from the known disposition of employing capitalists to consider the grievances of their employees and to remedy them as far as possible without bankrupting their own business.

An inkling of the radical purpose which is fomenting and encouraging strikes was given the Senate Committee in the testimony before that body of Jacob Margolis of Pittsburgh, I. W. W. attorney and admitted advocate of social revolution, in which he delineated to his hearers a partially successful attempt covering the past two years to fuse at Pittsburgh for a vaguely revolutionary purpose the combined forces of the Industrial Workers of the World, Bolsheviks and Russian industrial workers, whose imagination, he acknowledged, had been caught by the successes

of Lenin and Trotzky in Russia. All are working, he told the committee, "to create a new society within the shell of the old."

These admissions as to the activities and purpose of the radical elements enumerated above were the more startling because of the working arrangement, which he disclosed, between them and Secretary Foster, head of the strike committee directing the steel strike. That similar understandings exist elsewhere need not be doubted. They tend to confirm the growing impression that the strength of the American Federation of Labor in holding to the true purposes of the organization is being undermined by treacherous influences which are reaching out to wrest its control from conservative leadership and place it in the hands of the radical element that would convert it into open syndicalism when the time is fully ripe. Hence it is that strikes are being fomented throughout the country to arouse class prejudice as the surest means of increasing the opportunities to obtain the control which they seek.

While it may be taken for granted that the American people will find a way to deal effectively with the situation, and to thwart the extreme purposes of these ultraradicals, still they are very slow in awakening to the real menace of it, and it may be gravely feared that they will not be aroused to action until they begin to experience some of the fury to which it will inevitably lead, if left unchecked.

Americanize the Foreigner or Deport Him!

[The Road-Maker, Excavator and Grader, Chicago.]

It matters not where a man is born; all countries have provided America with honest, industrious and patriotic citizens, and we are proud of them. The enemy of our country is he who, leaving his native land—either because of its intolerable living conditions or because he knows that his children and his children's children will be denied means of education and ways of clean living—seeks a new home in these United States, but denies his liability to pay for it in honest toil, loyalty and citizenship for the exceeding benefits offered him, his wife and his offspring.

This individual would have none of us. He scoffs at our ways; sneers at our institutions; damns the "capitalist" and sows the seeds of dissension, radicalism, and even anarchy.

But he takes our money!

Radicalism has made a place for itself in our midst. Our people are beginning to suffer from its hellish influences; our businesses are set back by the attitude of the laborer and mechanic of foreign birth, and we are thus being forced to believe that the "foreigner" is our enemy. Eighty-five per cent of these radicals are not American citizens, and they boast that they never will be. They would smite the hand that feeds, clothes and rears them.

Deport the radicals! "Treat them rough!"

Recently a group of these individuals had the temerity to allege that "American basic industries are favoring American citizens." In God's name, who else should we favor?

Citizenship alone must, sooner or later, prove the foreigner's right to work here. It is but his first payment for the thousand-fold benefits he receives as against what he hopelessly struggled with in the land of his birth.

A glance at the morning paper suffices to convince the great majority of us that 90 per cent of all the crime, nastiness and immorality that fill its columns day after day is credited to foreigners or to their offspring reared in a foreign atmosphere. We Americans are overfed, nauseated with it.

Americanize the foreigner! compel him to become a good and loyal American citizen—or kick him out! Make him understand that his first duty when entering our ports is to pledge himself to seek first-hand knowledge of the requirements of citizenship; to leave behind him all his hatreds, prejudices and ignorance; to be clean-minded and just to his fellows. And if he refuses, turn him back.

Americanize the foreigner!

The Shreveport (La.) Journal has issued its fourteenth Annual State Fair edition. It is an 80-page publication in three sections, devoted, respectively, to the oil and gas industry, the Shreveport jobbing houses and to automobiles and motor trucks.

Typical of Many Letters Which Fill Our Mail

For America.

Inland Steel Co.

Indiana Harbor, Ind., October 24.

Enclosed please find my check for \$6.50 for one year's subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

I feel that every American should support a paper that stands for America as you do.

WILLIAM E. JEWELL,

3714 Fir Street.

Can't Expect Everybody to Agree.

Annadel, Tenn., October 21.

Please find enclosed \$6.50 to cover subscription for your valuable paper.

While I don't agree with you on the League of Nations proposition, your Americanism is 100 per cent. I wish every household in America could read it.

J. N. STONE.

"Americanism."

Candler Building.

Atlanta, Ga., October 21.

Attached find my check for \$6.50 covering one year's subscription to your magazine. I believe that it is the best exponent of "Americanism" that we have, and that the editor and all connected with him in the publishing of this magazine are among our best American citizens and are deserving of all praise for the great, and I hope imperishable, work which they have done during the war.

J. M. VAN HARLINGEN.

"South's Best Friend."

Arkansas Democrat.

Little Rock, Ark., October 22.

We find the MANUFACTURERS RECORD indispensable in the maintenance of our real estate and industrial page appearing in each Wednesday's Democrat, and have reproduced many of your editorials as well as news matter, always with the proper credit line. We regard the MANUFACTURERS RECORD as the South's best friend, and believe it should be in every Southern home.

TOM E. WREN,

Asst. Adv. Mgr.

Read by Thousands Who Do Need This Kind of Work.

New York, N. Y., October 24.

Merely a word of, shall I say "commendation," or does it come under some other heading?

I consider your articles, every one of them, to be just great—absolutely wonderful in their 100 per cent Americanism. Don't they do any good? The readers of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD are a class of educated, thinking people, who probably can think and do think along the same lines as yourselves, only you can present ideas in a more literary way.

I am of the opinion that such articles as your paper runs would find a more necessary soil and do more good in the minds of the reading element that gorges itself with the material published in the Hearst circuit and other cheap periodicals.

If I had an Aladdin's lamp I would not wish for an Utopian America, but I would wish your articles into the papers read by the lower and troublesome classes.

J. EDWIN RUSSELL.

Would Have America Thoroughly Aroused.

Collinwood, Tenn., October 23.

Let me suggest that the article in your most esteemed journal, "The War After the War," be translated into all the different languages of the different nationalities who have papers published in their mother tongue in America, with your introduction as published; then have some folders run off, too, that could be made and used as enclosures, and you make another short, stirring, heart-touching paragraph at the conclusion. It will take some money to pay for all this, but we have patriotic men and women,

too, if need be, who have money a-plenty to foot the bill if properly put before them. Something must be done, and as the Lord, our Saviour, put it, "What you do, do it quickly." It behoves all, young and old, to be up and doing, for the enemy is at work in the land. Our great republic has some trying times ahead, and the American people must be aroused, awakened to see the danger, that it may be remedied while we are in the way. I can handle the literature for the Danes, Swedes and Norwegians, some 4,000,000 or so in America.

You are doing a wonderful, heroic work with your MANUFACTURERS RECORD. Keep it up! God bless you!

J. P. HOLM.

How America Can Be Saved.

The Rogers-Higgins Company, Inc.

Manufacturers of Fuel Oil Burning Equipment.

Branches: Habana, Cuba; Tampico, Mexico; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Boston, Mass.

New Orleans, La., October 23.

We have been reading your reprints and editorials for some time, and our views are always in accord with yours. We are enclosing herewith check for \$6.50 for one year's subscription. Any publication which so fearlessly and truthfully covers the labor problems and other topics which should be of interest to every American certainly deserves the support, both financially and otherwise, of the whole country. If we are to attain or retain any world trade in competition with other countries we can only accomplish same by living up to your doctrines. We need more publications like the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

CHAS. M. ROGERS, President.

The Call of Americanism.

D. J. CARRISON & CO.,

Southeastern Representatives Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., New York, N. Y.

Jacksonville, Fla., October 24.

I have just finished reading your editorial in your last issue, "Radicalism Must Be Met and Conquered by the Awakened Patriotism of America," and I cannot refrain from writing you and commanding your clear vision of the real issues facing our country. You can rest assured that all real true Americans, descendants of those who made this country what it is, are with you to a man. Why any sane American will try to cover by trite phrases the true significance of the efforts of radical labor is beyond me. Go to it and continue with all your power to tear aside all camouflage with which radical labor leaders and vote-seeking politicians are trying to cover the real anarchism of these aliens and some deluded so-called Americans. Let's get at the real truth and fight the issue to an everlasting finish in the open. More power to you.

D. J. CARRISON.

How a Furniture House Looks at It.

The White Furniture Co. of Mebane, N. C., sends to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD a letter from the Crewe Furniture Co. of Crewe, Va., which is as follows:

Crewe, Va., October 14.

The White Furniture Co.,

Mebane, N. C.:

Gentlemen—Notice in this week's issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD your letter, and that you are the oldest furniture factor in the South. The writer likes to patronize any firm that subscribes for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, as he feels that it is the best newspaper edited in America, and one that is doing more lasting good than all others combined. Mr. Edmonds has shown himself to be right in everything he has worked for, and we think time will show that he is entirely right in fighting the League of Nations. Would like to have your catalogue and price-list on your line. While we buy much furniture in High Point, Hickory, etc., have never bought anything in Mebane with the exception of few iron beds from the Mebane Bed Co. Yours very truly,

CREWE FURNITURE CO.

Achievements in American Dye Making and the Future of the Industry

By H. GARDNER MCKERROW, National Aniline and Chemical Co., New York City.

[Mr. McKerrow has recently returned from an extended trip to England, where he studied the dyestuff situation, and while there he states he learned on good authority that Germany has in stock 45,000 tons of all kinds of dyes, including indigo, and is manufacturing dyes now at the rate of 1000 tons per week. Out of this tremendous tonnage Mr. McKerrow states Germany will be able to ship dyes to every country in the world in large quantities, except to those countries which have placed restrictions on the importation of dyes. The Longworth Bill, which is now under consideration in the Congress, provides for import license provisions to cover bringing in all dyes. This bill has not as yet become a law, and it has been said that if the signing of the Peace Treaty would automatically cause the War Trade Board, which now controls dye importation, to cease to exist, there would be no way in which German dye manufacturers could be prevented legally from dumping a tremendous amount of dyes into this country. This possibility is one that should be most carefully looked into so that no loophole would be left open in the interim between ratifying the Peace Treaty and the enactment of laws that will safeguard our American dye interests.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

The development of the dyestuff industry in this country has reached a point where there should be a full, frank and sympathetic appreciation and understanding on the part of dyestuff users of what has been accomplished, of the difficulties overcome, of those still to be confronted, and, above all, of the reasonable promise for the future.

It is easy enough to build a brick wall, given the necessary bricks and mortar, but when the bricks and mortar have themselves to be made first, and when the very raw materials used in making them have to be manufactured, it becomes a very different matter.

This was the situation that confronted the dyestuff industry when the outbreak of the war closed, at a moment's notice, our customary avenues of supply, and instantly threw upon us the burden of making not one industry, but three, all of a complicated and highly specialized nature.

To provide the color-using industries with their requirements with the least possible interruption and dislocation of their operations and in the shortest possible time was in itself a sufficiently stupendous task, but it was made infinitely greater by the fact that the very raw materials which were requisite for making dyes were also in urgent demand for making explosives. When this country entered the war this demand became a Government necessity, paramount and unavoidable, and to every other commercial condition had to give place.

The same war needs, too, encroached upon every other industry whose facilities were called for by the new industry: structural steel and iron for plant, chemical equipment, and skilled labor: all were being poured in ever-increasing volume, as the menace grew, into the vast stream of effort destined to overwhelm the forces which had challenged the peace of the world.

It seems little short of marvellous that the industry has been brought into existence at all in the face of the obstacles with which it was confronted, and yet today our textile mills are running at their full capacity producing what is generally conceded to be the most kaleidoscopic line of colored fabrics the market has ever seen, a very riot of design and color, in woven, dyed and printed goods.

There is still much work to be done and still many colors to develop, but in the emphasis that have been placed in certain classes of dyes yet to come from American laboratories and factories, there is still great danger of losing the whole perspective and failing to recognize and appreciate the immense progress made.

The advent of a new color on the market, in commercially available quality and quantity, conveys no idea to the general public, or even to the average user, of the expenditure of time and human effort behind it, the meticulous research, the retracing and repetition of steps, the spoiled batches, before the final and completed result can be confidently placed before the user. Some dyes have cost upwards of \$800,000 before a single pound could be offered for sale.

It must be clear to any business man that conditions like these must exert a controlling influence on the question of price, and that the cost of a dye is not merely expressed in terms of the material and labor necessary to produce a pound of that dye, but must include its pro rata share of the capital expense that had been incurred in its development in the first place.

The fact is well known that prior to 1914 foreign dyestuff manufacturers sold dyes on the American and English markets

at less than the cost of manufacture in many instances. The development of the industry after 40 years of concentrated effort had enabled them to produce collateral lines of pharmaceuticals and other chemicals, many of them commanding high prices as drug products, to an extent which afforded an opportunity to regard the dyes themselves as by-products. Thus a double purpose was achieved. The prices of these colors were reduced to a point impossible of approach by less well developed manufacturers, and the American and British interests were discouraged from establishing their own sources of supply, or were strangled at birth if they had the temerity to attempt to do so.

During the recent hearings from the Ways and Means Committee and the debates in Congress an undue stress has been placed on the relative importance of the vat dyes to the textile interests.

Without minimizing for a moment their essential value to those manufacturers who require them, it is perhaps only fair to state that in 1913 they constituted, even including indigo, only 25 per cent of the total consumption of coal-tar dyes, and without indigo, only 4 per cent of the whole. Today practically the total requirements of our manufacturers in regard to indigo are being taken care of by American dye makers by a product which in point of quality is fully equal to that made by Germany, so that the still existing hiatus in vat dyes remaining to be filled by importations is only 4 per cent of the total needs.

The vat dyes, too, are in process of development. Successful research has been devoted to them for many months, and perhaps their availability is much nearer than impatient manufacturers think. Already the first precursors are on the market, and their quality affords ample guarantee that the whole line will not be inferior to those with which our manufacturers were familiar, and with which they built up their reputation and trade.

Increasing Use of Nitrate of Soda as Fertilizer.

Jackson, Miss., October 27—[Special.]—Value of nitrate of soda as a fertilizer for Mississippi lands is being demonstrated in all sections of the State, and its use is becoming general. This year, for instance, Yazoo county farmers have ordered 1200 tons of the fertilizer, which will treat 30,000 acres. The increase in crop values is expected to total three quarters of a million dollars through the use of the nitrate.

Cottonseed Products Directory.

The International Cottonseed Products Directory for 1919 and 1920 has been issued, giving a list of American cottonseed oil mills, refineries, linseed oil mills, cottonseed products brokers, linters buyers, oleo factories, soap factories, fertilizer factories, linter and felt manufacturers, chemists, cotton compresses, lard compound refiners, etc. There is also a list of a limited number of oil and meal brokers and importers, refiners and crude mills abroad. The contents are classified by States, cities and towns, and the railroads at each town are named. The production of cotton by counties for 1919 is also given. A list of the leading cotton mills, batting, felt and mattress factories of the United States is not the least valuable feature of the book, following which, at the back of the volume, are several pages of useful data relating to the cotton crop and its production. This directory is published by the Cotton and Cotton Oil News, Dallas, Tex.

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Gradual Improvement in Steel Production in Pittsburgh District—Speculation as to Effects of Threatened Coal Strike—Advancing Prices of Pig-Iron.

Pittsburgh, Pa., October 27—[Special.]—The new element in the iron and steel strike is the dissolution of the industrial conference at Washington, since there has been a theory of late that the strike feeling was being kept alive by hope that the conference would intervene. Thus far there are no developments in the strike that can be traced directly to the dissolution of the conference.

Whatever may be the feeling elsewhere, the failure of the labor conference to accomplish anything occasioned no surprise in Pittsburgh iron and steel circles. No very strong hopes had been entertained of any distinctly good results coming from the conference.

The iron and steel strike has now lasted five weeks, and it is remarkable that it has lasted so long, when by its proving at the outset to be less than a 50 per cent strike it showed clearly that it could not win by its own strength. Its only hope lay in the possibility of its prompting intervention in its favor. The Senate Committee on Education and Labor investigated the strike and found no occasion to be sympathetic with it—quite the reverse. The industrial conference refused to take up the subject of the strike, but it might have been argued that this refusal was based upon unwillingness to take up one strike when the conference had the much broader mission of endeavoring to prevent all strikes. In any event, the conference is now a thing of the past, so that there remains to the strikers no hope whatever of any influence aiding them from the outside.

An estimate may be made that when the strike was at its strongest it brought production of steel down to about 50 per cent of normal. Now, five weeks later, production is at about 60 per cent or perhaps a trifle more. That is an average rate of gain of about 2 per cent a week. In the past couple of weeks the rate may have been 3 per cent a week, and the same rate of progress would mean three months more, or until about the end of January, for normal conditions to be restored. Undoubtedly, however, the rate of increase in production will at the worst continue to gain, while at the best the strike may soon begin to crumble rapidly, and that is the common expectation of the manufacturers.

If there were 350,000 men out, as claimed by the strike leaders—though, of course, the figure is grossly exaggerated—the men would be losing in wages at the rate of more than \$2,000,000 a day. Mr. Gompers has made some references to plans on foot for paying strike benefits, but obviously the American Federation of Labor can hardly attempt to finance any such undertaking. Many of the strikers, possibly a majority, have savings, but it is strange that they are willing to use their savings when there is no clear promise of anything to be gained.

The strikers do not know it, but they are losing more than these wages by prolonging the strike. The steel manufacturers have been willing to establish the three-shift system to replace the two-shift system at any time, with two provisos, that the men would accept the same hourly rates as before, and that there should be enough additional men available. Of late the manufacturers have ever been willing to compromise the matter of wages, whereby with the eight-hour day they would pay more per hour but less per day. Some of the men have so little desire to work eight hours instead of 10 or 12 that they would concede nothing from the daily pay, while others would be willing to concede a part.

A point that ought to interest the strikers is this, that the question remains of the number of men available for establishing the eight-hour shift. If there are enough men, it will doubtless be established not long after the strike has passed away, but prolonging the strike tends to reduce the number of men available. Each week some men are drifting into other employments, and thus prolongation of the strike increases the difficulty of establishing the three-shift system.

Increases in Production.

The greatest individual case of progress in production is that of the Lackawanna Steel Co., whose works, near Buffalo, repre-

sents about 3 per cent of the country's steel industry. The works were closed tight by the strike, but in the past two or three weeks a very fair rate of operation has been attained. The Cambria works, at Johnstown, Pa., remain closed practically tight.

In Western Pennsylvania there has been a still closer approach in the past week to full operation, and the rate for the region as a whole is now about 90 per cent of normal. In the upper Monongahela Valley the strike is still very strong, while in the lower part of the valley, and in municipal Pittsburgh, there remain scarcely any traces of strike.

The Mahoning Valley, in Ohio, which represents about 10 per cent of the country's steel industry, was closed tight by the strike, and remained so for almost three weeks. It was thought that when a break occurred in that district there would be a rapid resumption of operations. In the past two weeks there has been some operation, but even at this time the operation is very light, output possibly representing something like 15 or 20 per cent of capacity at the outside. This very slow resumption, however, is not exactly contrary to the theory, since it is understood that quite largely the men who are at work are living inside the mills. Thus their being at work does not indicate a break, but a slow straggling into employment. It is believed that if the men idle were absolutely assured of full police protection, the major part of them would go to work at once.

There has been a slight resumption at works in Cleveland, all of which were tightly closed at the beginning of the strike. In the Wheeling district, on the other hand, there have been absolutely no resumptions. As to Gary and Chicago, there is no absolutely authentic information available here as to the situation as a whole, but it is known positively that in some departments there is steadily increasing production. Even discounting the published reports from there quite liberally, there has been an improvement. At the height of the strike production in that district was probably less than one-third of normal, while now it may be not a great deal under one-half.

Coal Strike.

If a general coal strike occurs, and is prolonged for even a few weeks, it will curtail steel production more than did the iron and steel strike at its strongest moment. The steel industry uses large quantities of coal. There is nothing like precise information available, but the consumption is probably something like 500,000 tons of coal a week, outside of the coal required for coking. That quantity is known quite closely. Last year the blast furnaces consumed 45,703,594 net tons of coke, the manufacture of which required 65,000,000 tons of coal. As the blast furnaces are running now, with the strike, they require a quantity of coke equal to about 750,000 tons of coal a week. Much of the coke comes from the Connellsburg region, which has always been non-union, but there are many who think that in the event of a general coal strike the Connellsburg region will have trouble also. The region, moreover, furnishes considerably less than one-half the coke required by the blast furnaces. The by-product coke works, which are always located at the blast furnace rather than at the coal mine, have some stocks of coal, but not such as would last for even a few weeks. As to the steel works, they have very small stocks of coal. Under the most favorable circumstances they could not carry large stocks, the expense of handling being heavy, while with labor so scarce, and especially so with the iron and steel strike on, even the opportunity to stock coal in the past few weeks, against a coal strike, has been lacking.

The difference between curtailment of steel production by a steel strike and curtailment by a coal strike is that in the one case the consumptive demand for steel continues, while in the other case it would be largely reduced, for much of the steel used requires coal for its consumption.

Prospective Prices.

Pig-iron continues to show an advancing tendency, and some districts are recording actual advances. The iron and steel strike is undoubtedly an influence in advancing prices, but it is not the sole influence, as pig-iron was showing some advancing tendency before the strike. Relative to cost of production, pig-iron was lower than finished steel.

As to finished steel prices, it is fairly well understood, in the

absence of any official statement, that the United States Steel Corporation is absolutely opposed to there being any advances. Many of the mills are now selling in the usual manner, though conservatively, to regular customers, but the chance buyer can get practically nothing. With steel moderately scarce before the strike, and with a very considerable loss of production by the strike, even if it ends altogether in the very near future, higher prices could readily be obtained for steel, but this is not regarded as good policy by conservative interests. What will probably occur is a maintenance of March 21 prices by the large mills for delivery at mill convenience, and premium prices for early deliveries by the smaller mills, which make a practice of not selling far ahead.

Southern Pig-Iron Market Strong, With Orders Coming in from Outside Sections.

Birmingham, Ala., October 27.—[Special.]—Strength of the pig-iron market, not only in the South, but throughout the country, is demonstrated in the active demand that is now on, furnace companies in this district selling for delivery during the first and second quarters of 1920, with many inquiries in hand. Two or three companies are out of the market entirely, having sold as much iron as they desire to so far as the last quarter of this year is concerned, and not wishing to enter the 1920 business. A dollar per ton advance is asked on the next year business. No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon iron bringing \$29 per ton f. o. b. furnaces; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$30.15, and for iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon \$31.40. Orders are being received in the South from various directions, indication being that furnace companies disturbed by the recent strike of the iron and steel workers, which had considerable effect in the North and West, but none at all in this section, are unable to catch up with the time lost. Hence Southern manufacturers are being called upon for pig-iron and are booking orders. Some spot business is still being done at \$28 per ton No. 2 foundry, but not to any great extent. The shipments of pig-iron from the South, together with the melt in the home territory, have been in larger tonnage lately than the output, and some slight reduction is noted in the accumulated stocks on furnace yards. Less than a month's make is to be found on yards here.

No recent announcements are made as to export business, and it would appear that the domestic business is going to be cared for first. Reports are varied as to the amount of iron that could be sold for export.

Furnace companies are very confident on the eve of a coal miners' strike. There is belief that the strike, if it comes, is not going to be as effective as some of the more pessimistic expect. Coal and coke are being piled up to meet emergencies. Several of the coal companies are assured that their employees are going to be loyal to them. Railroads are taking no chances, and are piling coal in their switching yards and filling every bin they have, so that there will be no interruption of business. Some of the foundries, machine shops, pipe plants and other industries of a kindred nature have been urging delivery of coal and coke so as to be prepared. As a consequence of the rush, the coal production in Alabama during the past few weeks has taken on a pronounced spurt, and the statement is made on good authority that the mines of the State have been operating on about 80 per cent capacity. Weekly figures as to output are above 321,000, with a number of mines not making report to the Alabama Coal Operators' Association. Some of the coal operators, furnace company officials and others are convinced that the Government is not going to permit a general strike of the mine workers. The strike order has been distributed generally through the various mining camps of the district, and instructions have been given as to the men who are to keep at work in order that there be no damage done to the property, such as pump men, men getting out coal for the boilers, fire bosses and others who inspect general conditions of mines.

The cast-iron pipe makers in the South are with difficulty making effort to handle all the business that is being offered, the demands now exceeding expectations. Sanitary pipe makers, who have been unable to meet all demands for some time now, are considering business for next year with the understanding that prices at that time will be acceptable. Building operations throughout the country are still on the increase, and this means a lively demand for sanitary pipe. There is a greater melt of pig-iron at these industries in the South than since 1914, and many

specifications for pipe of all kinds are to be heard of. Considerable tonnage of Southern pipe is being shipped to the extreme western part of the continent.

Fabrication plants here are well supplied with contracts, and reiteration is heard of additional ships under specification to be furnished with fabricated steel from the Birmingham district.

Three or four products in the list of scrap iron and steel are in fairly good demand, and there is hope in the industry that the market will take on some improvement, provided the strike of the coal miners does not materialize. No. 1 railroad wrought, cast and stove plate are finding a little better market than heretofore, while turnings and borings, the low grades of old material have some niches to fill also. Dealers in scrap are not willing to sell at prices that consumers of heavy melting steel are offering, and as a consequence there is a little lull in that line. There is considerable correspondence on with consumers of all kinds of old material as to the future needs, and the dealers announce that they will be able to fill all orders. Better preparation of scrap, meeting sizes as it were, is proving a strong inducement in the business. Country scrap is coming in a little, and there is a scarcity of labor on scrap yards. The railroads are furnishing cars quite freely, so that this branch of the iron and steel industry is having but little trouble in making deliveries on contracts. A few changes in the quotations have taken place, but generally speaking, the list remains steady. There is a difference of \$4 in the prices which some of the larger consumers of heavy melting steel offer and that which the dealers are asking. There are some commodities which are practically without demand, though rock is kept on hand in prospect. There has been some inquiry for scrap looking to next year's operations, and dealers have evinced a willingness to accept business if prices are satisfactory. The plan of keeping stocks well up so that any demand that may come can be met. The old material dealers believe that if the coal miners' strike affects the pig-iron and foundry business that their business is going to be hampered and the coming week is being anxiously awaited.

Following are the pig-iron and scrap iron and steel quotations as given in the South:

PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$28 to \$29 per ton; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$29.15 to \$30.15; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$31.40; basic, \$28.75.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$21.00 to \$22.00
Old steel rails.....	19.00 to 21.00
Heavy melting steel.....	20.00 to 21.00
No. 1 R. b. wrought.....	17.00 to 18.00
No. 1 cast.....	23.00 to 24.00
Stove plate.....	21.00 to 22.00
Old car wheels.....	20.00 to 21.00
Old tram-car wheels.....	19.00 to 20.00
Machine-shop turnings.....	11.00 to 13.00
Cast-iron borings.....	11.00 to 13.00

Coal Production Affected by Threatened Strike.

Approaching, if not fully maintaining, the record set during the week before, says the weekly report of the United States Geological Survey, the curve of bituminous production has passed the line of 1918 for the first time in the present coal year. The total output during the week ended October 18 (including lignite and coal made into coke) is estimated at 11,784,000 net tons. Compared with the preceding week, this was a decrease of 97,000 tons, or 0.8 per cent. Compared with any other week this year it would have been a substantial increase. The week's production stands as the second highest of the present season, and higher by 268,000 tons than that of the corresponding week of 1918, when the influenza epidemic began seriously to restrict production.

The good record for the week is attributable to the joint efforts of labor, the operators and the railroads, working to make the most of the brief time remaining before the threatened strike. Demand was everywhere active. A decline in the number of cars loaded with coal—212,973, compared with 217,175—was largely offset by the decided recovery in the coke market. Stiffening demand from the steel industry resulted in a 25 per cent increase in the production of beehive coke, an increase of 120,000 tons measured in terms of equivalent coal.

The production of anthracite like that of bituminous coal fell off slightly during the week ended October 18. The total output is estimated at 1,916,000 net tons, a decrease of 2.0 per cent when compared with the week before, but larger by 200,000 tons than that of the corresponding period a year ago.

In spite of the great improvement in car supply which has

been effected during the last few weeks, the mines of the country are interrupted by shortage of cars four times as much as by any other one cause. Indeed, the loss attributed to car shortage is now greater than that ascribed to all other causes put together.

The influence of no market, for example, was small in all States except in the Far West.

The influence of labor as a factor limiting production became slightly more pronounced. Losses due to labor rose somewhat in Illinois and Indiana. Sporadic strikes occurred in Oklahoma and Arkansas, and labor shortage was more frequently reported from the Southwest generally and from Ohio.

Car shortage in general was less marked, but with one-sixth of the country's full-time capacity shut down for lack of cars, it is clear that the greatest encouragement to production which can be given at the present moment is an increase in the supply of cars.

A sharp rise in the production of beehive coke occurred during the seven days, October 12 to 18, the fourth week of the steel strike. The total output is estimated at 382,146 net tons, an increase over the preceding week of 77,093 tons, or 25 per cent. The increase was shared by all districts except Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia.

The week's production was by far the largest since the steel strike began to cut into the demand for coke. This is shown by the following statement, in which the current production of beehive coke is compared with the average of the four weeks immediately preceding the strike:

During first week of strike production was 78 per cent of pre-strike average; during second week, 71 per cent; during third week, 60 per cent; during fourth week, 87 per cent.

At no time since the strike began has the output of beehive coke been forced as low as the level which prevailed during the slack season of last summer. Production during the fourth week of the strike was greater than during any week from March 20 to August 2.

Under the influence of widespread apprehension of a strike, shipments of coal to the Lakes continued to increase during the week ended October 11. Dumpings of bituminous coal at lower Lake ports were 831,470 tons, an increase of 14.5 per cent over the preceding week, and the highest mark attained since early last August.

Total dumpings from the opening of the season to the middle of October amounted to 20,000,000 tons, or roughly 4,000,000 tons less than those for the corresponding period last year. Except for the uncertainty introduced by the strike order, the decline in 1919, when compared with 1918, would have little significance. Requirements of the district at the head of the Lakes are lower this year than last, both because of the decrease in demand, which followed the armistice, and because considerable stocks were carried over from last season.

\$3,500,000 Coke Plant Nearly Completed—Important Manufacturing Enterprise at Fairmont.

By January 1 the Domestic Coke Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, expects to complete its by-products plant at Fairmont, W. Va. This plant includes 60 coke ovens constructed by the H. Koppers Co. of Pittsburgh, the production to include tolulol and ammonia sulphate. It will have a daily production of 450 tons of coke and the facilities include a two-mile spur railway which cost \$125,000. Electricity will be used for power, this supply to be obtained from the Monongahela Valley Traction Co. At first 500 horse-power will be consumed and eventually there will be 1500 horse-power needed. The Healey Construction Co. of Clarksburg is the contractor for the railway.

The by-products building is 137 by 60 feet in size, to contain equipment for removing tar and ammonia sulphates conveyed to the building directly from the ovens. The benzol building will be 100 by 60 feet, and to have rectifying apparatus for distilling various kinds of oil into marketable condition. Equipment for extracting naphthalene from gas will be installed in a 30-by-30-foot structure. Three plants will pump water to be recirculated constantly until it evaporates, when fresh water is used. Nineteen different size storage tanks will contain light oil, a product of the coal, this oil being delivered to the tanks from underground piping and will be the basis of perfumes, explosives, poisons, etc.

Fayetteville Alive to Its Opportunities.

Fayetteville, N. C., October 23—[Special.]—This city, which has been styled the hub of the Cape Fear region, seems to be wide awake in advancing the interests of this community. The Chamber of Commerce, which has been recently reorganized, now has identified with it the best citizens, who have made up their minds that they will put Fayetteville on the map.

The Jackson Bros. Lumber Co., formerly of Salisbury, Md., is now moving to this city and is spending a quarter of a million dollars in its new plant. In order to accommodate a large number of employees, many of whom will come from Salisbury, it will be necessary to provide homes for them. The housing problem is acute in Fayetteville as in most other prosperous cities.

The Chamber of Commerce held last evening an enthusiastic meeting of the business men who are members of the organization and considered ways and means to provide for the increased population, which will total nearly 1000 persons. A committee was appointed with power to formulate plans for the building of several hundred houses ranging in price from \$2000 to \$5000 each. The big firm of Jackson Bros. will bring several hundred men and their families, who will be engaged in the box-shook plant.

Quite recently contracts aggregating \$160,000 for street work in Fayetteville have been awarded to the American Construction Co. of Columbus, Ga. In addition to this, \$50,000 will be expended by this city in the improvements of its sewerage system through the Public Works Commission. A contract has also been awarded for the building of a new bridge.

The Observer of this city, formerly owned by Maj. E. J. Hale, and which has been in one family for 94 years, has been purchased by the Fayetteville Press Co., composed of 125 local business men. It is their purpose to publish a morning paper, to be known as the Press, and continue the Observer as an evening paper. The morning edition will contain the full Associated Press news. They have ordered new presses and new linotype machines and will make many improvements in both papers.

With the facilities Fayetteville possesses there is no reason why it should not forge ahead and before a great while become a live industrial center. The Chamber of Commerce will no doubt be a great factor in the development of this section, for with the new blood injected into it and with the best business men connected with it, the opportunities in this direction will be great.

I. S. FIELD.

Planning Fine Stock Farm and Creamery With Cereal Plant Later On.

Williamson Stock Farm Co.

Florence, S. C., October 21.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We own about 400 acres of very fine land west of south of the town of Cerro Gordo, N. C. It is especially adapted for the purposes to which we are now putting it. It is our intention to make this one of the finest stock farms and creameries in the South, and we intend to install later on a cereal plant.

We have available at least 440 acres of land adjoining our holdings, making a total of 840 acres. This section of the country holds out great advantages for the farmer for livestock, poultry, grapes, berries and trucking, having much fine open land, a clay subsoil, and being accessible to markets for the products. It has a moderate climate, good water, schools, churches and is near town.

There are several thousand acres of as fine land as can be found, and the public does not seem to realize the value of the soil. Most of this section is now on the market, and land within four to five miles from this immediate section is selling, within the last three months, for from \$100 to \$400 per acre, and six years ago it could have been bought for \$20 to \$40 per acre. This land, within two to three miles of our farm, thousands of acres of it, can be bought at \$30 to \$50 per acre now. It is one of the best openings for investments for the homeseeker that can be found anywhere. No canals needed, only channel (small) ditches. This land can be cleared easily. No undergrowth of any consequence to contend with. Can clear 10 acres of it as cheaply as one acre of average clearing of average land.

We are not in the land business, but it's a great wonder that thousands of people don't buy all this open land from Cerro Gordo to Tabor, N. C., for it's fine land, fine climate, and the land is idle waiting for the man of energy and forethought to grasp the opportunity.

J. S. WILLIAMSON, President.

Newport News Ship Yard Now Completing \$8,000,000 Improvement Program

By LEWIS T. JESTER, Newport News, Va.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., one of the largest construction and repair plants in the world, is completing an extension and improvement program in which \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 was spent. This work was started when America entered the war, and was so extensive that it is just being completed, despite the fact that hundreds of men worked night and day on parts of it.

Chief among the improvements are two huge shipways, said to be the largest in existence at this time. These ways, primarily built to accommodate two large battle cruisers ordered by the Government, are 130x900 feet each. Work on the battle cruisers was held up before the actual construction was begun, but one of the ways is now being utilized for other work.

These ways are known as "semi-submerged." About half of each will be under water whenever there is a launching from either. They are so long that to build them out of the water would take up too much land in the yard. To do away with this difficulty they were extended far out into the water, and when a ship is building they have the appearance of drydocks.

The construction of these ways was one of the largest building tasks undertaken in the yard. Cofferdams were driven around them, two lines deep. The space between these was filled with earth and the water pumped away. The concrete foundations were then laid, and when these are complete, doors similar to those used on the drydocks will be put in place.

When a ship is building the drydock part of the ways will be about 20 feet under water at the lowest point, the water being kept out by the gates. When the ship is ready to be launched the dock will be flooded and the gates removed. It will be necessary to flood both ways at the same time, but due to the fact that there is no dividing compartment, the building experts say this will not be an obstacle.

As soon as the ship is launched the gates will be filled with water, submerged and put back in place. The ways then will be pumped dry. This is said to be the only shipway of its kind in America, but there is one very similar in Great Britain.

Towering high above these shipways is a network of runways and crane supports. This can be seen for miles around. Each way is equipped with four 15-ton cranes and one 75-ton crane. There are 7000 tons of steel in the crane framework, enough to build a huge ship.

Probably next in importance to the great shipways is the extension of the limits of the yard. More than 20 acres of land was made in the yard by cutting away a high bank, filling in the river close to the shore and dredging on the outboard side. Several more acres were added by cutting away another high bank along the river. The yard purchased property lying to the north of its present boundaries and can go higher up the river whenever it so desires.

Other extensions and improvements include a large dispensary, a huge turbine shop, an addition to the power plant, a new forge shop, enlargement of ship shed No. 1, installation of wash and locker-rooms, installation of new and improved toilets and toilet systems, building of acetylene and welding shop and plant, enlargement of the beam shed, installation of most modern fire-fighting apparatus, addition which resulted in doubling size of ship shed No. 2, new runways for plate yard, construction of power sub-station No. 1, building of ship shed No. 3, installation of bending slab No. 2, building of north side office and minor improvements.

The dispensary is really a fair-sized and excellently equipped and appointed hospital. Men injured in the yard, and it might not be amiss to state here that the number of accidents is very small, are taken to the hospital for treatment. In the dispensary there is a large X-Ray machine, operating tables and all other equipment to be found in a modern hospital.

One of the most interesting pieces of apparatus in the dispensary is an electric magnet for removing steel from a wound. This magnet may be made so strong that it will jerk a pocket-knife from one's hand if held loosely near it, or so mild that the tiniest

piece of steel may be removed from the eye without danger of injuring the optic. The dispensary building is a two-story frame structure, located between the main offices and the main gate, and is easily accessible from all points in the yard.

A short distance away the new turbine shop towers in the air. This building is 560x90 feet, and is lighted from the top. In this the yard makes its own turbines and assembles those furnished by the Government for destroyers and other classes of ships. Gears for turbines also are cut here.

A great part of the material used in the yard-built turbines, and they have stood the most severe tests, is made at the shipyard foundry, located a few blocks away. The foundry also was enlarged during the war and new equipment added.

The enlargement of the power-house resulted in the installation of six new boilers. Some of these, however, replaced old ones.

The new forge shop is equipped with machinery capable of forging the largest ingots into almost any desired shape. Most of these ingots are made at the yard's foundry.

A wash and locker-room in which 850 men can be accommodated at one time was built at the request of the men. Others will be built in the near future. Hundreds of the yard mechanics own automobiles, and many ride to work in them; and the time when practically all the men went to and left the yard in their overalls, with grimy hands and faces, has passed or is passing.

The great electric welding plant and acetylene gas cutting outfit is a marvel within itself. Huge thicknesses of armor plate are cut in twain as if by magic with acetylene gas flame. One man can do the work with one of these machines that it formerly required 10 or 15 men to do in the same length of time.

The beam shed also has been enlarged. This shop was equipped with runways, cranes and other conveniences for lightening work. An addition 60x30 feet was built on ship shed No. 2. The capacity of this shop was doubled. Runways were built for handling materials. Plates in the yard can be gotten to any shop with little difficulty.

Electric locomotives are replacing steam engines in the yard. The old grey mule and the hand cart, moved by sweating men, has just about disappeared. Wherever there are no rails laid, electric wagons are to be had. A new runway and new cranes were provided for the plate yard.

Power sub-station No. 1 was built. Transformers were installed. The rush and volume of Government work demanded more compressed air, and this equipment was enlarged and improved. Ship shed No. 3 and bending slab No. 2 were built or enlarged. Great heavy pieces of pipe are heated and bent into any desired shape on this slab.

The plant is now employing about 12,000 men, and would employ more were there sufficient houses to accommodate them. Civic and commercial organizations of the city are looking into this matter. New houses are going up every day in all parts of the city and in the suburbs. But the shipyard man likes to live near his work, near enough to it to walk to it and home if he can do so in a reasonable length of time. This was demonstrated when the shipyard apartments were constructed along with Hilton Village. The apartments, located in the city overlooking the yard, are full of tenants all the time, with a long waiting list. Hilton, located several miles from the city, is waiting for tenants for many of its attractive homes a great part of the time.

The yard has under contract more than \$120,000,000 worth of Government work. During the war, or a while before the war, they quit building ships for private owners, turning the plant over to Government work entirely.

Since the war, hundreds of men who fought the Hun at St. Mihiel and the Argonne, have been given jobs. The force of workmen is growing almost daily. The yard has work to keep it busy for several years, and certainly will get more contracts if large ships are wanted.

It is one of two or three plants which is equipped to build the huge ships contemplated by the Shipping Board.

Shipbuilding and Other Activities at Newbern, N. C.

Newbern, N. C., October 25—[Special.]—Prominent in the activities of this city are two important industrial enterprises, one of which, the Newbern Iron Works & Supply Co., having been established in 1870, has a career of nearly half a century. This company first devoted its efforts to the machinery and supply business and subsequently engaged also in a new industrial line. To start this branch it became necessary to put up an entirely new building, and this they were compelled to enlarge in 1915, which meant the doubling of its capacity. They have done a great amount of work for the Government in their shipbuilding department and have specialized on hydraulic dredging pipe which has been shipped all over the country. Practically all the pipe of this character furnished to the United States Government in Florida has been made by this company. They now contemplate making boilers, as they have full equipment and up-to-date shops for this purpose. A branch office of the company is maintained at Fayetteville, N. C.

Another important industry which Newbern claims is the Newport Shipbuilding Co. This company now has a contract for concrete ships for the United States Government amounting to two and one-half millions of dollars.

It is quite interesting to follow the different steps of a concrete ship in the process of construction. First of all blocking four feet high has to be cut and placed in the actual line of the ship, that is, the shape of the hull. This blocking has to be absolutely true so as to evenly distribute the weight of the ship in order that there may be no list to either side after the pouring.

Next is the making of frames to support the ceiling used to mould the outside form. These frames are all made and cut in the mill and assembled according to the lines of the ship to be built. After this outside form has been completed the lumber used is given a coating of oil to prevent its swelling and to keep the concrete from sticking to it, also to preserve the wood.

The installation of the great network of steel used for reinforcing the concrete comes next, as each piece of steel has to be placed in a certain position and if not placed exactly true will throw some other part out of line. Accuracy is absolutely essential in building these ships.

Now that the steel is installed for the keelsons, bulkheads, engine beds, etc., a set of inside forms have to be made and set up for the inside form of the hull. This work must be done with great exactness also in order to secure a uniform thickness of the concrete.

The ship is then checked for possible errors, and is ready for the pouring of the concrete for the hull. This operation requires about 18 hours of steady pouring. Unless the concrete moves continuously, the part which is already poured will set, producing a seam. After the pouring is completed the concrete is allowed to set for about 48 hours to harden. Then the inside forms are removed and the flaws patched. These flaws do not tend to weaken the ship.

The hull having been made perfect, the next process is to pour the deck. A set of forms have to be made and installed with great accuracy, in order that the concrete may not run through any cracks to the hull. Another network of steel reinforcing is prepared, then cut and bent to fit around the hatches and castings, such as bits, scuppers and manhole plates. The ship is now ready for the last pouring of concrete, which requires about eight hours. This having been completed, the deck finished off and the forms stripped, the ship is ready for launching.

The first passenger-carrying vessel to be constructed in the United States was launched on this coast on October 18. Another will probably be ready for launching on November 3.

People generally are watching with much interest the practicability of this form of ship. To the uninitiated it seems impossible that such a huge mass of steel and stone would be able to float, and for that reason all the old-time shipbuilders had said these ships could not be seaworthy. But already some of the first concrete ships built have crossed the Atlantic to the confusion of the pessimist and the skeptical. It was reported recently that a large concrete merchantman, while at anchor in Southern waters, was rammed by a tug with such force that the tug rebounded and a hole about four feet wide was made in the side of the concrete ship. This was patched with concrete and the ship is said to be as strong now as on the day of launching.

The main office of the Newport Shipbuilding Co. is in Washington, D. C. The contract of the Newbern Company with the

United States Embarkation Service calls for the building of nine concrete river steamers, 130 feet long, for use in transporting troops. They want additional men and have inaugurated a school for instructing employees needed in different branches of the work, such as carpenters, plumbers, steelmen, blue print readers, etc. While learning these men are paid by the hour the same as if rendering expert services. This offers a splendid opportunity for young men to be taught a useful trade.

I. S. FIELD.

New Type of Equipment for Warrior River.

Mobile, Ala., October 29—[Special.]—New equipment for the Warrior River is to be delivered next January. This will consist of four steel self-propelled barges and three tunnel stern river towboats, ordered by the United States Railroad Administration for use on the Warrior and Tombigbee.

This equipment is something distinctly new in inland waterway navigation. The steel barges will be 280x49x10 feet, with maximum draft of 7 feet. The hull has the usual barge section, with bows shaped slightly for easy entrance and with two tunnels aft. The cargo is carried on the main deck. An open cargo box, somewhat forward of midship, will accommodate 1600 tons of coal. Enclosures for package freight are at each end of the coal box. The forward enclosure is 24 feet long, provided with two hatches 12x16 feet, top and sliding door on each side. The after enclosure is 50 feet long, with four hatches—two 12x12 feet, and two 12x20 feet, and has two doors on each side.

Crew quarters are forward below deck, with accommodations for four deck hands, four firemen, cook and messman. The engine enclosure and principal quarters are in the afterhouse. The pilot-house, with quarters for the captain, is located on top of the upper house. In the tunnels are four balanced rudders, two on each side, one forward and one aft of each propeller. The propellers turn outboard right and left and will give a maximum speed of eight miles an hour loaded.

The propelling engine consists of two inverted-cylinder triple-expansion engines, with cylinders 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ x27 inches diameter, and 18-inch stroke, designed to operate at a working pressure of 225 pounds and to develop 400 indicated horse-power at 200 revolutions per minute. The engines are provided with one surface condenser of 1100 square feet cooling surface, arranged for bituminous coal, hand fired, natural draft. The generating set is 7½ kilowatts, 110 volts, direct connected to vertical steam engine, to operate at 80 pounds steam pressure.

The vessels, designed in accordance with the American Bureau of Shipping represent a distinct advance in floating equipment for river service.

The tunnel stern towboats will have a length of 140 feet, 24-foot beam, depth 8 feet 7 inches, and maximum draft 6 feet. They are of the single deck type and are fitted with a continuous deck 112 feet in length running full length. There is only one room at each end for handling lines, etc. The forward house contains the engineers, pilots, watchmen and part of the crews quarters. The after end of the deckhouse contains the messroom for the white crew, galley stores, quarters and messroom for the colored crew. The captain's quarters is in the upper house.

The motive power consists of two triple-expansion engines, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, 17 inches and 27 inches diameter by 18 inches stroke, developing 400 horse-power at 200 revolutions per minute.

Steam is supplied by two forward boilers arranged to burn coal as fuel. The equipment of auxiliaries is complete in every respect. Quarters are steamheated, and a generator of 10 kilowatts capacity serves light for quarters in addition to supplying electricity for the searchlight.

For ease in handling, these vessels are equipped with four rudders, two for each shaft, one forward and one aft of the propeller.

Cox & Stevens, naval architects, New York, designed the barges and boats. The St. Louis Boat & Engineering Co., are constructing the barges, while the Howard Ship Yards and Dock Co. of Jeffersonville, Ind., are building the boats.

Thirteen Warehouses Purchased at Camp Wadsworth.

The Spartanburg County Warehouse Co. has purchased 13 warehouses located in Camp Wadsworth, near Spartanburg, S. C., and will install sprinklers and make such minor changes as the insurance regulations require. A bonded warehouse will be established under the rules laid down by the United States Government.

Aftermath of World Cotton Conference

OUTSTANDING FEATURES ARE UNIVERSAL RECOGNITION OF WORLD DEPENDENCE ON SOUTH FOR CHIEF COTTON SUPPLY AND AGREEMENT THAT PRICE SHALL GIVE PROFIT TO GROWER—MANOEUVRE THAT REMOVED POSSIBLE ANTAGONISM IN LAST HOUR OF THE CONFERENCE.

By ALBERT PHENIS.

Nothing but favorable opinion remains now regarding the outcome of the World's Cotton Conference. Optimism prevails as to the beneficial results that will come. It is believed that forceful measures have been established and set going which will operate to the advantage of all concerned in the cotton industry—the grower, the spinner, the banker and the consumer—and excepting only the element which has prospered through the tenacious adherence to established abuses in the baling and shipping of cotton. Some vested interests are imperilled and in so far as it may be necessary to tear down in order to establish new methods of baling and shipping it is altogether probable that the outcome of the conference activities will mean losses to those obstructionists who now fight and who have long fought all movements to secure a uniform, properly wrapped and decently delivered American cotton bale.

In the final analysis it is the spirit rather than the performance that determines the trend and the potentialities of an undertaking. It is by applying this test that hope is given for large constructive work by the permanently organized World's Cotton Conference.

Not all the wise recommendations of conscientiously working groups or committees were given complete indorsement by the New Orleans Conference, but a minority opposition, while effective under the rules of the conference, only served to emphasize the preponderance of sentiment among all classes in the conference, which sentiment emphatically favors co-operation and team work all along the line from grower to the last handler of the finished product.

The rules of the conference provided that the recommendations of eleven groups or committees should be acted on by a general committee of eleven, representing the eleven groups, and that only such recommendations as were unanimously indorsed by this committee of eleven should be binding on the conference. The result was that several important recommendations of the growers' group and others were objected to in part by two or more of the other groups, and this automatically threw out all of the recommendations the committee or group had made. It thus turned out that the compressmen and the cotton merchants were able to negative the approval which the other nine groups had unanimously given to various recommendations made by the growers' group.

There had been suspicions on the part of the growers as to the designs of the spinners, American and foreign, in bringing together this conference, and they were naturally sensitive and watchful from the first. It was a matter of surprise and gratification that as time went on there were multiplied evidences of a desire by the spinners as a whole to bring about a better understanding and more cordial relations. Early in the proceedings it was revealed that the hope of the world for an adequate cotton supply for at least 20 years to come is bound up in the cotton-growing States of the South. In nothing was the surprise and gratification more pronounced than in the discovery that cheap cotton, grown at the cost of poverty and semi-slavery to the producer, had wholly disappeared from the calculations of the spinners. A better grade of cotton, more to the acre and a better bale was the sum of the demands on the cotton grower, and with it the insistence that the cotton farmer raise his own food and feedstuffs as well.

Until the final hour, however, when the character of the conference would be fixed by the nature of the recommendations it should adopt, it was undetermined whether the conference would go into history as a constructive force or as a meeting of incongruous elements, leaving unsolved as it reached the end the problems it had faced on assembling, and leaving also the ranklings of antagonisms freshly aroused and strengthened. In spite of all the work of conciliation and co-operation which had been carried on, therefore, the conference stood to go upon the rocks in the last hour was changed by Congress from a vicious to a beneficial one on which so much work had been put, had been turned down. As

in the case of the Federal Reserve Act, however, which in the last hour was changed by Congress from a vicious to a beneficial measure, the World Cotton Conference at New Orleans, by the action of a few wise heads in conjunction with the long-visioned chairman of the convention, Col. W. B. Thompson, turned the whole course of events and saved the day. To send the growers back home with their recommendations in the discard was not to be thought of, and as they had been lost only through the opposition of a small and unimportant, unrepresentative minority, the happy expedient was evolved of bringing their recommendations to a vote by the entire conference, so that the clauses to which no objection had been made by anybody might be approved and put forth as having received the indorsement of the conference; and the motion to suspend the rules also had tacked to it that there should be no debate.

By this means nine of the 14 points of the growers were adopted by the conference and the growers went home feeling that they had fared very well at the meeting's hands.

Resolutions of the growers' group were in full as follows:

1. We favor gin compression.
2. We urge a diversification of crops.
3. We recognize that country damage is an economic loss and that the same is inexcusable and should be avoided.
4. We urge upon the farmers the building of adequate warehouses, starting at the gins and extending to the cotton centers, and that transportation companies be required to furnish adequate warehouse facilities for cotton waiting shipment.
5. We urge upon the farmers a 12 months' marketing system for cotton instead of the present plan.
6. We unqualifiedly indorse the formation of the American Export Financing Corporation.
7. We condemn the practices of growers of selling cotton on call.
8. We recommend that each bale of cotton ginned shall be tagged so as to show name and residence of grower.
9. Tare shall consist only of the actual weight of the bagging and ties on the bale.
10. We condemn gambling in cotton and other necessities of life, and the same should be prohibited by law.
11. We oppose price-fixing on agricultural products by the Government.
12. We oppose all Government embargoes and restrictions upon commerce as applied to cotton in times of peace.
13. We favor closer co-operation and more direct dealing with the spinner.
14. We demand such price for cotton as will cover the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

The compressmen objected to the first and ninth paragraphs. The spinners opposed clause 7, but on explanation that only growers were to be included in the inhibition the American spinners withdrew their objections. The bankers' group objected to paragraph 10, on account of ambiguity in the term gambling. The cotton merchants objected to paragraph 13. The indorsement by the conference refers, therefore, to paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12 and 14.

The conference also acted on the report of the committee on world requirements and stabilizing production and prices, which had been nullified by the refusal of the spinners and the cotton merchants to indorse paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. The paragraphs to which no objection was made were adopted by the conference as a whole. The report as originally made is as follows:

1. That the interests of increased cotton production would be best served by a system of sound agriculture, which would maintain and improve the fertility of the soil and the standard of living of the producer.
2. That steps should be taken by both the National and State governments of this country to collect data with a view to ascertaining annually the cost of production of cotton in America, including a fair and adequate wage for all the labor employed in the field, and that the information thus obtained should be given the widest publicity.
3. That steps should be taken by the National Government of this

country to collect data with a view to ascertaining the cost of manufacturing American cotton wherever it is manufactured, and that the information thus obtained should be given the same publicity as in the case of the cost of production of cotton.

4. That steps should also be taken by both National and State governments to collect data regarding the costs of buying, handling, compressing, storing and transportation of cotton, involving each cost, from the producer to the manufacturer, and that such information be given the same publicity as in the other cases.

5. That it is essential that every step should be taken to accelerate the improvement of the financial condition and the financial facilities available to the cotton grower, both small and large, in order to prevent the undue pressure to sell cotton during the early months of the marketing season.

6. That the valuable work of the Federal Bureau of Markets and of the State governments in providing information as to grade, staple and price of cotton, should be extended so that every grower may have access to such information before the sale of his crop.

7. That co-operative organizations of the cotton producers for collective production, financing and marketing of their crops be encouraged by the Government and the industry.

8. That encouragement be given by the Government and by the industry to the construction and operation of sufficient warehouse accommodations to protect the cotton crop from damage by weather and fire.

The compressmen and the cotton merchants played the role of general objectors wherever the recommendations ran counter to the established rules. The three following reports were all approved by every other group except the compressmen and the cotton merchants, but lacking their approval they could not go out as the voice of the conference.

Report of the Committee on Ginning, Uniform Baling and Compressing.

It is imperative that economic reforms and efficient methods be applied to the ginning, baling, warehousing, handling, marketing and transporting of the American cotton crop. The present system of baling is uneconomical, wasteful and primitive. The growers and spinners of American cotton believe that true economy and efficiency can only be secured through gin compression, already satisfactorily applied to the baling of raw cotton in other countries. This committee, therefore, recommends the adoption by the World Cotton Conference of the following resolutions.

Resolved., That high density compression be adopted and installed by spinners throughout the cotton belt of the United States.

Resolved., That all bales of square or rectangular type be of uniform size and dimensions, covered with tight, closely woven burlap or cotton Osnaburgs and iron bands; of uniform tare, not to exceed 12 pounds, compressed to a density of 32 pounds to the cubic foot, with an average gross weight of 500 pounds per bale.

Resolved., That high density, round or cylindrical bales be of uniform size, covered with closely woven burlap or Osnaburgs, weighing 2½ pounds per bale, compressed to a density of 32 pounds to the cubic foot, with an average weight of 250 pounds per bale.

Resolved., That all seed cotton be delivered to the gineries in dry condition and as nearly as possible of uniform grade and staple.

Resolved., That seed cotton be stored on the farm from 10 to 30 days before ginning, and that the practice of hauling seed cotton directly from the field to the gininery be discouraged in order that lint may be free from the disadvantages of gin-out staple and excessive moisture, which cause undergrading and losses to the grower and unnecessary waste to the spinner.

Resolution by the Committee on Transportation and Insurance.

Whereas, cotton in the present so-called standard bale of density, 22½ pounds to the cubic foot, often arrives at destination in a ragged and dirty condition, causing much trouble and expense to the spinner; therefore, be it

Resolved., That the United States Railroad Administration be requested to formulate such rules and regulations for the acceptance of shipments of cotton as will cause the compressed density of a bale to be not less than 32 pounds per cubic foot, and of standard dimensions, the same to become effective August 1, 1921.

Resolved., That the United States Railroad Administration be requested to establish such differential between rates on cotton compressed to a density of 32 pounds and that compressed to a density of 22 pounds or less as will encourage the shipment of the higher density bales.

Resolved., That the United States Railroad Administration be requested, by rules and regulations, to prohibit the remarking of bales en route.

Recommendation by the General Committee.

Resolved., That we recommend that all cotton be bought on a net weight basis, actual weight of tare to be deducted.

Two resolutions adopted by the growers' group, not included in the main report, were turned down by votes of 10 to 1. One

asked for more favorable consideration of cottonseed oil, the resolution being as follows:

As an important item in the world's food supply, the World Cotton Conference directs special attention to the importance of cottonseed products, especially cottonseed oil. The conference urges all proper governmental agencies and educational institutions to apply the same scientific energy in searching out the best methods for extracting and refining cottonseed oil, and the various food combinations into which it may advantageously enter, and disseminating such knowledge among the people, as is being so wisely done with respect to many other food elements.

The conference further urges the removal of all revenue burdens and restrictions upon the production and distribution of goods in which cottonseed oil is, or may be, properly used, to the end that the markets for such oil may be enlarged and the supply of cheap, palatable and wholesome foods increased. Cotton growers are fairly entitled to such unincumbered markets, and consumers are entitled to such food.

The textile group objected to the "removal of all revenue burdens" clause, and this was sufficient to kill the entire resolution.

The other resolution, which follows, was objected to by the bankers on the ground that all the privileges asked for are granted by the Federal Revenue Act, although the accuracy of this statement was questioned by a grower member.

Resolved by the Producers' Group of the World Cotton Conference, That we recommend to the National Congress that the Federal Reserve Act and other laws pertaining to banks be so changed as to permit any member bank of the Federal Reserve System to rediscoun with the Federal Reserve Bank notes secured by warehouse receipts on cotton or other staple agricultural commodities stored in bonded warehouses, complying with the United States Warehouse Act of August, 1916, or other warehouse receipt, guaranteeing adequate protection. The Federal Reserve Board to be authorized from time to time to fix the per cent of loan and other requirements in connection with the same.

Loans so secured shall not be considered in estimating the rediscount privilege to which such member bank is entitled.

There were 1308 signatures obtained at the registration booth up to the morning of the last day. The numerical strength of the various groups is revealed by this list, as follows:

	Foreign.	United States.
Growers	237	31
Ginners	28	302
Seed crushers and manufacturers of seed products	56	147
Compress and warehousemen	4	54
Cotton merchants	21	210
Transportation and insurance	14	52
Banking	53	53
Governments and economics	122	1,186
Spinners and manufacturers	122	1,186
Textile merchants, converters and finishers	122	1,186
Press and committee	1,308	1,308
Totals	1,308	1,308
Total foreign	1,308	1,308
Grand total	1,308	1,308

Cotton Conditions Contrasted.

John Taylor of Blackburn, England, delegate to the World's Cotton Conference of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association, which includes in its membership 6,500,000 spindles and 500,000 looms, in discussing cotton-mill conditions in this country as contrasted between his previous visit in 1902 and his present one, said:

"I feel sure I am voicing the opinion of my colleagues when I say that we very much appreciate the great courtesy and kindness we have received both in the North and South. When the American delegates came over to invite us to attend the Conference, they told us we should be well fixed; but the warmth of our welcome has far exceeded that promise and we are returning to England with very happy memories of time spent with the good fellows connected with the Cotton and allied trades."

"I came over with the British delegation in 1902. At that time the Lancashire manufacturers, having heard of the large number of automatic looms which were being installed in America, were afraid they were going to pick up some of the Lancashire trade. So we came to America to inquire into the working of the automatic looms. We visited the Draper, Stafford and Crompton & Knowles works where the looms were being made, and then the mills in New Bedford, Fall River, Worcester, Manchester and one or two other places where they were installed.

We also went to Greenville, where at that time there were only two mills, and to Piedmont, Pelzer and Spartanburg.

"In the mills in the New England States they were making a great variety of cloths on the ordinary looms. In the South, where the automatic looms were being used, they were all making China shirtings, sheetings and drills from very coarse yarns—about 10s, 12s and 14s and on these looms the weaver was operating anywhere from 16 to 24 looms.

"On our present visit we found in the New England States that they were making finer cloths than we found on our previous visit, these being in colored stripes for shirtings and also other fancy cloths. In the Southern States, where there has been an enormous increase in the number of looms and spindles, they were making the same coarse goods for China and also a larger number were engaged on American print cloths.

"With the enormous population of the United States, over 100,000,000 people, the increased wages now being paid, the higher standard of living, together with the reduction of the number of working hours, there is quite room for both countries to meet the heavily increasing demand for the various classes of cloth. During the years from 1912 to 1914 we had increased the number of looms more rapidly than at any other time. Our only anxiety is whether we shall be able to induce the planters to increase the acreage of growing cotton of a better quality to meet the demand.

"A new use for cotton has come about at an exceedingly increasing rate during the last few years for motor tires. It is reported there are in the United States now over 6,000,000 pleasure cars and motor trucks. The amount of cotton required to meet this demand is very great, and will materially add to the necessity for more cotton being raised."

SELLING COTTON TO FOREIGN SPINNERS.

Texas Works Out Plan for Long Time Credits and Closer Relations Between Grower and Spinner.

A plan to sell foreign spinners cotton on credit, which is the crying demand from abroad, while at the same time bringing the producer and the spinner into closer relationship, which the cotton grower has pleaded for, is described in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from W. B. Yeary, Cotton Specialist of the Department of Agriculture of Texas. Through the efforts of this Department I. H. Kempner, a leading cotton commission merchant of Galveston, undertakes to sell the farmer's cotton direct to the foreign spinner instead of selling it to a dealer in Galveston, as in the past. Already having selling agents in all foreign countries, the machinery for carrying out the plan is established. Doubtless other commission merchants, similarly situated, might be induced to handle cotton on the same plan, thus going a long way to relieve the strain on the foreign spinners in need of cotton and at the same time giving the grower an opportunity to secure more than the local spot price for his cotton.

According to the plan in operation by Mr. Kempner, the farmer ships the cotton to Galveston, railroad freight prepaid. Mr. Kempner's firm then books the freight at the rates charged by the U. S. Shipping Board or less, covers the cotton with marine insurance for its ocean voyage and ships the cotton to the best available port, and in which the markets promise to be the most inviting. The firm advances the ocean freight, about \$10.50 a bale, and the insurance, about \$2.50, and on these advances charges 6 per cent interest. One per cent of the amount received for the cotton at its destination is charged for services by the Kempners and also the customary commission to agents on the other side, usually another 1 per cent. All advances are to be repaid out of the first proceeds received.

It is stated that the foreign mills are willing to pay a fancy price, such as has not been seen here since the civil war, for cotton sold on one year's time. Acceptances are given, which should reach the farmer within 60 days from date of shipping the cotton. They are then available for credit or sale. The acceptances being taken in the money of the country where the cotton is sold a probable advance in the value of this depreciated currency would greatly increase the profit the cotton grower would receive. The best banks of the countries in which the cotton is sold guarantee the acceptances.

The Kempner firm is said to be making no campaign for this business, but is co-operating with the Department of Agriculture of Texas in the matter of taking care of any business that may be offered, and already several thousand bales of cotton have been shipped under the plan.

Agriculture as a Business.

By STANLEY F. MORSE, Consulting Agricultural Engineer, New Orleans.

Agriculture is a business. A business should pay a profit every year—if it is a well-managed business. Is your agricultural enterprise a business proposition?

The high cost of operation is forcing farmers and planters to make a profit or quit. Inefficient and wasteful management has caused many recent failures. Land development companies are constantly suspending operations because they have not planned their agricultural development with sufficient care and skill. The time has come when the agricultural engineer must be called in to plan, systematize and safeguard the operations. The most successful planters and farmers are those who are always trying to learn something new about their business. They spare neither time nor money to secure accurate information. They do not permit their pride or the idea that they "know-it-all" to prevent their getting and using information and assistance from reliable sources. They are always planning ahead and figuring things from the dollars-and-cents standpoint. They are business farmers.

The business farmer finds it easy to secure loans from the banker; he is a producer, and rarely seems to have "poor years;" he gives his employees a square deal; he provides an attractive, comfortable home and a good education for his family; he is a good citizen. He is an asset to his community, his State and his country!

Reports Mechanically Matured Cotton Received Favorable Comment at New Orleans.

W. Spence Harvey, president of the Standard Cotton Co. of America, Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, who is the inventor of the Harvey system for mechanically maturing green-picked cotton bolls, writes the MANUFACTURERS RECORD as follows:

"The exhibits that we had in the Hotel Grunewald, New Orleans, at the time of the World Cotton Conference were more than enthusiastically received by the largest mill men not only of this country, but of the foreign countries represented. The cotton which we exhibited was universally conceded to be a new type having very superior qualities both as to luster, length of staple and strength of fiber over that of the natural-grown cotton. The yarn and yarn test were more than favorably commented upon."

Cottonseed Market High, With Scarcity of Product.

Austin, Tex., October 23—[Special.]—The price of cottonseed has been steadily advancing in Texas, the mills having ascertained that the seed which is still in the fields is going to be unfit for crushing. The mills have contracts which are in many instances above the prevailing market price for products, and they are anxious to get hold of the first seed ginned.

The price started at \$55, but has now gone up to \$70 at most points in the State.

The mill men claim they will have trouble in securing enough seed to fill all their contracts unless great care is used by the farmers in caring for the seed yet to be ginned. If the farmers make a grab for the wet cotton on every clear day, the seed will be a dead loss; but with due care used to let the stuff stay on the plants until it dries out there will be some salvage.

300 Daylight Houses for Baltimore.

Preliminary work has just started on the erection of 300 eight-room houses of the daylight type at West Denmore Park, Baltimore. The houses will have hardwood floors and all modern conveniences.

The development, which is being made by Kahn & Brownstein Realty Co., Inc., of Baltimore, will represent an ultimate expenditure of approximately \$1,250,000.

Research a Necessity to the Cotton Industry*

By DR. H. E. HOWE, National Research Council.

Those who have studied the situation carefully are thoroughly convinced that the cotton trade, if it is to develop as we would like to have it do and to maintain its favorable position in the commerce of the world, must follow the lead of other successful trades and turn to pure and applied science for all the assistance which it can give.

Research has found uses for cotton which benefit both grower and manufacturer. The importance of the cotton fiber as raw material for explosives is an old story, but lacquers made from cotton, artificial leather composed almost entirely of cotton and cotton products, and artificial silk from cotton may also be mentioned. Further, the cotton trade is indebted to research for the enormous value added to the cotton crop because of the ways found for using its by-products. The seed which at one time was dumped into the streams of the South until it became a nuisance is now the raw material for industries whose products before the war added from \$10 to \$12 to the value of every bale of cotton, and on the basis of 1918 prices several times that amount. I need not emphasize the importance of cottonseed oil alone, which, since science learned how to turn it into a hard fat, has become one of our best means for reinforcing our supplies of animal fats.

It is unfortunately true that a great deal of the research that has been done had its start in an emergency or a threatened lawsuit. We have just been through an emergency so great that everyone has come to look upon science as something essential to our continued well-being, and it is our hope that the momentum gained as a result of the emergency may be increased and not allowed to diminish with the coming of peace. It is probably fair to say that the cotton industry is still living on investments made years ago in research in engineering, mechanics, physics, chemistry, botany, geology and agriculture. Notwithstanding the work done by industrial concerns, agricultural experiment stations, United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies, the industry as a whole has unquestionably drawn far more upon science than it has ever put in through its own researches, and the far-sighted ones now realize that if the cotton industry is to go forward as it should, more research must be done by the industry itself with all branches co-operating in the effort.

In Great Britain the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has already gone far in the establishment of a Research Association for the cotton trade. Included within the scope of its work is every stage of the cotton industry, such as growing, spinning, doubling, manufacturing, knitting, lace-making, dyeing, bleaching, printing and finishing, and the use of cotton cellulose for any purpose. I am here to urge upon you that you take active steps at once to form a cotton Research Association in the United States to co-operate in the work that may be undertaken elsewhere, and to initiate many important studies upon your own account. I can assure you that the premium for insurance against ignorance will not be a burden, and we have the recorded declaration of many captains of industry that funds invested in research under proper direction yield excellent returns.

Let us consider some of the things such a Cotton Research Association could study with every promise of success.

The industry, from start to finish, is in the habit of thinking wholly in large units. We speak of thousands of bales and thousands of yards, but we give practically no attention to the ultimate fiber upon which the entire cotton industry depends. Dr. N. A. Cobb, in an excellent monograph published in 1915, calls attention to the importance of the cotton staple, and particularly to the question of length and methods of determining this with accuracy. The loss due to the improper classification of cotton by length of staple probably constitutes one of our greatest unrecognized industrial wastes, and yet we are not making full use of scientific methods which would eliminate the personal factor to which much of the error may be due.

The strength of the yarn must be due to the physical qualities of the individual fiber, such as the twists in the fiber which increase the friction between fibers, thus imparting greater textile

strength to the yarn, and yet we know very little indeed concerning these twists, their significance, whether a variety of cotton can be identified by them, and how the cotton fiber should be manipulated to use this structure to the greatest advantage. What takes place in the fiber during the period when it matures? What is the effect of aging? What chemical changes does the wax undergo, and what effect does this have upon the quality of the fabric made from the fiber? What is the relative strength of the fiber in different parts of its length? When it breaks in the process of manufacture, where is this break most likely to occur, and how can it be avoided? Is the slender terminal portion of the fiber as much weaker as it appears to be, and is the more massive part, where it is attached to the seed, as much stronger as it looks? Can we control the separation of the fiber from the seed in such a way that it will part at the base of the fiber rather than break at some other point? Very few of those concerned with cotton have ever examined an entire fiber to obtain a real conception of what the fiber is, and yet the whole industry depends upon it. We know that twist in the fiber is important, but that is about all. It would be important to know whether the degree of twist could be controlled in any practical way. How and when does the twist in the fiber arise? We know the fiber flattens out and takes on some of this twist during the ripening stage, but whether it develops slowly or rapidly and the effect of the time element in forming this twist upon the qualities of the fiber in terms of wear are not known. Further, we do not know how much the various kinds of cotton differ from each other in this respect, nor whether a given variety differs from time to time. It is doubtful whether anyone has ever compared all the fibers from one seed to determine their differences or similarity and study the problems which suggest themselves should differences be found. If there is a difference, can this be altered by breeding? Is the difference one of length, of strength, twist, or taper?

To what is the difference in spinning qualities due, and what is the effect of humidity? Does the very slight gain in length under certain conditions of moisture have an important bearing, and how humid can the fiber be without causing difficulties due to the shrinkage of the fiber? We have some data to show that the proper degree of humidity results in a marked increase in the tensile strength of the individual fibers, but no systematic use is made of this information in conditioning the cotton, in humidifying or conditioning the air in the mills, or indeed in locating the mills themselves. A buyer may have learned from experience that he can purchase cotton in the interior and have it gain 50 pounds per bale by storage at the seaboard, due to the absorption of moisture, but as yet we do not know nearly enough about the effect of this moisture on the fiber when the work of spinning and weaving is undertaken, nor what the result will be when the fabric woven under standardized humidity conditions is taken to a drier atmosphere for use. Mill men know that sudden changes in atmospheric conditions have a direct effect upon their material in process, and they sometimes say that it goes crazy, but if anyone will repeat Dr. Cobb's experiment with the cotton fiber, the straw and the covered tumblers of water and sulphuric acid, they will begin to understand why these fibers go crazy and why it would pay them to consult the Weather Bureau records, or, indeed, to have a special survey made before locating the mill, and to initiate a systematic study of moisture.

What are the relations between the characteristics of the individual fibers and the qualities of the finished goods? What changes does the fiber undergo in the various mechanical and chemical processes? Can the final result be improved by modification of the processes, or must we depend upon changing the fiber? If the fiber must be improved, in what direction would the manufacturer like to have the grower make such an improvement? If we knew all that we should about the changes that a fiber undergoes in each process, both mechanical and chemical, to which it is subjected, and understood what happens in the internal structure of the fiber, then we could specify the qualities in the fiber for which we should strive in producing it, and it would seem reasonable to expect the same success in growing fiber to specifications that we find in growing other plants. The florist

*Extracts from paper read before World Cotton Conference, New Orleans, October 13-16.

grows his chrysanthemums for size, structure and color. He knows how to produce dwarfed plants and those which grow with unusual rapidity, and can even bring his flowers to bloom at a definite time. Agriculturists are also able to follow specifications in a large measure, and it seems reasonable to expect that the cotton grower could do the same if the manufacturer were able to give specifications based on scientific data. Those interested in airplane cloths have done some work along this line, and the manufacturers of tires are active, having learned, for example, that a yarn having high tensile strength not due alone to excessive twisting is preferable for their uses. In this particular instance, then, the problem becomes whether there is a cotton fiber with characteristics such that the maximum tensile strength can be obtained with a minimum mechanical twist. The airplane experiments have indicated that cotton may possibly be made as strong as linen, and research in other fields has shown that it can be made nearly as warm as wool. Researches on napped goods in at least one instance indicated that properly napped cotton has seven-eighths the insulating value of wool. Now, if cotton could be produced with more resiliency so that this nap would not crush, but would stand up as wool does, we would have gained a great deal. Such a resilient cotton could be used in the place of wool for batting, and if this cotton when woven into fabric should be resistant to creasing, it would be of much importance.

To manipulate cotton in a way to make it substitute for certain other fibers is another broad field, and we have no yet fully solved the question of bleaching, especially of raw cotton on a large scale. Such a list could be extended indefinitely, and, as is the case with all research, work begun upon a problem has a double advantage in that we not only gain knowledge, but from our new viewpoint our vision is so extended that new problems appear, and we are better able to classify problems with regard to their importance, likelihood of their early solution, and their relation one to another.

Then there are a number of closely related interests. What attention has been paid to laundry practices by those interested in having cotton establish a reputation for serviceability? Research upon cotton should concern the proper use of the fabric after it has left the mill as well as its manufacture. Many believe that pure-fabric laws should be enacted, and that they would be of benefit second only to the pure-food laws. It is important, therefore, that testing should be standardized and that these studies on textiles should be conducted in co-operation with the textile schools and the Bureau of Standards, which has already made a number of valuable contributions.

The question of buying cotton could very properly be studied by a research organization. Present market practices have a tendency to pull the whole industry down to the low level of inferior short-staple cotton, and no way has so far been found to make it worth while for the progressive cotton grower to be progressive. A research laboratory should be instrumental in creating a special interest among the growers and manufacturers to have better varieties of cotton produced, and its equipment should include semi-commercial scale apparatus and machinery so that a new variety of cotton could be thoroughly tested and put through all the stages of manufacture under controlled and measurable conditions. This would greatly encourage the production of new, superior varieties and remove one of the present existing handicaps.

Consideration should also be given to the establishment of convenient conditioning houses where cotton could be accurately rated on the basis of measurable qualities and purchases governed accordingly, thus putting a premium on the uniform, clean, superior raw material. Too frequently progressive growers have found that their clean crop of one variety brought them no more than the dirty, inferior crop of a less progressive neighbor, and this condition is surely not a healthy one for the cotton industry.

Even our testing methods cannot be considered absolutely satisfactory, and these are some of the problems which laboratories engaged in conditioning and testing work point out as requiring research. We would like to know the effect of humidity on the tensile strength and elasticity of fibers of the same weaves, but different weights, and also of different weaves. We should determine the correction factors for tensile strength per unit of weight, per unit of regain, for different types of fabrics. The variation of temperature in different types of drying ovens should be known and the effect of drying samples to bone dryness. Our informa-

tion is far from complete concerning the effect upon the strength and elasticity of cotton yarns when dried to absolute dryness. Then there is the rate of regain of moisture by raw cotton and cotton yarns under varying atmospheric conditions, both inside and outside of the packing. We should have a standard method for determining tensile strength and elongation prepared after a thorough study of all the methods in use. The dispute regarding the so-called strip-and-grab method of measuring tensile strength should be settled. The proper size and length of a specimen for the strip method and a definite specification as to the manner in which the test specimens are to be selected should be laid down. Then we must standardize the percentage of relative humidity at which specimens must be tested, the types of testing machines that can be employed, the methods of clamping the specimens in place, the rate of applying the load in tensile strength determinations, and the effect of varying capacity of tensile strength machines upon the results. There is need for a standardized grip for use in testing yarns and twines, and a suitable method for the preparation of the same. Is it better to have a single yarn test, or the lot test?

Another important field, as suggested by Dr. D. E. Douty is that relating to imperfections and tolerances. Assuming that we have devised standardized tests in methods and apparatus, the next question will be that of the tolerances which should be applied to the values. The Cotton Research Association could determine the percentage of variations which may be permitted in the spinning of yarns to a given specified count in order to constitute a good delivery. Also the percentage of variation permissible in specifications for tensile strength, elongation, yarn count, etc., in various types of fabrics, in order that they may constitute a good delivery. Then there is the broad field of classification, standardization and definition of fabric defects and the range of permissible defects which may constitute a satisfactory delivery.

There is immediate need for standardization of nomenclature. This is important not only for the use of textile manufacturers, but in order to have standardized terms which can be defined and understood by the purchaser and distributor of textile material. This should especially include the trade terms which are in general use, and would frequently make transactions more satisfactory.

I am sure that it will have been self-evident that the solutions of these questions that have been suggested is something which affects the prosperity of each one involved in the cotton trade. A great many branches of science would have to be called upon to consider all of the phases to which brief reference has been made and the many other problems which are certain to arise as we gain higher ground, and from our new viewpoint increased breadth of vision. We shall need the help of statisticians, mathematicians, physicists, chemists, especially colloidal chemists; engineers, economists, bacteriologists, entomologists, and those versed in mycology, plant heredity, plant physiology, agriculture, irrigation, meteorology, geology, and no doubt other branches of science.

The best service which the National Research Council can offer you is that afforded by its well-organized Revisions of General Relations and of Science. The Council is prepared to undertake the promotion of a Cotton Research Association, and when formed to assist in outlining broad problems to suggest methods of solution, and to help in other ways in placing at the disposal of the association all the advantages that come from a co-ordination of scientific resources of the country, as well as of allied and neutral countries through the International Research Council.

Discussion with many who have also studied the situation and the consideration of the importance to you of unsolved problems convinces me that you would do yourselves no better service than to at least empower a committee to canvass the situation and to prepare plans for a Cotton Research Association, which plans could then be ratified by various interests represented here, if, indeed, you are not now prepared to establish a nucleus of such an important association.

The task as outlined is one which cannot be met by the Government alone, it cannot be met by individual firms, or even great associations acting separately. The work is too great and too fundamental to be done profitably except by a Research Association, especially organized and equipped and maintained to deal with the complete problem, not failing to utilize to the fullest extent all existing facilities.

Lower Mississippi Valley Region Expects Large Influx of Northern Farmers.

By C. E. COLLINS, Field Secretary, Southern Alluvial Land Association, Memphis, Tenn.

Enormous sums being paid for farm land in the so-called corn and wheat belt of the upper Mississippi Valley will prove highly beneficial for the rapidly developing lower Mississippi Valley, in the opinion of men of vision of this region. They look for a big movement of Northern farmers to the delta sections of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana this winter and early next spring. Already there is a vanguard buying property they never knew could be so rich and cheap.

Prices of \$500 and \$600 an acre for improved farms in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska will be the final straw of prohibition against the "little fellow" owning farm land extensive enough to pay him to farm it. On the other hand, he can buy land that is even richer, will produce more and get it at from one-tenth to one-fifth as cheap, lacking only those improvements that the older farming sections now boast.

According to most experts a farmer can consider his investment a good one if it earns a good living and "pays out" in 20 years.

There are innumerable instances in the delta land regions of the lower Mississippi Valley where crops of one or two seasons have paid for the land. Five years with ordinary good fortune with any kind of farm crops will see the average delta farm paid for. Good land in its pioneer stage exists by the thousands of acres and is on the market at from \$20 to \$75 an acre. Cut-over land in the delta, with fences and a good bungalow and soil that will produce remarkable crops, can be bought for \$125 an acre on long-time payments; 25 per cent down and 35 years to pay out is an ordinary proposition. This makes it possible for a small farmer to get a 100-acre tract on payment of \$2000 or \$3000 cash and a period of years to complete his payments.

There is conclusive proof in every community this year that present land prices in the lower Mississippi Valley are not nearly to the stage of prohibitive levels as they are in other farming regions. Cotton grown in the delta always is of high market value and as a money-maker its reputation is history. It can be grown on new land with a sure crop of half a bale—and it more generally produces a bale—so that it nearly pays for the land. Corn produces from 60 to 80 bushels and there are plenty of farms properly cared for where 100 bushels an acre is common. Alfalfa at a ton an acre per cutting and five to seven cuttings a season will pay for improved farms in a season with prices of \$30 a ton as at present.

There has been a good deal of criticism against the South because of ill-advised advertising and land schemes and a recitation of some of the facts about the lower Mississippi Valley country oftentimes is taken "with a pinch of salt." Folks don't know whether to believe what they hear and read.

For the skeptics, the following affidavit made and sworn to by N. L. Whitwell of Lambert, Miss., is of more than pleasing interest:

"This is to say that in 1918 on 31 acres of land situated about one mile from the town of Lambert, Miss., which land was in green woods January 1, 1918, I did make and gather 35 bales of staple cotton."

And it was in support of such claims that an affidavit, properly sworn to, was made by W. A. Thornton, also of the Lambert community, who says he produced 83 bales of cotton from 72 acres of land.

At present prices of cotton and of land, either of these two tracts would have paid for themselves in the one season's crop.

But most farmers in the North who get Southern land will not have whole-hearted interest in cotton. Corn, wheat, oats and alfalfa they know. But some of them frown upon the exports of farm production that come from the lower Mississippi delta sections.

Over in Mississippi county, Arkansas, J. C. White of near Luxora has had a big field of corn that brings better than 100 bushels an acre each year.

J. D. Hightower, also of Mississippi county, got 93½ bushels of corn from a tract on his place that was in brush and weeds—new land—a few weeks before planting.

R. E. Lee Wilson of Wilson, Ark., has made 39 bushels of

wheat from 170 acres and an average of 35½ bushels from a field of 550 acres.

R. W. Minnie of Parlin, Ark., cut 10 tons of alfalfa from each acre of a 100-acre tract in 1918. Blair and Walker, neighbors, had a field of 500 acres that averaged 10 tons an acre.

The Mississippi Experiment Station near Greenville, Miss., has records of fields of oats that produced as high as 135 bushels an acre.

All these records are from delta or alluvial soil typically bottom soil such as the whole lower Mississippi Valley from the Missouri line to New Orleans can boast—20,000,000 acres of it.

The country has only recently been brought to the attention of the agricultural world. That is because it is only in the last decade that farming has been safe and living safe. Once there was danger of overflow from the Mississippi River. Levees and drainage have solved that problem. Artesian wells, which can be brought in without fail anywhere in the delta, have combined with the work of levees and drainage in sounding the death knell of the mosquito and with him has gone malaria fever and chills. There are few parts of the country more healthful now than this "Alluvial Empire."

Another of the objections to the region has been the belief that it gets so hot no human can live South in the summer time. That has been exploded by every man who has come from the North to the South to live. As a matter of fact the Government weather records through a period of years shows an average mean temperature of 55 degrees with it seldom getting warmer than 100 degrees. The winters are mild and short. Rainfall is from 40 to 45 inches a year, well distributed.

Two other factors have prevented the development that the richness of the land has long deserved. One is, the region was outside the line of travel. Few people visited it and those who heard of it never got a very good impression—usually because an old picture was painted, and not the conditions as they now exist. In the second place, most of the land has been owned by timber concerns which held it for the fine hardwoods. After the wood was removed, cut-over land became a drug on the market, often selling for \$2 to \$10 an acre. Some of it in regions that have yet to be invaded by homeseekers, still is to be had for very little more than this sum.

In summing up the situation, one is impressed that the logical swing of agricultural immigration or that immigration seeking new and good farm lands will be turned South, as is already indicated. The big values in the older regions will speed it up as the new country offers all the inducements of a pioneer country while from a purely investment standpoint it ranks with the very highest type found anywhere in the Union.

Demand already has created a market that has carried prices considerably higher this year than ever before, and in some instances the increases in per cent are as great as they are farther North, but the values still are very low in the lower Valley, especially values determined by the yield and earning power of the lands properly cultivated and under "normal conditions."

Short Sugar Crop in Louisiana—Scarcity of Farm Labor Increases Popularity of Tractor.

New Orleans, La., October 24—[Special].—On the eve of the shortest sugar crop produced in this State for years, second sugars, or brown sugars produced from the first molasses which is a by-product of the first sugar made, are bringing as high as 12 cents a pound, with more buyers than there are sellers.

Cake and candy makers throughout the nation are pouring in an avalanche of offers for whatever sugar there is, and if the Government control of sugar is removed, as it has been taken off other food products, the buyers of Louisiana sugars this year can expect to pay at least 15 cents a pound. Conservatives figure no more than 100,000 tons of first sugars—that is, sugar fit for direct consumption—will be made in Louisiana this year, and practically all of that amount will be in a marketable condition before the 1st of January. At that time there will be about 40,000 or 50,000 tons of seconds and thirds on hand in the form of massacuite yet to be worked up. Black third sugars at this time are bringing almost as fancy prices as refined granulated, and that is 9 cents a pound. The Louisiana output will be even shorter this year than the tonnage would make necessary, because a larger proportion of the crop will be kept for seed.

The small cane growers of the State will make a killing, for they have been able to cultivate more than the owners of large

estates, and \$14 and \$15 per ton for cane is almost a certainty this season. To offset the heavy exodus of farm labor from the rice and sugar parishes the planters are getting very warmly interested in the tractor, and a report from Estherwood, La., in the heart of the great Southwestern Louisiana rice district, states that over 350 tractors have been sold there in the past 90 days. At Abbeville, in Vermilion Parish, a mixed sugar, rice and cotton district, one little motor company has sold more than 50 tractors. And the tractor today occupies as big a place in sugar-district gossip as the mule and the cane cart does.

While waiting to begin a late harvest the cane planters have been busy putting down a greater fall planting of cane for the next crop than has been seen in this State for many years. The greater part of the last crop was planted in the spring, and the bad weather then is the reason for the short crop now. The places that planted heavily in the fall last year have the best cane now, and those who did not plant much last fall are profiting this year by the successful experiences of these places that exercised foresight.

Perhaps the largest local distributors of Louisiana cane products is the firm of E. A. Rainold, Inc. In a circular just issued on the 1919 sugar production in this State, based on reports from their numerous clients throughout the sugar district, they express the opinion that there will be very little raw or refinery grade sugars made in Louisiana this year. And they add they believe that clarified will bring as good prices as plantation granulated, with the usual differential between these two grades being of no consequence under present sugar-demand conditions.

The first cane products of this crop to arrive on the New Orleans market were 8 barrels of syrup, which brought \$1.50 per gallon. No considerable quantity of new sugars is expected to reach the sugar exchange here before the 10th of November.

An estimate at this time of the number of factories that will not operate this season would fix the percentage at about one-fourth of approximately 160, the number of the reasonably large plants engaged in the sugar business in Louisiana.

The sugar district never was in a stronger financial situation than it is now, and if the Sugar Equalization Board leaves the Louisiana crop alone, it is more than probable that we will come through this ghost of a season without any appreciably bad financial results.

A movement to cut several big plantations in St. Mary Parish into small farms has been begun by the Burguières. They are among the larger landowners in that largest of all of the Louisiana sugar-producing parishes, and the Federal Land Bank figures in their plans to succeed with this project. A sale of sugar lands recently in Iberville brought an average of \$160 per acre.

Auto trucks are to be used in place of the old-fashioned cane cart and mule teams on some of the sugar plantations this grinding.

The hegira of Louisiana sugar experts to their regular posts throughout the West Indies, Central America and South America has already begun.

Some Louisiana sugar brokers are figuring now on Peruvian crystals and other South American sugars. This is a novel negotiation for Louisiana brokers.

The Cotton Movement.

In his report of October 24 Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that the amount of cotton brought into sight during 85 days of the season was 2,183,207 bales, a decrease under the same period last year of 484,751 bales. The exports were 991,031 bales, an increase of 51,129 bales. The takings were, by Northern spinners, 335,770 bales, a decrease of 103,101 bales; by Southern spinners, 677,745 bales, a decrease of 154,624 bales.

*Includes Mobile plus correction since August 1, 23,800.

Graduates of Mississippi A. and M. College Wanted by Brazil.

Jackson, Miss., October 27—[Special.]—Mississippi A. and M. College has been asked by the Brazilian government to furnish that nation with 20 of its graduates for farm demonstration work, at excellent salaries. Graduates of the college are working at present in all Southern States, and are in great demand. An effort will be made to furnish Brazil with the men needed.

The Loss to Agriculture in the Death of a Great Expert.

By RORERT EWING, Nashville, Tenn.

Miners of Tennessee phosphate rock feel that in the death of Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, the noted soil expert of the University of Illinois, the cause of advanced agriculture has lost a very helpful friend, much needed in the United States at this particular time, when increase in agricultural production everywhere is so vitally necessary.

The value of Dr. Hopkins' teachings had become known abroad, as well as in his own country. The citizens of far-away Greece had sent for him to come and assist them by his counsel to get increased crops from their soils. He went and performed that labor. They decorated him in recognition of the value of his services, and he was on his way back home when seized at Gibraltar with an attack that proved fatal.

The soils of Illinois and surrounding Central States appear to stand more in need of phosphoric acid than any other named element of plant food. Having ascertained this fact, Dr. Hopkins addressed himself, years ago, to the most economical method of supplying this need. A long series of experiments in his laboratory at Urbana and repeated actual experiments on surrounding soils, convinced him that this lack could be most economically supplied by the use of raw phosphate rock, finely ground and mixed with manure or decaying vegetation. Having satisfied himself of this fact; in these two ways, he issued a series of pamphlets, giving the results of these experiments and advising the use of phosphate rock in this direct form. His theory was violently and often unfairly combatted by those who contended that only by the use of sulphuric acid could phosphate rock be made available. The people of Illinois, however, knew that their soils needed this element; they also knew Dr. Hopkins was a man of strong common sense and integrity, as well as a distinguished scientist, and they therefore followed his advice by using the rock in that form. Of course, he had told them that the effect of such use, while more permanently beneficial to the soil, would not be as immediately noticeable as when acid phosphate was used.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." What has been the result to farmers of thus following Dr. Hopkins' advice? Thousands of acres in Illinois and surrounding States, theretofore unproductive, solely for lack of this particular plant food, by the use on them of this rock, in this form, have simply amazed owners by their increased productiveness. Lands, whereon this material was used, have advanced out of sight in increased acreage value, because of their increased power to produce, brought about by following the advice of a scientist, who also possessed common sense to an unusual degree.

In this way, Dr. Hopkins benefited his own people. But he did more than this. He broadened the market for Tennessee phosphate rock miners, who are now overwhelmed with orders. He virtually increased the supply (which is easily exhaustible) by enabling miners to find a satisfactory market for the lower grades of rock which are not wanted by manufacturers of a complete fertilizer. He thus substantially lessened the cost of mining, and possibly the cost to fertilizer manufacturers of the higher selected grades of rock. Dr. Hopkins was, therefore, a friend also to the State of Tennessee which possesses this phosphate rock situated within obtainable distances by these great Central States, whose soils, from long cultivation, show the need of this recuperative force.

Permit me here again to say, as I did in a former communication to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, that while I know the value of foreign trade and know that shipments of this rock will be made abroad, I nevertheless think it an economic mistake on the part of this country for Florida and Tennessee to resume shipments to German ports of the higher grades of this rock. This, for several reasons. Our supply of easily obtained rock is easily exhausted, and our own need is great. We cannot afford, by such shipments, unduly to reduce this conveniently obtainable supply. We should use it ourselves, and by so doing increase our own crops, and ship these crops abroad. We should not part with our life blood, the very means of producing these crops, and do just as we did before the war, enable Germany to profit greatly at our double cost, because of our non-use and loss of market for great crops which we could, by the proper use of this rock, produce. Factories at Jacksonville and other points in the South, during the interruption of foreign trade, are finding a

splendid home demand for this raw ground rock. They should be encouraged and really overwhelmed by orders, just as Tennessee miners are being overwhelmed with orders from Illinois and adjoining States.

Texas Made Wonderful Recovery from Great Drouth.

Austin, Tex., October 24—[Special.]—Col. Ike Pryor of San Antonio, one of the largest ranchmen in Texas, and former president of the State Cattle Raisers' Association, has been investigating livestock and farming conditions in Texas. He has prepared a review which shows that the State has made a wonderful recovery from the effects of the protracted drouth which was broken last fall by abundant rains that have continued ever since. Colonel Pryor says, in part:

"Texas has come back as a cattle State, and with ranges in the best condition and plenty of feed crops, the outlook is unusually bright. This follows three years of drouth, during which time much of the State's livestock had to be disposed of or shipped elsewhere for feeding.

"Cattle were sent to the Fort Worth market in large numbers in very poor condition until that market became glutted with common canners to the extent that it was a serious question what disposition should be made of them. Thousands were shipped to Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi.

"In the spring of 1919 there were between 300,000 and 400,000 cattle of marketable age in South Texas, the section visited by the drouth, that had been fed to keep them alive for the past three years. By April 15 these cattle had gained in weight and flesh on weeds and grass alone until their owners began shipping to market. By June 1 from 150,000 to 175,000 steers had been marketed from South Texas, averaging better than \$100 per head, or more than \$15,000,000. It was estimated that by June 1, 50 per cent of all the four-year-old cattle in South Texas had been marketed.

"The fortitude with which the cattlemen battled with the drouth, year after year, and each year being worse than the previous one, until final relief in the way of good rains came, has shown money lenders that cattle loans are a most dependable form of investment, and there is no class of borrowers who protect their obligations better than the cattlemen.

"The fact that practically no money has been lost on cattle paper during this long drouth period has doubtless created a much more extensive market for cattle loans than has heretofore existed.

"In this connection the Texas farmers have been equally as game as the cattlemen. They experienced the same disappointments as the cattlemen, but when the drouth period was over they were rewarded with most wonderful crops, and were able this year to re-establish their credit in the same manner as the cattlemen.

"Over 2750 cars of Texas Bermuda onions, averaging 530 crates to the car, have been marketed from this section during the past season at prices ranging from \$1.40 to \$3.40 per crate, thus bringing in nearly \$4,000,000.

"Millions of bushels of oats have been harvested, which run from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and sold from 68 to 72 cents per bushel.

"The banks have more money than ever before, and there is every evidence that South Texas has truly come back from a drouth-stricken country to a land of plenty in one short year."

Mississippi Farmers Turning to Power Tractors.

Jackson, Miss., October 25—[Special.]—The Mississippi Delta, whose great level fields make it an ideal section for the use of tractors, is turning with much enthusiasm to power farming, according to reports from extension workers of the Mississippi A. and M. College.

At a recent demonstration in that section two dozen machines were purchased on the grounds and others ordered later.

Demonstrations are planned for Greenwood and Clarksdale, Delta cities, October 28 and 31, with more than 20 types of machines on hand. Both places plan to observe a general holiday for the tractor shows, which include "middle-busting" with the larger tractors.

Extension Farm Machinery Specialist F. D. Cottrell declares the present interest in tractor farming is the most prominent fact of agricultural engineering for the past 10 years.

Typical of the Value of Diversified Agriculture.

New Orleans, La., October 24—[Special.]—The strawberry crop of Tangipahoa and the other Florida parishes of Louisiana continues to show more and more promise. The prediction is now made that the 1920 production of strawberries in Louisiana will be a record-breaker. The 1919 season, from the point of view of prices and crop culture, was the best this State ever knew. Not a berry was lost, and it was the first time that the entire crop was sold and shipped. In other years there was always enough to give those who live in the strawberry district all they wanted for their own consumption, but not so this year, and very likely it will never be so again. Preserving plants took care of the berries that were too ripe to ship. Next year two such factories will operate at Hammond, and smaller factories will be operated at six other shipping points.

Dublieux & May of New Orleans, who operate canning and preserving plants elsewhere in the South, have just bought a site for a factory at Hammond, which they expect to have ready for the next strawberry season. Charles Weinberger will also build a preserving factory for the next crop at Hammond.

Farmers' associations have been very successful in the strawberry region of Louisiana, and the splendid financial condition of the banks and the people of these parishes is a powerful argument in favor of such organizations when they are carried on in the efficient manner which has characterized these Tangipahoa associations.

Increasing Value of Kentucky Farm Lands.

Paris, Ky., October 25—[Special.]—A sale of Bourbon county farm land, involving \$35,500, shows that property of this kind, worth \$200 an acre two years ago, now is worth \$500 an acre. In 1917 a local syndicate, composed of W. G. McClintonck, H. S. Caywood and Frank Collins, purchased the Griffith farm of 311 acres on the Winchester pike and adjoining the city's corporation line, paying \$62,200 for the holding. Later 200 acres was sold for \$200 an acre.

Timber on the remainder of the tract was turned into lumber and used in the construction of tobacco barns. In 1918 tobacco was planted on 80 acres and the crop was sold for \$35,000. McClintonck then bought the one-third interest of Caywood, paying \$400 an acre. This year 70 acres were planted in tobacco, and it is estimated that the crop is worth \$40,000.

Now McClintonck has bought out the Collins interest for \$500 an acre, so becomes sole owner of the property on which he had realized two big profits from the sale of tobacco.

Mexico to Develop Iron Ore Resources.

Monterey, Mexico, October 20—[Special.]—It is authoritatively announced by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor of the Mexican Government that especial attention is to be given to the development of the iron-ore resources of the country. With this purpose in view Luis G. Espinosa, chief of the Bureau of Mines of that department, has been directed to make a complete survey of the iron-ore deposits, particularly of the west coast region, and to make recommendations as to the available localities for the establishment of iron and steel plants.

It has long been known that one of the largest iron-ore bodies so far discovered in Mexico is situated on the Pacific coast, not far from the port of Acapulco, in the State of Guerrero. It is stated that this mountain of iron towers to some height on the very verge of the Pacific Ocean, and that its ore could be easily mined and placed upon ships for transportation to furnaces or iron and steel plants. Another large bed of iron ore is situated in the State of Jalisco, and has been operated in a small way for many years. It is from the famous Iron Mountain, situated on the outskirts of the City of Durango, in the State of Durango, that the Monterey Iron & Steel Co. has for several years past been obtaining much of its ore supply for its \$10,000,000 iron and steel plant at Monterey. The company owns also beds of iron ore in the States of Tamaulipas and Coahuila, situated near the Rio Grande. It is planned by the Government authorities to encourage the development of the coal deposits of the country and the manufacture of coke, along with the building up of the iron and steel industry, it is stated.

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Large Potash Deposits Reported in Lakes and Basins of West Texas

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

O'Donnell, Tex., October 25.

For the last several months a series of tests of the potash contents of the briny lakes and salt-encrusted basins of this part of Western Texas have been in progress. These analyses cover many samples and the results show that potash in enormous quantities exist in some of the lakes and basins. It is now only a question of developing a sufficient supply of the potash-laden water to justify pumping and piping it to the nearest railroad points, where it is proposed to install large evaporating plants for extracting the product. Besides potash, the lakes and basins contain other valuable products, including common salt, epsom salt, globular salt and iodine.

Practically all of the saline deposits in the South Plains country within a radius of 100 miles of O'Donnell have been leased for potash prospecting and development purposes. Three salt lakes on the ranch of M. V. Brownfield, near Brownfield, about 30 miles west of here, are under lease to the Triangle Products Co. of Clovis, N. M., which is owned by Messrs. Ainsworth, Lindsley & Gurley. Jesse Ainsworth, Jr., head of the company, is said to be a practical potash and salt operator with interests in Western Nebraska and Hutchinson, Kan. This company has its plans well advanced for the construction of plants for extracting potash and other products from the brine at Brownfield and Meadow.

The Fort Worth Nitrate Products Co. of Fort Worth has purchased from Messrs. Ainsworth, Lindsley & Gurley the deposit known as Big Salt Lake, situated on the line between Lynn and Terry counties. It covers three sections of land. Test wells were sunk in the bed of this lake and at other points. Samples which were taken of the water and other material received from these holes were analyzed by the Fort Worth Laboratories, and in several instances they were shown to run high in potash. Basing the estimate for the entire 1920 acres, which the lake covers, on the general average of the samples that were analyzed, the following results were obtained: On an assumed depth of 20 feet, although wells were sunk 45 feet and the conditions found the same as at 20 feet, there are 53,317,440 tons of potash-bearing material in the lake; of this total amount 34,656,336 tons, or 65 per cent, are mud; 18,606,104 tons, or 35 per cent, are brine. Of the total amount of brine 9,105,142 tons, or 22 per cent, are salts, and 20 per cent, or 6,931,267 tons, of the mud is salts. The tests showed that 6 per cent, or 246,326 tons, of the salts in the brine is potash, and 8 per cent, or 554,501 tons, of the salts in the mud is potash. This makes a total of 800,827 tons of potash in the lake, on a 20-foot depth basis. The analyses were carried out still further and show that 60 per cent, or 6,032,025 tons, of the salts is common salt; 20 per cent, or 2,207,391 tons, is epsom salt, and 10 per cent, or 1,103,670 tons, is globular salt. All told, the value of the potash and other products of this lake is estimated at more than \$125,000,000.

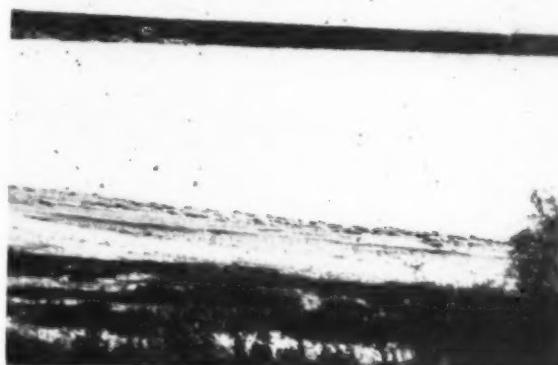
Another saline deposit that covers about six sections of land of 640 acres each is situated about seven miles west of O'Donnell. It is known as Frost Lake and is situated on the ranches of N. S. Frost and S. F. Singleton. The crystal-covered surface of the lake embraces only a small part of the big depression. Several test wells have been drilled in the deposit with most wonderful results, it is stated. One of these wells is situated a few hundred yards from the border of the lake itself. The hole was put down to a depth of 208 feet and the deposit was found to be rich in crystals all the way from the surface to the bottom.

Another well was drilled in the basin, on the land of Mr. Singleton, at a distance of one-half mile from the lake. A sample that was taken from this well was analyzed and showed solids, 6.56 per cent; potash of original basis, .85 per cent; potash, dry basis, 12.95 per cent. The tests of the contents of this basin covered a big area and the results lead to the belief that the whole basin is potash-bearing. The total quantity of available materials, both briny and mud, in Frost Lake and surrounding basin is estimated to aggregate more than 200,000,000 tons.

At a distance of about two miles northeast from Frost Lake,

and upon the ranch of Mr. Singleton, is Gooch Lake. Test wells in exploration of potash are also being drilled at this lake and basin. One well which was drilled on the edge of the lake to a depth of 60 feet struck a small artesian flow of brackish water. An analysis of a sample of this water showed some potash. The Gooch Lake is of considerable size and in dry seasons its bed is covered with a thick layer of encrusted salt crystals that gives it the appearance of being covered with snow. From the lake there arises a terrible and almost stupefying stench, which is thrown off by the remarkable chemical ingredients of the water. Although four springs empty into the lake, its water is so poisonous that it is surrounded by a strong fence so cattle cannot get in and drink it. It is certain death to cattle and other animals.

Various other lakes, scattered through a big scope of territory



SALT-ENCRUSTED LAKE IN WESTERN TEXAS, SOURCE OF POTASH AND OTHER VALUABLE PRODUCTS.

of the O'Donnell section, are of a similar nature, so far as outward appearances go, to the ones where tests show potash contents. Charles H. Doak of O'Donnell and others have leased a number of the lakes and basins.

B. G. Slaughter, a chemical engineer of Philadelphia, was attracted to the potash possibilities of the deposits and not long ago he made a visit to several of the lakes, taking his own samples. He is said to have expressed surprise at the extent of the deposits and the high percentage of potash as shown by his analyses of the samples. One chemist refused to certify to his analyses of samples because the potash percentage ran so high as to excite his suspicions. To satisfy himself he visited the deposits and took his own samples, which when analyzed corroborated the analyses he had previously made.

It is stated that the tests have amply proved the existence of potash in paying quantities and that it only remains for a sufficient water supply to be developed to handle the product in order to make the industry a commercial success. In reporting the analysis of a sample of briny water from one of the test wells, a chemist wrote:

"Our laboratory sample, showing 6.56 per cent solids could be used for leaching mud from other lakes where there is a large amount of potash present, if this water is conveniently located to these lakes; or it is just possible that you could make a commercial proposition out of pumping this water into a solar or other evaporating system and disposing of the resulting solids which would be of commercial value, known as 'kainit.'"

The region where these potash lakes and basins are found is one part of the country of which there has never been made a geological survey, either by the Federal or State Government.

According to announcement that recently came from Washington the United States Geological Survey plans to make an investigation of the potash deposits in the O'Donnell section in the near future.

In the Panhandle of Texas, about 175 miles north of the localities where potash is now being found, the United States Geological Survey drilled a deep test well in search for potash, finishing the hole a year or more ago. This well is at Cliffside, a few miles from Amarillo. Only a trace of potash was found in the borings, it is stated. The United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology of the University of Texas maintain jointly a potash investigating and testing station at Amarillo, under the direction of Orby C. Wheeler.

It is interesting to note that the so-called salt lakes of the South Plains region of Texas were always shunned by purchasers of land. They were regarded as more than worthless. Now, however, every farmer and ranchman who happens to have one of these unsightly and foul-smelling spots upon his land stands a chance of reaping a big financial profit thereby. One ranchman has seven such lakes upon his land leased for potash purposes for a period of 25 years. By the terms of the lease he receives \$7000 a year and 5 per cent royalty on the value of all potash and other products that may be produced from the lakes.

"The Riot of Wild Waste and Extravagance in Washington."

Mr. J. W. Norwood, president of the Norwood National Bank of Greenville, S. C., in a letter says:

"I have just read, with interest and approval, in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD of September 25, your article, 'A Riot of Extravagance in Washington Must Be Met by American Business Men.' I enclose copies of two letters written on the same subject to the junior Senator from South Carolina by me within the past few weeks."

The views expressed by Mr. Norwood in his letters to Senator Dial are indicative of the spirit which is being awakened throughout the South, and, indeed, throughout the entire country, to face the issue of whether radicalism shall destroy this nation or not, and to face it with courage to express convictions regardless of what may have been personal and political friendships or affiliations in the past. The two letters to which Mr. Norwood refers as having already written to Senator Dial, are as follows:

(Copy.)

Greenville, S. C., October 8.

Hon. N. B. Dial,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

Dear Senator—I have just read with great interest your remarks on "Strikes and the Public," and will pass it on to a friend whom I expect to see in a few minutes.

When our people see and know the truth, the tendency has been in this country for the right to prevail.

I notice from the papers that Dr. A. C. Miller (a great political economist) of the Federal Reserve Board, in a speech emphasizes the importance of the standard of living of the "laboring man" being upheld as greatly to the interest of this country, and so on. He expresses no concern about the standard of living of teachers, clerks in stores, accountants in offices, notwithstanding teachers, clerks and accountants are paid less today than organized manual labor, and notwithstanding the higher culture and more expensive education and the higher standard of living of teachers, clerks, accountants, etc.

I notice that President Wilson is quoted as saying in 1909:

"I am a fierce partisan of the open shop, and of everything that makes for individual liberty, and I should like to contribute anything that might be possible for me to contribute to the clarification of thinking and the formation of right purposes in matters of this kind."

Mr. Gompers takes upon himself to be the mouthpiece of the President, and tells the Senate committee that the President has changed his mind. The President does not follow your example when you deny that John Fitzpatrick represents your part of the American Government, but seems to let the impression prevail that Mr. Gompers has authority to state his sentiments or change of sentiments.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. NORWOOD.

(Copy.)

Greenville, S. C., September 15.

Hon. N. B. Dial,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Senator—I noticed in the papers a few days ago that you had given the "old boys" in the Senate (no disrespect intended to that dignified body) a little "spiel" on the high cost of living.

To a plain country boy from this backward State from which you hale, there appears to be no more fruitful field for reducing the high cost of living than by reducing the high cost of government. The country generally has been impressed with the idea that hundreds of millions have been wasted by the Government since the armistice was signed, which could have been avoided. To illustrate: I understand that millions of dollars' worth of motor vehicles have been left in the weather and injured, which could have been sold to advantage. I know there has been more or less unnecessary waste at Camp Sevier, near Greenville. The delay on the part of the Government in selling foodstuffs, surplus shoes, clothing and blankets has probably resulted in great waste. Possibly no government on earth has ever been so extravagant and wasteful as the American Government, even after allowing for increased expense due to the haste in making our effort against Germany.

Taxes which are necessary should be borne cheerfully by all and are borne cheerfully by thoughtful and patriotic citizens. But the best thought of this country, in my opinion, chafes under taxes which are due, in their opinion, to poor management, if not worse, on the part of the Government. These unnecessarily high taxes, as must be apparent to all thoughtful people, increase very materially the high cost of living. To use a textile illustration (at the risk of insulting your intelligence), when a company manufacturing cotton goods sells its cloth to a jobber, the company counts as a part of the cost its taxes. When the jobber sells to the retailer he adds his expense, including his own taxes and a percentage on what he pays the manufacturer. The retailer hands it on to the consumer with his expense and profit, which includes the manufacturer's tax and two profits on that tax, the jobber's tax and one profit on that tax, in addition to the retailer's tax. The same thing, in substance, holds good of practically everything used by the consumer. In turn, the consumer must make more: prices paid labor in the factories and all other labor are increased, which further increases the cost of living.

Where I refer to "poor management, if not worse, on the part of the Government" I do not wish to be misunderstood. A very general opinion prevails among thoughtful people throughout the United States (which opinion, I judge, is shared by an overwhelming majority of Congress) that many Congressmen, possibly a large majority of Congressmen, use their influence to make appropriations which are unnecessary and against the best interests of the general Government, in order to spend money in their districts. If such is the case, I think it is worse than mismanagement, and borders on corruption. When a man goes to Congress, professing to be a patriot, but uses his influence to get money out of the treasury to spend unnecessarily in any way in his district, it savors of the humbug and the hypocrite. His influence is demoralizing to the people at home, for human nature is so weak that if money is spent unnecessarily in Greenville, an overwhelming majority of our people defend it and pretend to think that it is all right, which defence on their part tends to demoralize them and lessen their ability to indulge in honest and clear reasoning.

If the best thought of our country were devoted to studying ways and means of getting efficient, economical and capable government, without a view to party political power, there would be no danger of Bolshevism. The lawless element in labor has become more and more high-handed in its demands in the past few years. I noticed in the newspapers, after the armistice was signed, President Wilson requested the Governor of California to commute the sentence of an I. W. W. named Mooney, who had been convicted of placing dynamite where it resulted in killing a number of people. The local newspaper reference which I read did not indicate that the President intimated that he thought Mooney had not had a fair trial; that he though Mooney was innocent, or that there were any extenuating circumstances; but the request was made for "international reasons." If Mooney had been a Doctor of Philosophy, a country banker, a lawyer or a manufacturer, is it probable that the President would have made a similar

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request? manufacturing the country services able to it by favor

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request? Of course, doctors of philosophy, bankers, lawyers and manufacturers haven't the same organizations for embarrassing the country with strikes, in order to get more pay than their services would justly command in the market, and they are not able to influence national or international affairs in election years by favoring this or that party as much as the I. W. W.

The President may sincerely think that international matters are better off in his hands than in the hands of others, but a great deal of the best thought in the Democratic party in the South (where people feel that they have to be Democrats on account of local conditions) have greater confidence in the Republican party in national affairs. Many of us would unhesitatingly vote the Republican ticket in national affairs but for the fact that we would not be permitted to vote in our local Democratic primaries if we voted the Republican ticket in national matters. In the interest of independence and the uplift of this country, our State Democratic convention should, in my opinion, revise their rules in order to permit a man to vote in the Democratic primaries even if he thought the best interest of his country would be served by the success of the Republican party in national matters. We are a backward people in intellectual and material affairs, and probably in moral standards as well, and will continue to be so until we can act with more political independence in the South and fearlessly discuss both sides of any and every question.

Pardon this rambling letter, but if your secretary reads it first, I wish him to tell you to read it at your leisure, when you can take a day off, so to speak.

Trusting that you keep quite well, happy and good-humored, despite the unsolicited counsels of your friends, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. W. NORWOOD.

Better Conditions in Mexico Reported—Big Banking and Oil Developments.

Brownsville, Tex., October 21—[Special.]—E. L. Howard of Brownsville, who carries on a large export business with Mexico, has just returned here from a three-months' stay in that country. He is optimistic as to the situation there. He said:

"Mexico's great need today is money—money with which to rebuild her run-down railroads, her run-down municipal works, and to maintain her army and keep it in the field.

"In the three months that I spent in the capital I had occasion to meet and talk with practically every Government official, with the exception of President Carranza's chief of staff, Juan Barragan. Without exception they believe that Mexico's troubles can be overcome in the course of time with the assistance of the United States. From what I could observe, the Mexican officials, while they may not like the policy of the present Administration, are doing everything in their power to appease the American Government.

"I was pleasantly surprised to find that the anti-Americanism we have heard so much of here in the United States was not apparent to me while I was in the City of Mexico. Americans appear to be as welcome as the people of any other country. Most of Mexico's imports are from the United States, and trade relations are very good. Three thousand Americans have recently gone into the Tampico district, and large numbers are entering the City of Mexico daily. It is next to impossible to find a business location in the capital.

"One thing I learned in the capital that does not appear to have reached the United States is that General Pablo Gonzales, who is at present the military commander of the City of Mexico, within the past few weeks has largely rid the southern end of the republic of the rebellious bands. Large numbers of rebels have surrendered to him, and I had it from an authentic source that this successful work on his part is being kept quiet for the time being, awaiting an opportunity to use it for political propaganda in behalf of his campaign for the Presidency. He expects to resign his place in the army soon to make the race. From what I could gather in the capital, General Obregon, the opposition candidate, is not so popular there, due to some things he is said to have done while he was in command in the capital. General Gonzales, who is well known in Brownsville and Matamoros, is said to have been the only outspoken pro-ally army officer in the republic."

Referring to the petroleum question, Mr. Howard said that the controversy will undoubtedly be straightened out in due time.

"I talked with the man who has been selected to rewrite Article 27, the petroleum article in the Mexican Constitution, that has been so much complained of, and it appears that this will be the solution of the problem," Mr. Howard said. "As a matter of fact, in spite of all the hullabaloo about the petroleum question, there are any number of American oil companies now in the City of Mexico and Tampico seeking oil leases. Two of these are \$10,000,000 concerns. If the situation was so serious as it is painted, it would not seem to me that these concerns would be so anxious to invest in Mexican petroleum lands at this time.

"While I was in the capital there was organized a \$15,000,000 banking concern, most of the capital stock of which was subscribed by the National City Bank of New York City, the most powerful banking institution in the United States. The stock in the new bank was oversubscribed in a very short time.

"Money in Mexico is on a gold basis. Everything is paid for in 'oro nacional,' and you can't see currency anywhere, even American currency, which is sent back to the United States as soon as it appears. Of course, money-changers often corner the supply of change, but they soon get it out again, although at a premium."

Continued Activity in Kentucky Oil Field.

Scottsville, Ky., October 26—[Special.]—A few days ago the Curry Oil Co., a New York concern, brought in a 1000-barrel well on the Mitchell lease, a few miles from Scottsville, the best producer yet struck in the Allen-Barren-Warren territory. It is in a thoroughly proven district.

At Greenwood, in Warren county, the Bertram Development Co. struck a strong flow of gas a day or so ago, at a depth of about 400 feet. Drilling will be continued in the hope of finding oil. On the Martin tract, a few miles east of Bowling Green, Frank Heasley has brought in a good well. Heading the list of producing counties in Western Kentucky, Allen is in the lead, while Warren, Barren and Green have reported some splendid producers.

In the Eastern field, Magoffin county, in the Licking River valley, is coming into especial notice with a dozen or more good paying wells within the past week.

In Johnson county several good paying new wells were reported. Two or three pipe lines are heading toward the Magoffin-Johnson field, a new territory, which has come into prominence recently.

The Leoco Oil & Gas Co., organized in Louisville a few days ago by E. C. Taylor, F. H. Brown and others, will put down some test wells in new territory in Lee county.

High Grade Petroleum Strike in Star County, Texas.

Roma, Tex., October 25—[Special.]—Crude petroleum of 65 degrees Baume has been struck in the well of the Empire Gas & Fuel Co. in the northwestern part of Star county, 18 miles north of here, and that same distance from the Rio Grande. It is said by oil operators to be the highest grade petroleum known to the industry. It has been tested in lamps and in other ways, and burns freely. The oil sand was encountered at a depth of 2222 feet, and had a thickness of 20 feet. The hole was put down a few hundred feet deeper, and the casing pulled to the first oil sand. A fine flow of oil was obtained, and it is asserted that when the well is finished a yield of not less than 1000 barrels a day of the high-grade product will result. Other deep test wells are being drilled in the same locality.

For several months there has been much activity in leasing oil rights to lands in this part of the lower Rio Grande border region. Practically all of the land within 75 miles of the new well is under leases. Most of it is held in ranches of 50,000 to 300,000 acres each, and these large holdings have been leased by the larger oil companies, including the Empire Gas & Fuel Co., the Magnolia Petroleum Co., the Sun Company, the Texas Company and others.

The late discovery has caused much excitement in oil circles, and it is assured that the extent of the producing area will be thoroughly tested out.

According to geological reports, the locality where the high-grade oil was found belongs to the same structure as the great oil-producing district near Tampico, Mexico, situated about 350 miles south of here.

Rubber Tire Plant for Pascagoula, the First in Mississippi.

Pascagoula, Miss., October 25.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

This morning a selected committee of citizens of Pascagoula and vicinity met the representatives of the Continental Tire Co., and all guarantees and contracts for locating a rubber-tire plant in this city were signed. The company has secured a tract of 20 acres of land south of and within a half a mile of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. right of way, and within one mile of the Gulf shore, where it will locate its factory and houses for its employees.

Work will probably commence within the next 30 days. An act of the Legislature of 1914 exempts from all State, county and municipal taxation all manufactures that are completed or upon which work has commenced on or before the 1st of January, 1920, and the exemption is to be for five years.

This company will employ some 250 skilled laborers besides other labor, and the facility with which raw rubber may be brought from its home market, South and Central America, and delivered right at the factory, was a determining influence in the location of this plant. It will be the first of its kind ever built in Mississippi, and is an augury of the future development of the Gulf coast.

The most superficial observer must note that the automobile business and the making of rubber tires is now only in its infancy. The increasing demand for improved highways in South and Central America, as well as in other sections of the world, is creating a big market for auto cars and trucks and for rubber goods. The raw rubber must be imported from Central and South America, and it is important to have factories for the manufacture of the rubber goods as near the point of importation as possible.

The mild climate of this section makes it desirable for the location of any form of industry where much steam and artificial heat is required, as the thermometer seldom goes below 28 F. on the Gulf coast, and one can live out of doors practically all the year.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the International Ship Building Co. will launch its first steel ship of 6000 tons, "Torino." It will be the first ship of this character ever built in the State of Mississippi, and the day will be a holiday in Pascagoula. Preparations are being made for a great celebration of the event, which is the most important in the industrial history of the Gulf coast.

CHARLES E. CHIDSEY.

Paint Factory to Be Enlarged and Varnish-Making Plant Added.

New Orleans, La., October 20—[Special.]—The American Paint Works of this city has been taken over by the Glidden Varnish Co. of Cleveland, O., who recently acquired the Heath & Milligan Paint Works, the Alabastine Company, the Nyad Varnish Co., the Forrest City Paint Works and a large paint factory at San Francisco. The new owners intend to enlarge considerably the present paint factory here and add a varnish-making plant.

For many years the American was the only large paint-manufacturing plant in New Orleans. Then the Marine Paint Works secured an immense industrial site in the upper portion of the city, where they now operate an extensive factory.

The Shellcote Manufacturing Co., Inc., has been incorporated at New Orleans with a capital of \$200,000 to engage in the manufacture and sale of roofing and roofing materials. The officers and incorporators are: Hy. W. White, president; Emil J. Reininger, vice-president, and John E. Hall, secretary-treasurer.

Present Construction at St. Petersburg Totals \$700,000.

Seven hundred thousand dollars represents the total of building construction work now under way in St. Petersburg, Fla., according to C. Perry Snell of Snell & Hamlett, a real estate firm of that city. This includes buildings of every character—hotels, apartments, residences and storerooms. Mr. Snell states also that a shortage of labor of all kinds has been experienced there.

St. Andrews Bay Lumber Co.'s Plans.

Outlining the activities of the St. Andrews Bay Lumber Co., W. O. Sherman, vice-president and general manager, Millville, Fla., writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD:

"German-American Lumber Co. was changed to American Lumber Co., purchased by me and Minor C. Keith of New York. We have organized the St. Andrews Bay Lumber Co., capitalization \$4,100,000, and purchased Moore Timber Co. of Bay Harbor, Fla., adjacent to our other holdings; also took over Sherman-Spann Lumber Co., Fountain, Fla., and are building another mill at Fountain, which will give us four mills. We are operating three mills with daily capacity of 250,000 feet. When the Fountain mill is completed within the next 30 days we will have a daily capacity of 350,000 feet. These figures are based on a 10-hour day. We have 200,000 acres of timber estimated to cut 750,000 feet."

Paper Mill for Chattanooga to Cost \$650,000.

A paper mill costing \$650,000 will be built by the O. B. Andrews Paper Mills Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn., construction to begin as soon as plans are completed. The engineers in general charge are Joseph H. Wallace & Co. of New York City, the local engineering firm being Cushman & Fairleigh of Chattanooga.

The exact location of the new plant has not been definitely decided on but it will probably adjoin the present plant of the O. B. Andrews Co., which is using at this time 70,000 pounds of paper daily in their box factory. It is expected that local demand will utilize the entire output of the new mill which will employ about 100 skilled workmen and should be in operation by September, 1920.

Plans for Stroud Motor Works.

Organization has been effected by the Stroud Motor Manufacturing Co., San Antonio, Tex., recently incorporated with \$2,000,000 capital; Sam W. Stroud, president; C. K. McDowell, vice-president; F. W. Lemberg, secretary-treasurer; W. C. Barig, designing engineer; Bartlett & Ranney, consulting engineers.

This company has a 105-acre site and plans a \$550,000 investment for land improvements, bungalows, street construction, sewer system, iron foundry, paint shop, power plant, administration building, etc. Its main factory will be a one-story reinforced concrete building with 45,000 square feet of floor space, with steel sash and glass, as the first unit for its tractor plant. Separate units are proposed for manufacturing motor cars and trucks.

In immense Water Storage Reservoir to Be Constructed.

Wichita Falls, Tex., Oct. 24—[Special.]—Plans are maturing rapidly for the construction of a great water-storage reservoir, canal and ditch system to irrigate 100,000 acres of land in this section at a minimum charge per acre. The project also involves the creating of a permanent water supply for this city. It is proposed to construct a dam near the Baylor county line, creating a lake covering 14,000 acres, which will hold approximately 500,000 acre-feet of water, which will be sufficient for the purposes mentioned.

\$750,000 Electric Plant Addition at Bluefield.

The Appalachian Power Co. of Bluefield, W. Va., will add to its steam drive electric generating station at Glen Lyn, Va., and wires the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the addition will be 75x60 feet, fireproof construction, to contain 20,000-kilowatt General Electric turbine, and that Viele, Blackwell & Buck of New York are the engineers. The engineers advise the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that the extension is to the turbine-room, and that no additional boilers will be required at present, the approximate cost to be \$750,000.

Bethlehem Buys West Virginia Company.

The Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. has purchased the Elkins (W. Va.) Coal & Coke Co., a \$6,000,000 corporation with extensive coal lands and mining equipments. Included in the Elkins properties are 46,000 acres of coal lands, with coal reserves estimated at more than 150,000,000 tons of coal and mining installations for an annual output of 1,500,000 tons, which it is proposed to increased to 3,000,000 tons.

October

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River Terminals Planned for Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., October 25—[Special.]—Subscriptions of stock in the Port of Birmingham Corporation, the concern that will build the terminals at Short Creek, on the Warrior River for the Birmingham district business, are now being taken up, the intentions being to dispose of \$200,000 worth of the \$600,000 stock proposed. It is estimated that the amount to be sold will provide funds with which to put in the first terminals needed, together with side-tracks for the railroad line that will handle the traffic from the city and district proper to the river.

Charles F. Wood, the engineer in charge, who drew the plans and specifications, announces that within 45 to 60 days from the time the actual work starts on the construction, the terminals can be put into shape. He has gone to Washington to confer with authorities of the United States Railroad Administration looking to an extension of the water and rail rates, which were allowed some time ago and on which clerks are now making tariffs.

The Government has notified Manager H. T. DeBardeleben of the Warrior River transportation, that unless some steps are taken to get the terminals in within a reasonable time there will be some transferring of equipment from this stream to the Mississippi River and two towboats, now under construction, are mentioned as desired equipment. The terminals are to be rushed to completion, and expectations are that by the time the railroads are returned to private ownership by the Government the river transportation will be going. At present the transportation is used only in the hauling of coal from the Birmingham district and lumber from Tuscaloosa.

Oceangoing Vessels to Make Regular Runs to Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., October 28—[Special.]—Ocean-going molasses ships, the property of the Sugar Products Co., New York, with branches in Havana, Cuba, will enter the Memphis trade about December 1, conveying black strap molasses direct from the Cuban sugar fields to this city for distribution to all of the Central South, according to advice received by J. L. Nessly & Co., Memphis feed brokers, who are Western distributors of the New York company.

Fifteen ships, of six, eight and twelve-foot draught, will make the run direct from Cuba through the Gulf and up the Mississippi River to the bridge, where storage and terminal facilities are being constructed at a cost of \$100,000 that will greatly enlarge Memphis' superiority as a mixed feed market. The first ship, 500,000 gallons capacity, is being loaded at Havana.

Great Dry Docks and Repair Plant at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., October 24—[Special.]—Indicative of the permanent advance in shipbuilding which has come to Southern parts since the war is the approaching completion of the 10,000-ton drydock by the Jalinke interests, on the river front below the Industrial Canal. The drydocks are built in two sections, one for 4000-ton boats or less and one for 6000 or below. These sections can be tied together when required and can thus handle boats of 10,000 tons burden.

In connection with the drydocks are large repair shops, with all modern equipment, the entire plant representing an expenditure of some \$2,000,000.

New Orleans Ship Launching Staged at Night.

New Orleans, La., October 24—[Special.]—What is believed to be the first broadside launching of an ocean-going boat at night took place at 10 P. M. October 23 at the yard at Violet, an industrial suburb of New Orleans.

The boat was the first of the fleet of self-propelled, ocean-going steel banana barges building for the Cuyamel Fruit Co., a new type planned to meet the shallow river conditions of Nicaragua and the open roadsteads, where ships are unable to get within several miles of shore.

The yard is operated by the National Shipbuilding Corporation, with headquarters in New York.

The barges are 200 feet long, 37 feet wide and 10 feet deep.

They will be powered with 250-horse-power engines. The propellers are sunk in tunnels.

There was no moon, and the yard was not equipped with sufficient lights to illuminate the launching, so six huge bonfires were built around the boat. However, the Lake Borgne Canal, into which the ways led, was in total darkness. When the signal was given and the last line cut, the barge slid out of the brilliance of the bonfires and disappeared from view. The launching was entirely successful.

New \$7,500,000 Bond Issue to Complete New Orleans Industrial Canal.

New Orleans, La., October 24—[Special.]—It has been decided that a new bond issue of \$7,500,000 shall be floated to complete the industrial canal of New Orleans. An expenditure of \$12,000,000 has already been made on this canal which, when completed, will extend from the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain. The canal is 85 per cent completed and all or a large part of the \$7,500,000 will be used to finish the dredging and construct the gigantic docks at the river end of the canal.

The object of the canal construction is to provide industrial sites and sites for shipbuilding plants. Shipbuilding plants have already been erected on the industrial canal by the Doullut & Williams Company and the Foundation Company; and the United States Government has completed army warehouses at the river end at the cost of \$15,000,000.

Invents Aluminum Storage Battery.

R. J. Crowley of Corsicana, Tex., has invented a new type of storage battery introducing aluminum as the active material for the storage of electricity. It is said a model of the aluminum battery which was tested against lead batteries of standard make at Baylor University, Dallas, Tex., showed an added efficiency of 16½ per cent. United States patents have been granted, and it is reported that a plant for manufacturing the batteries in large quantities is intended to be built at Dallas. Mr. Crowley, and not Eugene Elkins, as recently mentioned in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, is also the inventor of an electrical system for locating oil pools in the earth.

Lumber Export Business Active at Gulfport.

Jackson, Miss., October 25—[Special.]—Gulfport, chief port of Mississippi, will have a rush of business during the next seven months, as 40,000,000 feet of export timber have been contracted for to be shipped from there by four large lumber firms. The lumber export business has been on the boom for months, and Gulfport is situated so as to offer ideal facilities for handling lumber and timber. The large shipments will probably necessitate an increase in docking and harbor facilities.

Establishes Foundation for Municipal and Charitable Purposes.

The Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem, N. C., with branch offices in Asheville, Salisbury and High Point, has recently established in each of those cities as well as in Winston-Salem, a Foundation in the form of a trust fund for the upbuilding and improvement of the respective municipalities and charitable causes of those cities.

To Mine West Virginia Smokeless Coal.

Pennsylvania and West Virginia investors have chartered the Kanawha Smokeless Coal Co., Charlestown, W. Va., with \$1,000,000 capital for the development of coal land in Raleigh county. The incorporators are M. E. Moore and C. H. Wetzel of Charleston; George F. Auld and R. W. Steele of Pittsburgh; George G. Mitchell of Philadelphia.

Railway Construction Company Formed.

The Central Texas Engineering & Construction Co., capital \$25,000 to \$50,000, is to be incorporated immediately at Waco, Tex., for the purpose of building the proposed line of the Central Texas Electric Railway Co., from Waco to Temple, Tex., about 40 miles. E. H. Bruvere of Waco is president.

RAILROADS

Automatic Train Control System to Be Manufactured.

The American Automatic Train Control Corporation has been organized under the laws of Maryland to manufacture and put on the market an automatic train control system embodying the electric closed circuit contact principle. Calvin W. Hendrick, formerly chief engineer of Baltimore city, and prior to that connected with the construction of the New York subways, is president, and Finley J. Shepard, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, holds a similar position in the new corporation. The directors, in addition to those gentlemen, are John B. Ramsay, president of the Merchants-Mechanics' First National Bank, Baltimore; Morris Whitridge of Baltimore; M. M. Elkan of New York city; T. Rowland Thomas, president of the National Bank of Baltimore; Loring A. Cover, president of the Security Lime & Cement Co.; William J. Donnelly of the insurance concern of the Maury-Donnelly-Williams Company; R. Lancaster Williams, president of R. Lancaster Williams & Co., Inc., and Sylvan Hayes Lauchheimer, attorney, all of Baltimore. The corporation will have an authorized capitalization of \$2,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 30,000 shares of common stock, no par value being stated.

The development of this invention began about seven years ago when certain basic patents were secured and there were equipped several miles of track and several engines on a small road running out of Baltimore, in order to try out the system under actual operating conditions. A number of important patents were obtained during this development.

In 1916 George W. Stevens, then president but now Federal Manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, had its signal engineer, Charles Stephens, make an extended investigation of various train control schemes, with the result that he recommended for test this system on the road. The most difficult piece of single trackage on the main line was selected for the installation, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway has purchased the installation at a profit to the company, it having been demonstrated that it will prevent either head-on or rear-end collisions, open switch wrecks, cars fouling on sidetracks, accidents from broken rails, and numerous other wrecks. It has met the difficult operating requirements on a single track under regular service conditions, and approximately 85 per cent of the main lines of the country are single-tracked.

It is further stated that this train control system is now protecting regular freight and passenger trains on the most congested section of the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, and the officials of that company contemplate extending the use of this device upon a large scale. Other railroads also have under consideration extensive installations.

The company is preparing to push its activities on a large scale with its own factories, and the importance of this invention and its development is revealed by the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which show that during a period of 9½ years, ended June 30, 1918, there were 14,181 collisions, which caused the deaths of 2790 persons and the injury of 40,448 others.

Cars Needed to Save Texas' Wheat Crop.

Austin, Tex., October 25—[Special.]—According to information received by Governor W. P. Hobby, wheat growers of Texas are meeting with heavy financial losses on account of the inability to get grain transported to market. He has just made an appeal by wire to Walker D. Hines, Federal Director-General of Railroads, asking that relief be given the wheat producers of Texas as quickly as possible. The telegram from the Governor reads:

"The condition in the wheat belt in Texas at this time in relation to the movement of wheat and other grains is indeed serious. Pursuant to the Government's request for increased acreage of wheat, the people of Texas have produced an exceptionally large crop. Machinery for harvesting the crop is short, threshing has been delayed, and a large quantity of threshed grain is unprotected on the ground, due to the fact that the producers were not prepared to handle a crop of this magnitude, and to the further fact that they have been unable to procure labor to build granaries. The unusually wet fall is seriously damaging the present crop, and unless facilities for expeditious movement are furnished

millions of bushels of the crop will be wasted, thus causing a serious financial loss to the producers, who have been for three years past victims of an unprecedented drouth. I am informed that an embargo has been in effect during the last 60 days and that practically none of this crop is moving. I am very anxious indeed to get some relief for those who are concerned, and I consider it a matter not only of importance to Texas, but to the whole world, in view of the shortage of foodstuffs and as a start forward in the reduction of the high cost of living. Will you not give this matter your attention and advise me if there is any relief in sight, and you will have the thanks of the people of Texas and myself."

Dixie Highway Branch May Be Kept Open.

H. H. Dean of Gainesville, Ga., in a special dispatch to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, says he has bought the Georgia Coast & Piedmont Railroad for the purpose of dismantling it and will tear up the track and sell the material. He expects to offer to sell the bridge over the Altamaha River, which is the only means of passage from Savannah to Jacksonville, so that the purchaser can float it for a public highway or toll bridge. It would, he says, cost \$500,000 to build this bridge at present, but he will sell at a bargain.

This statement from Mr. Dean confirms the report from Savannah published last week to the effect that discontinuance of the use of this bridge would mean the closing to through traffic of the eastern branch of the Dixie Highway. A later report says that several miles of the line have been purchased by residents of Reidsville, Ga., to continue its use for railroad purposes, but most of the material will be sold as junk to a Baltimore concern. Mr. Dean agreed to pay \$426,500 for the road, which is 98½ miles long from Brunswick to Collins, Ga.

J. P. Davenport and associates were awarded 10 air dump cars at their bid of \$10,000.

It is further explained that the Reidsville people may purchase more of the line at the rate of \$3500 per mile, the price agreed upon for the several miles already bought. An option has been given.

Associates of Mr. Dean, according to the report, have announced that negotiations are in progress for the sale of all the road's equipment and that they have already sold 1390 feet of waterfront property at Brunswick to the Brunswick Marine Construction Co. for \$55,000.

A recent report from Darien, Ga., says that citizens there have held a meeting and appointed a committee to develop, if possible, a plan to purchase that part of the line between Darien Junction and Brunswick, which would of course include the bridge over the Altamaha River, their aim being to continue its operation as a railroad.

Knott County, Kentucky, to Have Branch Railroad.

Hindman, Ken., October 22—[Special.]—Announcement has been made that Knott county, one of the few remaining Eastern Kentucky mountain counties having no railroads, is to get an important extension, a branch of the Louisville & Nashville. It is stated that actual construction is to be started at once into the Yellow Creek district, several miles from Hindman, where large areas of coal lands are to be opened for development. The Knott County Coal Corporation organized a few days ago with \$300,000 capital by Hugh Buford and others of Roanoke, Va., plan the development of from 2000 to 3000 acres, most of which is along Yellow Creek. The Ashless Coal Corporation of Roanoke, Va., will also develop in this same territory. The initial work has already been started.

Although rush work will characterize the construction of this extension, it will be several months before the branch line is ready to begin carrying coal from the new territory.

Will Advise as to China's Railroads.

Frank H. Clark, formerly general superintendent of motive power of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will, it is announced, soon leave New York for Peking, China, where he will remain for an indefinite time as technical adviser to the Ministry of Communications of the Republic of China. Since he left Baltimore several months ago Mr. Clark has resided in New York City.

Purchased Railroad to Be Extended.

The Florida, Alabama & Gulf Railroad, having 25½ miles of line in operation from Galliver, Fla., on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, northward to Falco, Ala., and which has been in a receiver's hands for some time, has been purchased by J. I. Robbins of Falco and others, who propose to build an extension of about 18 miles to complete the road to Andalusia, Ala. It is said that there are about six miles graded beyond Falco on the proposed extension. A new company has been formed, called the Andalusia, Florida & Gulf Railroad Co., capital stock \$100,000, and the purchase was made for it in the sum of \$22,000. The directors are: J. I. Robbins, president; A. F. Merrill of Dozier, Ala., and W. E. Henderson of Andalusia, vice-presidents; H. B. Foshee of Falco, secretary; B. M. Robbins of Falco, treasurer; W. C. Black and Alex. Henderson of Troy, Ala., and J. F. McGowin and J. G. McGowin of Mobile, Ala. T. M. Stevens of Mobile is attorney. Headquarters will be at Andalusia.

New Railroad Proposed in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., October 25—[Special.]—There is a renewal of the plan to build an almost air-line railway from Lillington, the county-seat of Harrelt county, 35 miles south of Raleigh, to the seacoast at Swansboro, Onslow county, about 100 miles, by the way of Clinton, the county-seat of Sampson county. At Lillington connection would be possible with the Norfolk Southern Railway. Onslow is one of the largest counties in the State and only about 2 per cent of its area is in cultivation. The proposed road would traverse this rich but almost undeveloped country.

New President for Gulf, Mobile & Northern.

Mobile, Ala., October 24—[Special.]—Notice was received today at the headquarters of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad, from New York, of the election of Isaac B. Tigrett of Jackson, Tenn., as president of the line. J. W. Platten, chairman of the board, made the announcement. W. F. Owen resigned in June, 1918, as president of the road and was named general manager under the United States Railroad Administration.

The election of Mr. Tigrett is believed to be a forerunner of more development of the system. When the Government took over the roads sundry terminal improvements at Mobile were contemplated, but the war disarranged the plans. With the return of the railroads to private owners it is believed the terminals will be constructed.

Shops Planned at Danville, W. Va.

According to a report from Huntington, W. Va., the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. contemplates building shops and other repair facilities as well as trackage at Danville, Boone county, W. Va., to expedite the handling of coal traffic down the Coal River Valley. The work is to be undertaken as soon as the lines are returned by the Government to their owners, and it is further said that an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 is proposed.

Interurban Line Plans Two New Terminals.

The Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railway Co., which operates the double-tracked electric railway between Baltimore and Washington, will build in connection with its proposed new terminal station in the National Capital a hotel 11 stories high with 800 rooms. The site is at the intersection of 12th and H streets and New York avenue N. W., and the lot is 200x200 feet in size. The estimated cost of the new terminal and hotel building is \$2,500,000. Carrere & Hastings of New York City are the architects, and F. C. Lewin of Washington will probably have the contract.

The railway company, upon the completion of the terminal station, will be able to house its cars so that passengers in boarding and leaving them will be protected from the weather. At present the cars stop in the open thoroughfare at New York avenue and 15th street, and owing to the congestion of traffic there it has become imperative for the company to build a station.

Congestion is also compelling the erection of a new terminal at Baltimore, where the traffic on the two streets adjacent to the

present station is so great as to seriously interfere with car movements. This will be on the block bounded by Lombard, Howard, Pratt and Eutaw streets, where the company now has a freight and express station. The new terminal will be at least three stories in height, and may be as high as eight stories. It will be of steel frame construction with brick and concrete, and if a large building is decided upon, there will be offices and other space to rent for commercial and industrial purposes. O. G. Simonson, architect, of Baltimore, is making preliminary plans. The site is four blocks away from the present passenger station, and this will enable the cars to save some time on their schedules.

TEXTILE

Eastside Cotton Mill Plans.

Final plans of the Eastside Manufacturing Co., Shelby, N. C., provide for an equipment of 10,000 spindles and 260 looms for manufacturing cotton cloth. This company, recently chartered, has organized with \$400,000 capital, and E. R. Cash is president-treasurer. It has purchased a 114-acre site, awarded contract for erecting a brick building and purchased machinery to include electric power. J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, S. C., is the engineer and architect.

Globe Yarn Mills Organized.

An equipment of 5000 spindles will be installed by the Globe Yarn Mills, Mt. Holly, N. C., organized with \$400,000 capital. This company will erect a one-story 250 by 100-foot building of brick construction with concrete floors, costing \$50,000. It has ordered mill machinery costing \$125,000 and electric motors to cost \$10,000. R. F. Craig is president and J. W. Holland is secretary-treasurer.

Park Yarn Mills' Plans.

Officers have been elected for the Park Yarn Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., recently mentioned as chartered. R. Horace Johnston is president-manager, and the company will manufacture coarse carded yarns for the weaving and insulated wire trades. The plant will be equipped with 5000 ring spindles and 2200 twister spindles.

Durham Hosiery Mills' Addition.

Plans and specifications for the recently announced additional mill of the Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills will provide for a six-story 200 by 125-foot steel and concrete building. This structure will be equipped with machinery for knitting silk hosiery. J. E. Sirrine, Greenville, S. C., is the engineer-architect.

For Spinning High-Grade Carded Yarns.

An equipment of 5000 spindles for the production of high-grade carded frame-spun yarn will be installed by the Ermaldson Manufacturing Co., St. Pauls, N. C. This company has organized with A. M. McEachern as president and W. D. Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

Textile Mill Notes.

Capitalized at \$80,000, the Roanoke Hosiery Co. of Scotland Neck, N. C., has been incorporated to establish a large mill. W. H. McDowell, H. T. Clark and associates are the incorporators.

An additional weave shed and other buildings will be erected by the Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing Co. The contract has been awarded to T. C. Thompson & Brothers of Charlotte, N. C.

An increase of capitalization from \$450,000 to \$1,000,000 has been announced for the Richmond Hosiery Mills, Rossville, Ga.

Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, Pritchard, Ala., contemplates building two-story 120 by 50-foot dyehouse.

Good Roads and Streets

Texas Road-Building Program Contemplates Continued Improvement in Type of Construction.

In starting out on the tremendous road-building program that is being undertaken in Texas, every effort to better the type of construction of the roads and to secure full value for the money expended is being made, according to the Highway Department bulletin of that State. Under the present plan in operation there, whereby the county must necessarily initiate the road-building program by the voting of county bonds, it is rather difficult in some instances to secure the proper financing of the higher types of roads. The State Highway Commission has adopted the policy of granting State and Federal aid for the purpose of bettering the type of roads rather than extending the mileage. In other words, it is the plan to hold up State and Federal aid funds as a reward for good construction. Even following this policy, however, difficulties are confronted, especially in the western and sparsely settled sections of the State. The counties have such a small property valuation that it is absolutely impossible for some of them to raise sufficient funds to match the maximum amount of aid that can be granted for the building of the better types of road. The commission is frequently confronted with the expediency of either approving a cheaper type of road than should have been built or foregoing securing the connecting up of important State highways.

The Federal Aid Act limits the amount of aid that can be extended to 50 per cent of the cost of the work. The State law limits the amount of aid that can be extended to 25 per cent of the cost of the work. Some counties find it absolutely impossible to even raise 25 per cent of the cost of a good road across their county. A bill has recently been introduced in Congress by Senator Sheppard removing the 50 per cent limit in cases where the Secretary of Agriculture is convinced that the property values are not sufficient for furnishing the county's part of the funds. It is hoped that the Constitutional Amendment that will be voted on November 4, which will permit the Legislature to issue bonds not to exceed \$75,000,000 for the purpose of constructing roads, will carry. If this amendment is voted and the 25 per cent restriction is removed, Texas believes that within a few years it will have a better system of State highways than any other State in the Union.

The resolution calling for a \$75,000,000 bond issue does not attempt to go into details as to the plan of issuing these bonds or the distribution of the funds, these details being left to the Legislature. It is contemplated, however, by those who have been fanning this movement that only a part of these bonds, probably \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000, will be issued each year. In this way the construction program can be more efficiently carried out, and also the burden of taxation will not be as heavy as it would be if all the bonds were issued at one time. It is also contemplated that this money will be used in extending aid in the construction of the present designated system of State highways, somewhat on the same plan that is now in operation for the handling of Federal and State funds, or in other words it will probably be placed in the hands of the State Highway Department for distribution and expenditure.

Members of Virginia State Highway Commission Appointed.

Richmond, Va., October 28—[Special.]—Two engineers, two farmers and one business man have been selected by Governor Westmoreland Davis as members of the State Highway Commission, the men to take office on November 1 under provisions of the special highway improvement act passed at the special session of Legislature.

Henry P. Beck, an engineer of Richmond, will have charge of the Tidewater section; James A. Munday, Jr., of Natural Bridge, will have roads in the valley section under his charge. Mr. Munday is a business man and for many years was a prominent railway contractor.

The two farmer members are Frank W. Davis of Lawrenceville and Wade H. Massie of Rappahannock county. The former will look after the highway improvements in middle Virginia,

while the latter has charge of the work in the Piedmont section. Horace Hardaway of St. Paul, Russell county, is an engineer. He will have control over road work in the southwest section.

These appointments are subject to confirmation by the State Senate when it meets in January. They will receive \$10 per day and their actual expenses while engaged in the work of the commission, provided however, that no member shall receive more than \$1000 per annum as expense account.

Mississippi Planning for \$25,000,000 Road Bond Issue.

Jackson, Miss., October 25—[Special.]—Upward of 300 of Mississippi's leading citizens met here October 23 to organize the State Highways Improvement Association and to lay plans for the proposed issuance of \$25,000,000 in bonds by the January session of the Legislature.

The bond issue will be used for the construction of a State system of trunk highways, touching every county-seat, and linked up with by-roads, to be built by counties.

The interest and principal on the bond issue will be cared for through a special tax on automobiles, based on horse-power, and perhaps a small tax on gasoline a gallon.

Plans for the bond issue and its expenditure were worked out by the State Highway Department, and met the cordial approval of all the delegates to the meeting.

J. T. Thomas, Grenada, one of the State's prominent bankers, was named president of the association; Cliff Williams, Meridian vice-president; W. T. Pate, Jackson, secretary, and Oscar Newtow, Jackson, treasurer. Vice-presidents for each Congressional district were chosen.

Machinery will be set in motion at once to enlarge the membership of the association, and to gain legislative support for the proposed bond issue. General opinion is that it will meet little opposition in the coming session.

Over \$10,000,000 Now Available in Tennessee for Federal and State Aid Highways.

Nashville, Tenn., October 22—[Special.]—The Tennessee Highway Department reports that over \$10,000,000 is now available in the State by authorized bond issues to insure the contracting of all Federal funds belonging to Tennessee before the end of the fiscal year. This will make \$8,000,000 to be expended on Federal and State-aid projects, while many counties are building roads on their own account.

The department reports construction work in progress in 16 counties estimated to cost \$1,150,000, while projects have been submitted to the Federal Government in 16 counties and 13 have been approved. These projects will cost with those under way, \$3,650,000.

Co-operative propositions, it is reported, have also been made to 70 counties and each has voted road bonds in connection with such aid as is offered. All counties except one have removed toll-gates and suit has been instituted there to have the tollgate taken up.

Improvements on Jackson Highway in Kentucky.

Scottsville, Ky., October 20—[Special.]—Many of the worst spots on the Jackson Highway in Kentucky are being removed. It is announced by Emory G. Dent of this city, who is Kentucky vice-president of this highway from Chicago and Cleveland to New Orleans.

Barren county, with a road fund of \$260,000 in bank, will build a hard-surfaced road the entire length of the Jackson Highway in that county. Hart county is expending \$60,000 to improve the Sand Hollow four-mile stretch, long a bugaboo of motorists. This county is also improving the highway from Uno to the Bear Wallow at the Barren county line. Larue county is also advertising for bids to improve the highway.

Sumner county, Tennessee, has accepted State and Federal aid for 45 miles of work on this highway. Citizens of Florence, Ala., are now requesting the Nashville Automobile Club to route traffic from that city south by way of Florence, over the Jackson Highway, claiming that it is the best southern road from Nashville.

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MECHANICAL

Pumping Acid by the Air Lift Method.

The accompanying pictures show several important features of the installation made for the Air Nitrates Corporation in Alabama, by the Sullivan Machinery Co. of Chicago, for pumping acid with compressed air. This air plant is completely described by John Oliphant, chief engineer of the company's pumping department, in an article to appear soon in *Mine and Quarry*, a magazine issued from its Chicago headquarters. In it he remarks the greatly extended use in late years of compressed air for handling elevating and transferring acids and chemical solutions and enumerates its advantages, saying that they are durability, flexibility, submergence, central power supply, efficiency and safety. As to the first, acid-resisting material is employed in construction and there are no moving parts to wear and as to the second normal delivery may be increased 25 per cent with very little change in efficiency, but still greater variation is possible with sacrifice of efficiency. Then with improved apparatus and careful engineering, excellent results in overall efficiency are shown on relatively low submergences, and if drilling cannot be employed to secure necessary submergence the compound lift may be used. In addition to this the air lift foot-pieces or jets can be located anywhere in a plant and operated by air from a central station with little loss in friction and no loss such as condensation or drop in power. As to efficiency, it is said that with the company's equipment efficiency averages from 30 to 35 per cent and this efficiency is maintained. Moreover, fumes, or air integrated with acid, are carried away so that employees are not exposed to danger.

An example of the compound lift is found at the United States Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Ala., where the problem was to raise acids to a tank 60 feet above the surface from a sump or selecting pit 20 feet deep. Two rows of Sullivan compound jets and pumps were installed on either side of the steel tower containing the tank. The acid was delivered a foot or two above the surface and the drop into the pit gave a submergence of 20 feet. Using a submergence of 50 per cent, a discharge was obtained 20 feet above the surface. The air and acid were separated in a tank at that point, the acid being then carried back to the second foot-piece, at which a submergence of 40 feet was obtained for the second lift. Figuring the submergence at 50 per cent, the acid was carried readily to the final elevation 60 feet above the surface.

At No. 2 plant, Mussel Shoals, Alabama, the problem was to lift about 50 gallons of acid per minute with each lift from the bottom to the top of the tower, the actual lift to be performed being about 70 feet. Pipes three inches in diameter carried the acid from the foot of the tower to the top of the wells and then down to the Sullivan foot-pieces at the bottom of the wells, where air was introduced and the air lift took effect through a three-inch eduction pipe, lifting the acid to the top of the tower. There are 120 wells. At the top of the tower the air was separated from the acid by means of a simple separating head designed by the Sullivan Machinery Co., the acid draining out over and into the tower through distributors, the air used to lift it being carried out of the building through main headers so that fumes would not harm workmen.

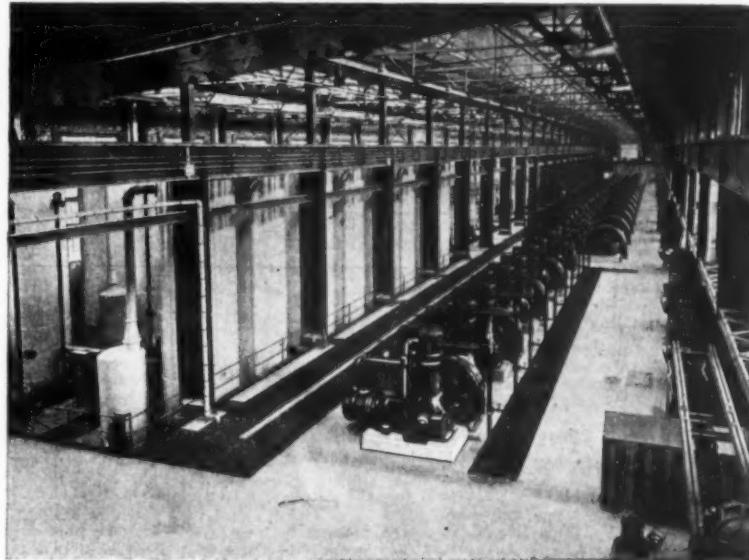
Permission to use these illustrations and data was granted by the courtesy of officials of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army.

the pictures, etc., being supplied by the Chemical Construction Co., engineers and sub-contractors for the chemical installations at the two plants, by the Durion Castings Co., Dayton, Ohio, which made up the air lift pumps and separators, designed by Sullivan engineers, and also by the American Cyanamid Corporation.

Arkansas County Awards Big Bridge Contract.

Memphis, Tenn., October 25—[Special.]—One of the biggest bridge contracts in this region, providing for construction of 42 reinforced concrete steel girder bridges of various dimensions in three districts in Crittenden county, Arkansas, has been let by commissioners at Marion, Ark., to the Larimer & Burgess Bridge Co. of Memphis for \$212,000. Contracts for embankments previously were let for \$400,000.

The new work is part of a \$6,000,000 road-building program outlined for the one Arkansas county which will improve 125 miles of highway. Twenty years ago Crittenden county was almost a wilderness, with much farm land subject to overflow and standing water. Levees and drainage, good artesian well water and its rich bottom soil combined to bring it to the front as one of Arkansas' richest counties.



AIR COMPRESSOR HOUSE AT MUSSEL SHOALS PLANT.



SIX TWIN-ANGLE COMPOUND COMPRESSORS FOR PUMPING ACID BY AIR AT MUSSEL SHOALS PLANT.

FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others, from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

Advertising Puzzle Cards.

R. N. MEHRA & COMPANY.—Dinapore, Cantt, India.—We want to connect with the printers of puzzle cards for advertising purposes.

American Coal in Demand.

DELMONTE BARILE & BERANDO, Genova, Italy.—Are desiring to make business arrangements for importing coal from the United States for use in Italy.

Shoe Manufacturing Machinery.

MORPURGO Ugo, Corso Venezia, 13, Milano, Italy.—Machinery for shoes and wood forms for shoes. Want catalogues and price lists. Prices must be stated c. i. f.

Paints and Varnishes.

J. A. VASQUEZ & Co., 113 Cuba St., Habana, Cuba.—We are endeavoring to secure the agency of a large corporation manufacturing paints and varnishes, and would be glad to hear from manufacturers of these products wishing to enter into business relations with this country.

Printing and Bookbinding Machinery, Etc.

SERRA Y BERNADAS, Diputacion, 331 Barcelona, Spain.—We desire addresses of American manufacturers of printing and bookbinding machinery, cardboard boxes and office supplies, and we would appreciate being put in touch with them. We are interested in the following articles: Bookbinders' cloth, gold leaf, shears, cutters, wire-stitching machines and accessories. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Goat and Sheep Hides—Olive Oil.

SIMON CEREZO BERDOY, Antequera, Spain.—I am interested in entering into relations with importers of hides (goat and sheep), and wish the names and addresses of those interested in this particular line of business so I can write to them direct. I would also like a list of importers of olive oil, for I am in that business. My desire is to have exclusive representation of manufacturers. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Wants Coal for Italy.

MADEUSA TRADING Co., 18 W. 34th St., New York.—My company telegraphs me to make arrangements for the shipment to Italy of 50,000 tons of coal for manufacturing gas and for use in steam engines. Shipments from now until April, also 50,000 tons of granulated sugar. Would like to be put in touch with firms that can guarantee shipments. (Signed C. Fatsamonte.) Correspondence in Italian suggested.

Dress Goods, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry.

CAMPO ELIAS MORALES, Socorro, Santander, Columbia.—I will be interested in importing articles that can be sent via parcel post, such as silks and other goods for ladies' dresses, Jersey scarfs with silk fringes, cotton handkerchiefs in colors, such as pink and red with figures in colors other than green and purple. Jewelry for ladies, dipped that will stand at least a year's use. Watches in pretty styles to sell at popular prices. The handkerchiefs must sell at from 65 to 75 cents. Merchandise will be paid on receipt and must be consigned to the Banco de San Gil in this city. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

Textiles, Chemicals, Hardware, Etc.

GOBINDRAM MALKANI & SONS, 56 Newnham Road, Karachi, India.—We wish to represent a few reliable manufacturers of textiles, sewing machines, fountain pens, hosiery, small machines for domestic use, chemicals, hardware, toilet requisites and cutlery. There is a good demand for these articles of American make in India. If the manufacturers of your country co-operate with their Indian agents (like the German manufacturers) and give facilities for payment and send samples to agents of good repute, we feel that America will find a very good market in this country. Of late several shipments from America to Karachi are being penalized for breach of the merchandise marks act. The penalties and consequent worries tire the importers so that he feels averse to deal with the same suppliers again, but this risk of losing business can be avoided. We have made a special study of this act and can give useful information regarding its requirements, and also the customs rules prevailing at the chief customs ports of India. We offer this service to American manufacturers absolutely free.

Electric Motors and Supplies.

MALIK ELECTRIC WORKS, 83 Mint Road, Post Box 501, Bombay, India.—Would like to receive c. i. f. Bombay, quotations on all kinds of electric supplies, with or without catalogues, but with complete data and particulars. A. C. motors should be 50 cycle, 3 phase, 400 volt, from 1 to 30 H. P., and D. C. motors 110 to 230 volts and ranging in size from those suitable for car to small power and light plants; voltmeters, ammeters and other instruments, electric tools, heaters, wire and cables, electric light supplies, etc.

Ready-Built Houses.

PER. TRAIPHOROS & Co., 36 Stadium St., Athens, Greece.—As the demand in this country for ready mountable wooden houses of three to five or six rooms with all necessities, kitchen, laundry-house, W. C., etc., is rather strong, owing to the excessive cost of labor, as well as scarcity of workers, we would like to be put in direct communication with a few reliable manufacturers of such houses. Kindly suggest their sending us sketches, blueprints, complete information as to prices, delivery dates, shipping measurements, etc., especially as to the following: One of our friends has a square place of which two sides are 100 meters long while the two other sides are 40 meters long and situated in one of the principal centers of the city, there being one street on each side. He wishes to install such houses of three to five rooms. If not possible to quote c. i. f. Piraeus, let us have the shipping measurements; also the current freight rate, to enable us to reckon what will be about the c. i. f. cost.

Electric Appliances, Oil Stoves, Office Supplies.

THE BRITISH LIGHT STORES, P. O. Box 1104, Cairo, Egypt.—This is the opportune moment for any kind of American goods to conquer our markets, provided that prices and conditions are mutually satisfactory. The demand is not for articles of the very best quality, but articles of the second grade would answer, as these articles would be sold cheaper and the competition would be more easily overcome. Articles wanted as follows: Electrical articles for light installation and also bells, incandescent lamps and globes for coal oil lamps and accessories, kitchen ranges (style "Primus" blue flame) and accessories, papers of all sizes, quality and colors, office fixtures, typewriters and accessories, typewriter ribbons, rubber bands, carbon papers, pencils, pens, ink, ledgers, files, box-files, blotting papers (with wooden handles), rubber stamps, etc.; also foodstuffs as thus: canned salmon in oil, tuna fish in oil, sardines in oil, etc. Articles for export as follows: Furniture, Moorish style, embellished and inlaid with mother of pearl, complete suites or individual pieces; Persian tapestries and damask, in silk, velours and wool; Egyptian cigarettes of first quality, canes in ivory and ebony, fly nets, horse-tails (black or white) with handles in ivory or ebony, with silver handle (80 per cent silver); preserves, dates and marmalades, love apples and native fruit, dried dates from Soudan in boxes, vegetables from Syria, halawa (a sugar dough with or without almonds), gum arabic in grains from Soudan, amber necklaces for women, cigar and cigarette holders in amber, simple and in 18-karat gold, and all other articles of Oriental production, such as perfumes, silks, etc.

Foodstuffs, Leather, Steel and Iron Products, Etc.

GEORGE D. ANTIPPA, University Street 32, Athens, Greece.—American products are getting slowly known, and will become quite familiar within a reasonable time if manufacturers supply freely samples of standard qualities and make prompt shipments, with facilities for payment and cable and post communications restored. No products can be well introduced in this country without some sacrifice by the manufacturers, who will confine themselves strictly to the agency terms. Products should be offered c. i. f. Piraeus, on irrevocable bank guarantee, and payment on presentation of documents at Athens, and in some cases 30 to 60 or 90 days' sight draft on approved customers. Those that do most of the business are foreign firms that ship merchandise to Greece and get it sold by their agent here. It fetches a much better price if shipped to National Bank of Greece or Bank of Athens. On its arrival it is discharged and put in the Government general warehouses and paying a trifling rent. The agent sells the merchandise as ready stuff at a good rate, and after payment the bank permits the merchandise to be taken away by the buyers. In this way the foreign firm never runs the risk of losing. The country needs all kinds of foodstuffs, products, sole, calf, and kid leather, wooden houses, steel and iron products, pipe, nails, tinplate, galvanized iron sheets, plate glass, locks, sail cloth, longcloth, oilcloth, spools, automobiles, etc. I am sole agent in Greece of the Armour Sandpaper & Glue Works, Chicago; International Braid Co., New York; Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Factories, Nashua, N. H.; Russia Cement Co., Gloucester, Mass.; Basile Products Corporation, New York; Clark & Company, Richards & Hirschfeld, New York. I was away on a five-month business trip to Italy, France, England and United States and returned to Athens two months ago. I am also broker of the Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, and the American Sugar Refining Co., New York. I am established in Athens.

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Construction Department

EXPLANATORY

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegrams, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin of the Manufacturers Record is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ark., Marion.—Crittenden County Commsr. Road Improvement Dists. 7, 8 and 9, Rudolph Isom, Secy.; 42 bridges and culverts; \$50 ln. ft. plate-girder bridges; 1500 ln. ft. concrete viaduct; \$212,000; Larimer & Burgess, Contrs., Memphis, Tenn.; Morgan Engineering Co., Engr., Memphis. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Fla., Miami.—City; bridge across Miami River; voted \$70,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Fla., Titusville.—Brevard County Commsr., S. A. Osteen, Chrmn.; bridge across Indian River.

Ga., Americus.—Sumter County Commsr. Roads and Revenues, R. S. Oliver, Clerk, Plains, Ga.; 3 bridges on Dixie Highway on Andersonville road; 233 cu. yds. topsoil surfacing; bids opened Nov. 5. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Ga., Dalton.—Whitfield County Commsr.; bridge over Mill Creek and bridge over Swamp Creek; \$10,163; Luten Bridge Co. Contr., Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss., Brookhaven.—Lincoln County Board of Supervs.; bridges on Federal-Aid Projects Nos. 10 and 86; bids until Nov. 5; Xavier A. Kramer, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

N. C., Fayetteville.—City, E. C. Derby, Engr.; bridge over Mallett's Pond; Vance Construction Co., Norfolk, Va.

S. C., Charleston.—Jefferson Construction Co. has contract for bridge across Folly River and Folly Creek, connecting James and Folly Islands; \$75,000.

Tex., Bonham.—Bonham Board of Trade, C. R. English, Secy.; organizing company; 800-ft. toll bridge on Red River; 4 spans; cantilever; extend roads to approaches; \$125,000.

Tex., Comanche.—De Leon-Desdemona Railroad, A. E. Firmin, Ch. Engr.; 80-ft. bridge on Rush Creek; 80-ft. bridge on Saboune; 60 and 50-ft. bridge on Leon.

Tex., Corpus Christi.—Nueces County Commissioners; rebuild causeway across Nueces Bay; voted \$2,000,000 bonds last July; several hundred thousand for causeway; remainder for hard-surfaced roads.

Tex., Nacogdoches.—Nacogdoches County, Mark Marshall, Judge; 125-ft. steel bridge across Attoyac River; 100-ft. steel trestle; bids until Nov. 1; Lamar Acker, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Tex., Orange.—Orange County Commsr.; bridge across Sabine River; improve county highways; \$1,000,000 bonds.

Canning and Packing Plants.

Fla., Chipley.—Chipley Packing Co.; additional meat-curing room; enlarge power

plant; install refrigerating machinery; \$30,000; contracts let; C. L. Brooks Engineering Co., Engr., Moultrie, Ga.

Fla., Lakeland.—Dorsett & Bunch Co., Plant City; H. E. Pritchett, Lakeland; pre-cooling plant and packing-house for citrus fruit; \$30,000.

Fla., Miami.—Biscayne Bay Fish Co. Incorporated; \$50,000; T. J. Hoskins, Prest.

Ga., Port Wentworth.—Beaver Board Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; contemplates packing plant.

Ga., Macon.—Macon Packing Co.; plant addition; 4-story-and-basement 87x100-ft. reinforced concrete, brick and steel building; beef and hog coolers; sweet pickling and curing rooms; \$100,000 to \$150,000; increase 600 hogs and 60 cattle daily capacity to 1500 and 100; building contracts awarded; C. L. Brooks Engineering Co., Engr., Moultrie, Ga.

Ga., Plains.—Mayor H. R. McGee, R. S. Oliver; contemplate cannery in orchard.

Ga., Tifton.—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; plant addition.

Ga., Valdosta.—Farmer's Packing Co. Incorporated; \$50,000; J. B. Luke.

La., Hammond.—Charles Weinberger, New Orleans; cannery.

Tex., Dallas.—Armstrong Packing Co.; 1-story addition to oil and lard refineries; additional machinery and equipment; double capacity; mchly. and additional tanks ordered.

Tex., Nacogdoches.—Industrial Transportation Co., W. G. Cross, Asst. Auditor-Mgr., Shreveport, La.; cannery for fruit and vegetable.

Va., Richmond.—W. S. Forbes & Co.; \$10,000 plant improvements; freezer, loading docks, box conveyors, etc.; C. L. Brooks Engineering Co., Engr., Moultrie, Ga.

Clayworking Plants.

Ala., Birmingham.—Bricks.—Birmingham Brick Co. Incpd.; \$2000; C. S. Dawson, Prest.-Treas.

Ga., Athens.—Bricks.—Athens Brick Corp. chartered; \$100,000; H. B. Downing, Prest., Atlanta; has plant; daily capacity 25,000 bricks.

Tenn., Jackson.—Bricks.—Jackson Fire Brick Co.; increased from \$25,000 to \$250,000.

Tenn., Lebanon.—Bricks.—Graham & Seale; plant to mfre. common and pressed brick; contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Brick Machinery.)

Va., Richmond.—Bricks.—Federal Clay Products Corp. chartered; \$10,000; Jas. J. Palmer, Prest., Washington, D. C.

W. Va., Beckley.—Bricks.—Beckley Brick Co. Incpd.; \$15,000; W. P. Robertson.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Bricks.—J. F. Evans Lumber Co. Incpd.; \$100,000; J. F. Evans, J. H. Rankin.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ky., Allen.—Malone-Elkhorn Coal Co. incorporated; \$50,000; P. H. Malone.

Ky., Hazard.—Darb Fork Coal Co. organized; Jno. Shively, Prest.; S. B. Hardy, Mgr.; both Catlettsburg, Ky.; 450 acres; develop; H. S. Adkins, Constr. Engr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ky., Sergent.—A. C. Craft; develop George Tubbs' coal lands.

Ky., Sergent.—R. F. Haskins, Diablock, Ky.; develop coal lands.

Ky., Sassafras.—Montgomery Creek Coal Co., Hazard, Ky., organized; J. W. Reedy, Prest., Lothair, Ky.; develop 800 acres; daily output 500 tons.

Ky., Winchester.—Pine Creek Coal Co. Incpd.; \$25,000; J. S. Randall.

Md., Baltimore.—Phyllis Coal Co. Incpd.; \$60,000; John C. Lewis, Garrett Bldg.; Wm. E. Ferguson, Charles B. Bosley.

Md., Frostburg.—Andrew McManus; acquire state bank of Union mine; install washing machine; purchased.

Md., Spruce Bridge.—Consolidation Coal Co., Fairmont, W. Va.; sink shaft for additional mine.

Okla., Tulsa.—United States Coal & Asphalt Corp. chartered; \$100,000; Thomas D. Lyons, A. E. Bradshaw, Ben. F. Rice.

W. Va., Clarksburg.—J. F. Evans Lumber Co. Incpd.; \$100,000; J. H. Rankin, J. F. Evans, Guy H. Burnsell.

W. Va., Elkins.—Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa.; purchased Elkins Coal & Coke Co.; properties include 46,600 acres coal land with coal reserves estimated at exceeding 150,000,000 tons; equipped for annual capacity 1,500,000 tons; proposes increase to 3,000,000 tons; Elkins corporation capitalized at \$6,000,000.

W. Va., Malden.—Davenport Coal Co. organized; \$30,000; O. Davenport, Maurice E. Preisch, Isaac S. Fransworth, all Buffalo, N. Y.

W. Va., Manatus.—Raleigh-Wyoming Coalless Coal Co., Fred Haitslip, Mgr.; 3000 acres; plans daily output 3000 tons; develop 3000 acres at McGraws; daily capacity 5000 tons; Carl Scholz, Consrt. Engr.

W. Va., Huntington.—Huntington Cannel Coal Co., 300 First National Bank Bldg., organized; \$350,000; W. H. Fitzpatrick, Prest.; W. W. Smith, Secy.; develop 2000 acres; daily capacity 1800 tons; install mining machinery, power plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Rails; Mining Machinery; Power Plant.)

W. Va., Marion County.—Winfield Coal Co. Incpd.; \$25,000; H. B. Satterfield, Lumberton, W. Va.

W. Va., Nicholas and Clay Counties.—Concord Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va., Incpd.; \$100,000; C. C. Flowers, W. D. Guyer, W. D. Baldwin.

W. Va., Phillippl.—Semi-Smokeless Coal Co. Incpd.; \$50,000; D. A. Plunkett.

W. Va., Rainelle.—Sewell Mountain Smokeless Coal Co., Fred Haitslip, Mgr.; 3000 acres; daily output 1000 tons; Roy S. Long, Const. Engr.

W. Va., Raleigh County.—Kanawha Smokeless Coal Co., Charleston, W. Va., Incpd.;

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

October 30, 1919.]

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

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ing Co. Incpd.; \$1,000,000; M. L. Harty, M. C. Kelly, C. L. Mackey; all Wilmington, Del.

Ky., Frankfort.—Kentucky Lease & Realty Co. Incpd.; \$5000; Wm. Euler.

Ky., Hartford.—Smith Grove Oil & Gas Co. Incpd.; \$100,000; W. H. Parks, H. T. Holbrook.

Ky., Henderson.—Henderson Oil & Develop-
ment Co. Incpd.; \$25,000; Geo. M. Posey.

Ky., Lawrenceburg—Refinery.—W. M. Baldwin, W. B. Keel; both Oklahoma City; com-
template oil refinery.

Ky., Louisville.—Leece Oil & Gas Co. Incpd.; \$35,000; E. C. Taylor.

Ky., Louisville—Refinery, etc.—States Oil Co. chartered; \$30,000; R. E. Gordon, Prest.; A. Mathis, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.; Phil J. Bohne, Secy.-Treas.; market petroleum products; establish stations, including automobile service; operate tanks and trucks; install cracking process refinery.

Ky., Martin County.—Ray-Titus Oil Co., Huntington, W. Va. Incpd.; \$50,000; C. L. Titus Huntington.

La., Claiborne—Refinery.—Toia Producing & Refining Co., 317 Marshall St., Shreveport; 500-bbl. refinery; plans addition to increase capacity 12,000 bbls.

La., Monroe.—Louisiana Oil Lease & Brokerage Co. Incpd.; \$50,000; J. M. Goff, Prest.; Memphis, Tenn.; C. F. Fourmy, V.-P.-Mgr.; Monroe.

La., Mooringsport.—Prudential Oil Co. of Louisiana Incpd.; \$60,000; M. L. Bass, C. E. Moorfield.

Ky., Scottsville.—Cadillac Oil & Gas Co. Incpd.; \$80,000; W. J. Brennan, N. M. Edwards.

La., Shreveport.—Prudential Oil Co. Incpd.; \$60,000; M. L. Bass, Prest.; A. E. Raphael, Secy.-Treas.

La., Shreveport—Oil Pipe Line.—Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp., 120 Broadway, New York; 250 mi. 8-in. pipe line to Sinclair Refinery on Houston (Texas) ship channel; daily capacity 20,000 bbls. crude oil.

Mo., Kansas City—Refineries.—Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corp., 120 Broadway, New York; double capacity of refineries at Kansas City, Chicago and Coffeyville, Kans.; \$23,000,000; install cracking processes to refine gasoline at Kansas City and Coffeyville; large increase in lubricating works and compounding plants; refine crude oil into by-products; lubricating and medicinal oil, waxes, etc.

Mo., Popular Bluff.—Lucky Strike Oil & Gas Co. organized; \$80,000; Hugo L. Boeing, Prest.; Albert Boeing, Secy.-Treas.

Okla., Ardmore—Refinery.—Imperial Refining Co.; Increase from \$36,000 to \$100,000.

Okla., Cleveland.—City; gas, water and sewer systems; voted \$185,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Tex-Oklahoma Oil Corp. chartered; \$1,000,000; Sam Hooker, Oklahoma City; Roy G. Wood, Fort Smith, Ark.; Reba Yearwood, Ardmore, Okla.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Dale Petroleum Co. Incpd.; \$75,000; Elmer J. Gaywood, S. B. Williams.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Dale Petroleum Co. Incpd.; \$75,000; S. B. Williams.

Okla., Tulsa—Gasoline.—Model Gasoline Co. Incpd.; \$250,000; Jno. A. Tooney, Tulsa; C. H. Pulley, Randolph Shirk; both Oklahoma City.

Okla., Tulsa.—Hancock Oil Co. Incpd.; \$100,000; W. E. Hancock, Tulsa; C. J. Taft, Garber, Okla.

Okla., Tulsa.—Happel Oil Co. Incpd.; \$50,000; J. W. Happel, J. A. Thorpe.

Okla., Tulsa.—Hancock Oil Co. Incpd.; \$100,000; W. E. Hancock.

Tex., Amarillo.—Tombstone Oil Co. Incpd.; \$60,000; J. L. Simmons, G. S. Williams.

Tex., Bay City.—Bay City Production Co. Incpd.; \$100,000; J. W. and R. C. Gaines.

Tex., Beaumont.—Texas Co.; increase from \$85,000,000 to \$130,000,000; of this \$14,798,000 to retire outstanding debenture bonds; for plant extensions, new acquisitions of shipping and other property.

Tex., Burk Burnett—Gasoline.—Charles F. Noble Oil & Gas Co.; casinghead gasoline plant; daily capacity 22,500 gals.; 15 110 H. P. units; 15 duplex direct-driven Miller improved gas engines and compressors; 10 same type and size vacuum pumps; main vacuum station Burk Burnett field, 12 110 H. P. duplex machines, including 6 vacuum pumps, and 6 compressors to force gas 5 ml. to main plant at Burk Burnett; auxiliary machinery, buildings, pipe lines, etc.; cost \$500,000. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Desdemona—Refining.—Desdemona Oil & Refining Co. organized; \$2,000,000; Dan Powers, Prest.; A. J. Thompson, V.-P.-Secy.-Treas.; interests in Terrell, Hogg and Harper tracts.

Tex., Fort Worth—Refinery.—Fort Worth Refining Co.; refinery; daily capacity 2000 bbls. oil.

Tex., Fort Worth—Orient Petroleum Co., 438 Burton Bldg. (lately noted Incpd.; \$30,000) organized; V. H. Smith, V.-P. and Gen.-Mgr.; 6 mi. 4-in. pipe; pumping station capacity, 4000 bbls.; J. Danhy, Engr., 438 Burton Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Oil Refiners' Equipment; Cars; Tanks; Pumps; Drilling Rigs.)

Tex., Fort Worth—Charteret Oil Co. Incpd.; \$200,000; Jas. Kiernan, F. J. Higgins, L. D. Ladd.

Tex., Fort Worth—Refinery.—Beaver Valley Oil & Refining Co., L. W. Tarkington; 500-bbl. refinery; \$500,000.

Tex., Houston—Gasoline.—Pierce Oil Corp.; gasoline refinery reported; pipe line from Ranger and Desdemona to Houston.

Tex., Quanah—Refinery.—Four States Oil & Refining Co.; 1500-bbl. refinery; Hayes Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., Vernon.—Underwood Drilling Co. Incpd.; \$50,000; R. T. Underwood.

Va., Lynchburg—Gas Plant.—Lynchburg Traction & Light Co., W. Hancock, Mgr.; double gas-plant capacity; contracts let.

W. Va., Washington.—Red River Oil & Gas Co. Incpd.; \$80,000; J. A. Mason, J. J. Allen.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ala., Mobile.—People's Ice Co.; 25-ton ice plant.

Ala., Mobile.—A. D. Davis Packson Co.; increase ice and refrigeration plant capacity from 60 to 100 tons.

T. C., Washington.—Navy Dept., Bureau Yards & Docks; ice and cold-storage plant, Guam, Hawaii; \$350,000; Spec. 4041.

Ala., Mobile.—R. L. Holcombe; increase plant capacity from 500 to 600 tons ice.

Ala., Prichard.—W. A. Kenopke; 10-ton ice plant.

Fla., Miami.—C. J. Martin, 230 11th St.; 50x150-ft. fireproof building; \$20,000; day labor; Lester Avery, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Rome.—Rome Ice Co.; additional cold-storage building; brick and concrete construction; 4000-ton capacity; increases plant daily capacity from 75,000 to 140,000 tons.

La., New Orleans.—Gardners & Shippers Ice Mfg. Co., Valentine Zimmer, Prest., 5108 Dauphine St.; increase from \$25,000 to \$100,000; additional ice plant; \$55,000; daily capacity 55 tons.

Mo., Cameron.—Cameron Artificial Ice Co.,

Clarence Staples, Mgr.; lately noted to erect plant; 74x30x32-ft. high; install 1500-ton refrigerating machine; daily output 25 tons. (See Machinery Wanted—Insulation; Refrigeration Machine; Elevator.)

Mo., Malden.—Malden Ice Mfg. Co., E. H. Peck, Mgr.; brick and concrete building; ordinary construction; 500 tons ice storage; 12-ton refrigerating machine; daily output, 25 tons. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Pawhuska.—Pawhuska Ice Co.; increased from \$36,000 to \$100,000.

Okla., Sulphur.—Artesian Ice & Electric Co. Incpd.; \$30,000; G. C. Frier.

Tex., Huntessville.—Huntessville Cotton Oil Co., E. T. Earnest, Mgr.; fireproof building with machinery, \$56,000; distilled water, ice and cold-storage; electric-light and power plant; two 200 K. V. A. 2300-volt 60-cycle steam units, direct connection. (See Electric Plants.)

Tex., McKinney.—McKinney Ice & Coal Co., Thos. E. Craig, Mgr.; 50x55x60-ft. fireproof building; install 12-ton refrigerating plant; Geo. E. Wells, Archt., St. Louis. (Lately noted.)

Va., Bristol.—Holston Creamery Co., D. J. Hart, Mgr.; storage and ice plant, ice-cream factory, creamery; \$50,000; 2 and 4-story 40x100 and 220x100-ft. brick and concrete buildings. (Lately noted contemplated.)

Land Developments.

Fla., Fernandina.—Florida Truck Farms Co. Incpd.; \$50,000; D. N. Chadwick, Jr.

Fla., Lakeland.—Lakeland Citrus Groves Co. Incpd.; \$500,000; S. M. Stevenson, Prest.; A. H. De Vane, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Miami.—Biscayne Bay Improvement Co., Fidelity Bank & Trust Bldg., Incpd.; J. F. Chaille, F. C. B. Le Gro, Hugh M. Anderson; develop chain of islands in Biscayne Bay, connecting them with concrete bridges.

Ga., Plains.—Mayor H. R. McGee, R. S. Oliver; peach orchard; 16,000 trees ordered; cannery in orchard contemplated.

Fla., Seffner.—Fertile Valley Farms Incpd.; \$250,000; S. N. Pancoast, Prest., St. Petersburg, Fla.; B. K. Pancoast, Treas., Seffner.

Miss., Hattiesburg.—Mississippi Woman's College; improve campus; \$5000.

Miss., Jackson.—Mississippi Land Development Co. Incpd.; \$25,000; W. T. Pate.

Mo., Poplar Bluff.—City; improve east bank Black River; \$100,000; contemplated. Address The Mayor.

Va., Richmond.—Stonewall Courts Corp. chartered; \$100,000; Thomas Gresham, Prest.; Benjamin W. Wilson, Secy.

Va., Roanoke.—Franklin Court Land Corp. chartered; \$25,000; C. B. McNulty.

Va., Roanoke.—Orchard Heights Land Corp. chartered; \$25,000; J. W. Gillaspie, Prest.

Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Sulligent.—Kentucky Lumber Co.; rebuild burned plant; \$70,000 loss.

Ala., Tunnell Springs.—Lindsey Mill Co. Incpd.; \$10,000; J. R. Lindsey; sawmills and turpentine plant.

Ark., Searcy.—Black Bros. Lumber Co., 2329 S. Loomis St., Chicago, Ill.; Horace W. Black, Mgr.; 2-story 36x100-ft. building; \$35,000; construction by owner; machinery purchased; daily output 30,000 ft.

Fla., Fernandina.—Borden Lumber Co. Incpd.; \$25,000; N. B. Borden, Prest.

Fla., Floral City.—Rivers & Johnson; saw-mill; develop timber land.

Fla., Ft. Myer.—Coleman Lumber Co., O. W. W.

[October 30, 1919]

Coleman, registered at Graystone Hotel; purchased 10,000 acres; sawmill.

Fla., Millville.—St. Andrews Lumber Co.; W. O. Sherman, V.-P. and Mgr., advises Manufacturers Record: German-American Lumber Co. changed to American Lumber Co.; properties purchased by W. O. Sherman and Minor C. Keith, New York, who organized St. Andrews Bay Lumber Co.; capitalization, \$4,100,000; recently purchased Moore Timber Co., Bay Harbor, Fla., adjacent to other holdings; will operate as unit; acquired Sherman-Spann Lumber Co., Fountain, Fla.; building another mill at Fountain; now operating 3 mills with 10-hour capacity 250,000 ft. lumber; when Fountain mill is completed will have 10-hour capacity 350,000 ft.; have 200,000 acres timber estimated to cut 750,000,000 ft. (Supersedes previous item.)

Ky., Campbellsville.—J. V. Stimson & Co.; hardwood mill.

Ky., Louisville.—C. W. Brickley Lumber Co., inceptd.; \$25,000; C. W. Brickley.

Ky., Louisville.—Jefferson County Lumber Co., Inceptd.; \$25,000; M. F. Hall.

La., Alexandria.—Bolton & Hayden Realty Co., inceptd.; acquired 72 lots, 120 ft.; develop Thornton Place; water, sewer and electric lights; gate-way and arch; separate drives and entrances for sidewalks.

La., Carmel.—E. C. Lafitte & Sons; rebuild daily capacity 25,000 ft. hardwood lumber.

La., Elmwood.—Henry Redman; sawmill; sawmill wrecked by explosion.

Okla., Pawhuska.—Pawhuska Lumber Co., inceptd.; \$20,000; John A. Wimbley.

S. C., Florence.—Trenchard-Sparrow Lumber Co., Inceptd.; \$50,000; E. W. E. Trenchard.

S. C., Greenville.—Piedmont Lumber Co., inceptd.; \$50,000; R. D. Dobson, Prest.

Tex., Douglas.—Rudolph Prince; sawmill.

Tex., Eastland.—Elliott Lumber Co. organized; F. W. Elliott, Secy.-Treas.-Mgr.; 38x110-ft. lumber shed; 2-story 20x106-ft. office and warehouse; \$6500; D. C. Bretz, Contr. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000.)

Tex., Gary.—W. A. Parrott; 12,000 to 15,000 ft. capacity sawmill.

Tex., Harrold.—Herring-Showers Lumber Co.; increased from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

W. Va., Beattytown.—L. O. Steinbeck Lumber Co., L. O. Steinbeck, Prest.-Mgr., Box 931, Charlestown, W. Va.; mill and tenements; \$10,000; install \$800 band sawmill; daily output 35,000 ft. (Lately noted.)

Metal-Working Plants.

Ga., Savannah—Metal Caskets.—J. F. and J. E. Weeks; has building; manufacture metallic and bronze caskets.

La., Morgan City—Steel Wheels.—Tangent Spring Wheels will be inceptd.; Jos. H. Loeb; \$250,000; assembling plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Steel Wheel Parts.)

Md., Baltimore—Wire Wheels.—National Wire Wheel Works, 65 Equitable Bldg.; is not mfg. directly; interested in connection with mfg. wire wheels by Maryland Pressed Steel Co., Hagerstown, Md., controlled by Poole Engineering & Machine Co., Baltimore. (Lately noted chartered.)

Tex., Houston—Bed Springs.—Houston Spring Bed & Manufacturing Co.; increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Mining.

Ala., Montgomery—Gravel and Sand.—Methylene Gravel & Sand Co., inceptd.; \$30,000; Ed Stallings.

La., Shreveport.—Universal Mineral Corp.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

chartered; \$1,000,000; J. A. Chambers, Prest.; J. E. Dillon, V.-P.; C. E. Ford, Secy.-Treas.

Okla., Miami—Lead and Zinc.—Victory Metal Co., W. H. Logan, Mgr.; develop 120 acres; daily output mines 1000 tons; install 5 smelter blocks; purchased; weekly capacity of blocks 500 tons. (Lately noted organized, \$3,000,000.)

Tex., Grand Saline—Salt.—Grand Saline Salt Co. rebuild burned plant; reported loss \$50,000.

Miscellaneous Construction.

Fla., Miami—Ship Channel.—City, J. T. Blackmon, Acting Mayor; voted \$40,000 bonds; complete ship channel across Biscayne Bay.

Fla., St. Augustine—Monument.—Anna Dummett Chapter; granite memorial monument 25 ft. high; \$3000; McNeal Marble Co., Contr., Marietta, Ga.

Fla., Tampa—Channel.—U. S. Engr. Office, Jacksonville, Fla.; complete channel in Tampa harbor to 27 ft.; United Dredging Co., Norfolk, Va., lowest bidder.

La., New Orleans—Navigation Canal.—Dock Board, J. B. O'Reilly, Engr.; proposes completion inner harbor navigation canal; plans issuing \$7,500,000 bonds.

Md., Annapolis—Heating Plant.—St. John's College, Capt. Ellicott, Commandant; heating plant; M. Steel in charge; C. L. Reexer, Engr., Park and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore.

Md., Baltimore—Swimming Pool.—St. Mary's Industrial School, T. Foley Hiskey, Chmn., 215 N. Charles St.; 3-story 64x130-ft. dormitory and swimming pool; Hugh I. Kavanaugh, Archt., 913 N. Charles St.; Price Construction Co., Contr., Maryland Trust Bldg.

Md., Rock Hall—Pier.—Baltimore & Eastern Shore Ferry Line, S. A. Tubman, V.-P.-Mgr., Room 613 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore; 1000 ft. reinforced concrete pier with bridge and ferry slip attached.

Md., Bay Shore—Pier.—Baltimore & Eastern Shore Ferry Line, S. A. Tubman, V.-P.-Mgr., Room 613 Lexington Bldg.; 1000-ft. reinforced concrete pier with bridge and ferry slip; purchased 2 double ferry boats; M. D. Swartz, Engr., Madison Ave. and Preston Sts.; Raymond Concrete Pile Co., Contr., Munsey Bldg.; all Baltimore.

Miss., Pascagoula—Wharf, etc.—City, F. H. Lewis, Mayor; lately noted to construct wharf, etc.; 1000-ft. wharf and bulkhead; lay 3000 ft. tracks; grading and trestles; bids until Nov. 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Wharf, etc.)

Mo., Winfield—Levee.—Winfield Levee and Drainage Dist. organized; reclaim 3000 acres; T. N. Jacob, Engr., Boatmen's Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

N. C., Boone—Heating Plant.—Appalachian Training School; heating plant; James A. Salter, State Archt.; H. A. Underwood, State Engr.

Tex., Galveston—Belt Conveyor System.—Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.; belt conveyor loading plant; erected shipside between Piers 35 and 36; \$50,000.

Va., Norfolk—Mausoleum.—National Mausoleum Corp.; mausoleum in Forrest Lawn Cemetery.

Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Birmingham—Transportation.—Yellow Cab Co., inceptd.; \$2000; A. R. Redburn, Prest.

D. C., Washington—Laundry.—National Laundry Co., 27 Pierce St. N. W., W. S. Taylor, Mgr.; 2-story 29x81-ft building; \$12,000; bids open; J. E. Lyles, 734 8th St. N. W.

Fla., Gainesville—Moss Gins.—W. B. Durst; plant to gin and prepare Spanish moss for

upholstery. (See Machinery Wanted—Moss Gins.)

Fla., Miami—Livestock.—Miami Stock Farm Corp. chartered; \$10,000; J. H. Collins, Prest.

Fla., Miami—Incinerator.—City, J. T. Blackmon, Acting Mayor; voted \$10,000 bonds; incinerator addition. (Lately noted to vote.)

Fla., Miami—Signal System.—City, J. T. Blackmon, Acting Mayor; voted \$15,000 bonds; police signal system.

Fla., St. Petersburg—Steamship Line.—Merchants' Line of St. Petersburg inceptd.; \$25,000; A. B. Gerner, Prest.

Ga., Atlanta—Printing.—Retail Credits Co., T. G. Woolford; \$100,000 building; 5 stories; present; contemplates 9-floor building in future; first floor for printing plant.

Ky., Ashland—Laundry.—C. W. Dick; \$800 building; mill construction; J. M. King Archt.; bids open soon. (Lately noted to erect.)

Ky., Paducah—Engineering.—Farm Engineering Co., inceptd.; \$20,000; C. B. Smiley.

Ky., Worthington—Dairy Farm.—Von Almen Dairy Farm Corp. chartered; \$100,000. Emil Von Almen.

Md., Towson—Printing and Bookbinding Baltimore City Printing & Binding Co., Senequahanna Ave.; 2-story 70x120-ft. building; brick, hollow tile and concrete construction; slag roofing; cement and wood floor; steam heat; freight elevator; Dewitz & Webb Archts., 232 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

N. C., Cerro Gordo—Livestock.—Williamson Stock Farm Co. organized; J. C. Williamson, Prest., Florence, S. C.; J. S. Williamson, Secy.-Mgr., Cerro Gordo; establish stock farm, creamery, etc. (Lately noted inceptd., \$15,000.)

N. C., Raleigh—Electric Appliances.—Carolina Electric Equipment Appliance Co., inceptd.; \$25,000; T. A. Norris.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Hardware.—Allen Corlett Hardware Sales Co., inceptd.; \$10,000. George W. Corlett.

S. C., Holly Hill—Hardware.—Holly Hill Hardware Co., inceptd.; \$15,000; J. M. Russell.

Tenn., Huntsville—Abattoir.—City; abattoir; votes Nov. 24 on \$20,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Galveston—Amusement Park.—Galveston Playhouse Corp., J. E. Stratford, Prest.; \$40,000 roller coaster; 2500 linear ft. track usage; 50-ft. addition to theater; 80-ft. airplane swing; Ferris wheel, etc.

Tex., Lufkin—Construction.—Southern Construction Co., inceptd.; \$10,000; L. H. Gray.

Tex., San Antonio—Paving.—Southwest Bitulithic Co., 711 Gunter Bldg., organized; Fred E. Rightor, Prest.; Geo. V. Chase, Gen. Supt. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000.)

Tex., Thurber—Stone Crusher.—Thurber Brick Co., Preston K. Yates, Engr.; stone crushing plant; \$200,000; daily capacity 1500 tons. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric Plant: Crushers; Boilers.)

Va., Cape Charles—Publishing.—News Publishing Co., inceptd.; \$15,000; J. W. Wilson, Prest.

Va., Charlottesville—Contracting.—Wood Vest & Co., inceptd.; \$50,000; James B. Wood, Prest.

Va., Charlotte Court House—Limestone Crusher, etc.—M. O. Wilson; establish plant; grind limestone, crush stone, dry marl, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Crushers; Dryers.)

Va., Dante—Hardware Supplies.—Southwest Hardware & Supply Co., inceptd.; \$150,000; L. C. McNeer, Prest.; Tom Harding Secy.

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Va., N. Publishing Co., D. Jones.

Va., R. Co., M.

Ala., E. Products Birmingham

Ala., P. Coca-Cola Prest.; \$75.

Ala., T. Mill Co., I. Patent Office, Ark., Lit. Co., C. R. factory.

Ark., L. Manufacture Gel. Mgr.; 100-ft. fire sewing machine to 600 doz.

Fla., Jac. Co., Pres.

Fla., M. Electric Co., Pres.

Fla., Tan Glass Co., for 25 to 30 containers, \$10,000 cap.

Fla., Tan Fruit Co., organized; S. M. Mgr.; A. B. wooden storage marmalade, etc. contain J. E. John recent item.

Ga., Cart Ladd Lime Mgr.; \$100,000 plant; infinite time; daily ton hydr Engg., II (Supersedes)

Ky., Lex. Laxative Co.

Ky., Lou. ton Tobacco Co.

Ky., Louis. Co., S. N. 3d St.; 4-story brickants, etc.

Ky., Pad. Co., Inc.

La., Gretna, New Mex., daily capacity

La., Lafay. Wm. Mayer contemplated

La., New Co., Incptd.

La., Crow. ment, New C.

La., Gretna, New Mex., daily capacity

La., Lafay. Wm. Mayer contemplated

La., New Co., Incptd.

La., New B. H. Lengs. Sta.; leased fancy boxes

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Va., Newport News—Publishing.—Record Publishing Corp. chartered; \$100,000; Allan D. Jones, Pres.; D. L. Flory, Secy.

Va., Richmond—Printing.—Federal Printing Co. Incpd.; \$10,000; E. Yancy, Prest.

Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Enterprise—Peanut Products.—Peanut Products Corp., Felix I. Tarrant, Prest., Birmingham; \$25,000 plant.

Ala., Fairfield—Coca-Cola.—Birmingham Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Crawford Johnson, Prest.; \$75,000 plant.

Ala., Tunnell Springs—Turpentine.—Lindsey Mill Co. Incpd.; \$10,000; J. R. Lindsey; turpentine plant and sawmills.

Ark., Little Rock—Overalls, etc.—Miller Mfg. Co., C. R. Miller, Prest., Dallas, Tex.; \$100,000 factory.

Ark., Little Rock—Overalls, etc.—Miller Manufacturing Co., J. D. Zook, Secy. Treas., Gen. Mgr., 114 E. Markham St.; 4-story 70x100-ft. fireproof building; \$75,000 to \$100,000; sewing machines, \$35,000; daily output 500 to 600 doz. (Supersedes recent item.)

Fla., Jacksonville—Chemicals.—Hunt Chemical Co. Incpd.; \$20,000; J. J. Murray, Prest.

Fla., Jacksonville—Chemicals.—Thompson Chemical Co. Incpd.; \$100,000; Victoria Thompson, Prest.; Fred Kurtz, Treas.

Fla., Miami—Electrical Supplies.—Monad Electric Co. Incpd.; \$10,000; W. B. Scott, Prest.

Fla., Tampa—Glass Containers.—Florida Glass Co., W. G. Broein, Prest.; has plans for 25 to 30-ton daily capacity; mfre. glass containers. (Previously noted organized, \$30,000 capital, etc.)

Fla., Tampa—Fruit Products.—Sub-Tropical Fruit Products Co., Hillsboro Hotel, organized; \$500,000; W. B. Coarsey, Prest.; Mgr.; A. B. Hull, Jr., Secy. Treas.; 50x128-ft. wooden structure; grapefruit and orange marmalade; daily output 10,000 to 15,000 sot. containers; \$20,000 machinery ordered; J. E. Johnson, Constr. Engr. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ga., Cartersville—Hydrated Lime, etc.—Ladd Lime & Stone Co., L. F. Backus, V.-P. Mgr.; \$100,000 fireproof, steel and concrete plant; mfre. hydrated mason's and finishing lime; daily output, 40 tons lump lime, 30 tons hydrate; Richard K. Meade, Const. Engg., 11 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Md. (Supersedes recent item.)

Ky., Lexington—Drugs.—Kentucky Fruit Laxative Co. Incpd.; \$300; J. D. Stevens.

Ky., Louisville—Tobacco.—Bradley-Preston Tobacco Co. Incpd.; \$50,000; L. S. Bradley.

Ky., Louisville—Chemicals.—Sanitary Chemical Co., S. H. B. Harris, Gen. Mgr., 142 N. 3d St.; increased from \$10,000 to \$30,000; 4-story brick construction; mfre. disinfectants, etc.

Ky., Paducah—Even-Lite Manufacturing Co. Incpd.; \$10,000; F. M. Fisher.

La., Crown Point—Moss.—Coleman & Miremont, New Orleans; moss factory.

La., Gretna—Mattresses.—Coleman & Miremont, New Orleans; moss mattress factory; daily capacity, 100.

La., Lafayette—Cigars.—El Cuba Cigar Co., Wm. Mayer, Representative, New Orleans; contemplates cigar factory.

La., New Orleans—Roofing.—Shellcote Mfg. Co. Incpd.; \$200,000; Henry W. White, Prest.; John E. Hall, Secy.-Treas.

La., New Orleans—Boxes.—Lengsfeld Bros., B. H. Lengsfeld, Mgr., Baronne and Lafayette Sts.; leased building; temporary plant; mfre. fancy boxes; daily output 30,000.

Md., Hagerstown—Ice-cream.—Wm. B. Sine; \$20,000 ice-cream factory.

Miss., Clarksburg—Candy.—D. L. Clark Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., represented by R. A. Housaman of Fayette Candy Co., Uniontown, Pa.; contemplates candy factory.

Miss., Gulfport—Extracts.—Yaryan Naval Stores Co.; rebuild burned extract building.

Mo., Cape Girardeau—Shoes.—International Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo.; 3-story factory; Herbert Rhinehart, Archt., 13th and Mulligan Sts., St. Louis; A. W. Guhearut, Gen. Contr., Cape Girardeau.

Mo., Kansas City—Work Clothes.—Cowden Mfg. Co., 418 W. 8th St., organized; George R. Cowden, Prest.; A. O. Vaughn, factory Mgr.; garment factory. (Supersedes recent item.)

Mo., Kansas City.—G. L. Brown & Son, 1300-5 Rialto Bldg.; 1-story-and-basement 50x100-ft. brick and stone factory building; C. C. Vandenburg, Archt., 627 Finance Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City—Paint and Glass.—Wagener Paint & Glass Co., 2015 Grand Ave.; 5-story and basement 80x113-ft. and 1-story 80x113-ft. paint factory; Smith, Rea & Lovitt, Archts., 602 Finance Bldg.; Collins Bros. Gen. Contrs., 536 Rialto Bldg. (Supersedes previous item.)

Mo., Lebanon—Overalls.—Oberman Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Mo.; overall factory.

Mo., Mountain Grove—Trousers.—D. M. Oberman Mfg. Co., D. M. Oberman, Prest., Jefferson City, Mo.; 1-story and basement 50x100-ft. brick and glass building; wooden floors; J. A. Chase, Chrmn. Building Comm.; bids until Oct. 27.

Mo., Poplar Bluff—Garments.—Elder Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; contemplates garment factory.

Mo., St. Louis—Food Products.—Coast Products Co. Incpd.; \$10,000; Clarence T. Case.

Mo., St. Louis—Paint and Varnish.—Certain Products Corp., Boatmen's Bank Bldg.; 4-story 120x190-ft. brick; reinforced concrete fireproof paint and varnish factory; Klipstein & Rathman, Archts., 1501 Chemical Bldg.; probably not build until 1920.

N. C., Cerro Gordo—Creamery.—Williamson Stock Farm Co. organized; J. C. Williamson, Prest., Florence, S. C.; J. S. Williamson, Secy.-Mgr., Cerro Gordo; establish creamery, etc.

N. C., Charlotte—Draperies, etc.—Parker-Gardner Co.; 2-story 92x175-ft. mill-construction building; \$35,000; W. H. Peeps, Archt.; J. P. Propst, Contr.; mfre. draperies and mattresses.

N. C., Charlotte—Coca-Cola.—Charlotte Coca-Cola Bottling Co., J. Luther Snyder, Treasurer, 524 W. 5th St.; \$35,000 plant; 51x150-ft. mill-construction and steel building; tile enamel floor; tile wainscoting; \$10,000 mech.; ordered; daily output 2400 cases; L. Hunter, Archt.-Engr.; Goode Bros., Contrs. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Durham—Coca-Cola.—Durham Coca-Cola Bottling Works, 214 Parish St., M. K. Rand, Mgr.; 2-story 43x50-ft. mill construction brick building; \$30,000; machinery ordered, \$14,000; daily output 32,400 bottles; L. G. Lawrence, Contr.

N. C., Graham—Brooms.—Alamance Broom Co. organized; \$50,000; R. L. Holmes, Prest.; B. Thompson, Mgr.; \$3000 broom mfg. mechry. ordered; daily output 75 doz.

Ola., Chickasha—Bottling and Creamery.—Chickasha Bottling & Creamery Co., 418-20 Choctaw Ave., organized; \$25,000; O. F. Hallowell, Prest.-Mgr.; creamery equipment and bottling mech.; coca-cola, creamery butter, etc. (Lately noted Incpd.)

Ola., Bartlesville—Rubber.—Osage Rubber Co. Incpd.; \$100,000; Geo. G. Herman and Fannie L. Lee.

Ola., Chickasha—Bottling and Creamery.—Chickasha Bottling & Creamery Co., 418 Choctaw Ave.; C. J. Hallowell, Prest.-Mgr.; mfre. 20,000 lbs. butter weekly. (Lately noted Incorporated, \$25,000.)

Ola., Tulsa—Soap.—Mother Earth Soap Co. Incpd.; \$50,000; J. W. Rodgers, Gere, Okla.

S. C., Charleston—Drugs.—Southern Drug Syndicate, 209 Meeting St., Incpd.; \$30,000; Henry Carlton, Prest.; offices and laboratory.

S. C., Charleston—Chemicals.—Crystal-On Chemical Co. (lately noted Incpd., \$200,000) organized; Frank E. Beatty, Prest.; J. Frank Morse, Mgr.; \$2,000 bottling machinery and mixing vats; mfre. chemical for polishing and keeping water from glass.

S. C., Florence—Cigars.—W. E. Ivey Cigar Co. Incpd.; \$20,000; N. S. Lachicotte, Prest.

S. C., Ridgeland—Bottling.—Jasper Bottling Works (lately noted Incpd., \$50,000) organized; John P. Wise, Prest.; H. K. Purdy, V.-P.-Mgr.; 35x100-ft. fireproof building; bottling plant; daily output 100 cases.

S. C., Spartanburg—Creosote.—Republie Creosote Co., Peter P. Reilly, Prest., Indianapolis, Ind.; branch plant at Camp Wadsworth.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Paper.—O. B. Andrews Paper Mill Co. organized; capital \$500,000; affiliated with O. B. Andrews Co.; O. B. Andrews, Prest., Chattanooga; A. B. Ayrst, Gen. Mgr., Wilmington, Del.; \$650,000 paper mill; Jos. H. Wallace & Co., Engrs., New York, prepare plans and supervise construction; Cushman & Fairleigh, Local Engrs., Chattanooga. (O. B. Andrews Co. noted in July to build paper mill with daily capacity 65,000 lbs. paper for fibre-plant material, buildings of steel and reinforced concrete.)

Tenn., Kingsport—Pyrex.—Corning Glass Works, A. A. Houghton, Prest., Corning, N. Y.; pyrex glass plant; enlarge 2 buildings; erect 2 buildings; fireproof; 3-acre site; daily output pyrex baking-ware; owner will build. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Beaumont—Drugs.—Kral Bros. Drug Store Incpd.; \$20,000; George Kral.

Tenn., Memphis—Bags.—American Bag Co.; \$35,000 plant addition.

Tex., Dallas—Mattresses.—Ideal Mattress Co. Incpd.; \$10,000; T. D. Ross.

Tex., Fort Worth—Garments.—Stripling-Jenkins Co., E. Front and Cedar Sts.; \$50,000 plant addition; brick, steel and concrete; women's garments.

Tex., Houston—Creamery.—Texas Creamery Co., A. J. Smith, Prest.; creamery.

Tex., San Antonio—O'Leary Products Co. chartered; \$20,000; T. O'Leary.

Va., Bristol—Bristol Grocery Co.; rebuild factory; 2-story brick building.

Va., Bristol—Creamery.—Holston Creamery Co., D. J. Hart, Mgr.; ice-cream factory, creamery, storage and ice plant; \$50,000; 2 and 4 story, 40x100 ft. and 22x100 ft.; brick and concrete mill construction building. (Lately noted contemplated.)

W. Va., Huntington—Glass Products.—Superior Glass Products Co. Incpd.; \$300,000; W. D. Fulton, John H. Roush, Wm. D. Shaw.

Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Birmingham—Tire Interliners.—Ray Puncture-Proof Interline Co. Incpd.; \$4000; H. E. Williams, Secy.

Ala., Gadsden—Trucks.—Gadsden Car & Truck Co. Incpd.; \$5000; M. S. Styles.

Ark., Little Rock—Trucks, Tractors.—Curtis Motor Co. Incpd.; \$2,000,000; Chas. E. Taylor.

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Prest.; T. M. Mehaffy, Chas. F. Bizzell, V. Ps.; A. W. Sloss, Secy.; mfre. 4 and 6-cylinder type automobiles, trucks and tractors.

D. C., Washington.—Robert Herson, 4½ and Main Ave. S. W.; 1-story reinforced, concrete and brick building; C. R. Hillinghead, Archt., 1525 Capitol St.

Fla., Gainesville—Filling Station.—J. R. Fowler; filling station; cement, buff brick, tile roof; fireproof; gasoline and air pumps, etc.; \$3500; J. S. Edenfield, Contr.; T. M. Bryant, Archt. (Supersedes recent item.)

Fla., Jacksonville—Service Station.—O. P. Woodcock; 52%×105-ft. building; plate-glass front; tile floors; \$12,000.

Fla., Jacksonville—Automobiles.—Automotive Sales Co. incptd.; \$40,000; J. I. Triplett, Jr., Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Jacksonville—Garage.—N. L. Snelson; \$10,000 garage.

Fla., Palatka—Service Station.—J. R. Fowler; remodel 50x70-ft. building for salesroom and service station.

Fla., Pensacola—Garage.—Ford Automobile Agency; \$20,000 garage.

Ga., Albany—Automobiles.—Commercial Car & Machinery Co.; Barber Motor Co.; occupy 3-story 105x210-ft. building to be erected by J. P. Champion; press brick front, metal ceiling, plate-glass windows, cement floors, fireproof roof; Arthur E. Ittner, Contr.

Ga., Ellaville—Garage.—Schley County Motor Co., L. P. Gardner, Mgr.; 60x100-ft. fireproof building; \$10,000; machinery, \$2000; T. F. Lockwood, Archt., Columbus, Ga. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Fitzgerald—Service Station.—D. B. Smith & Co.; remodel building for automobile service station.

Ky., Lexington—Automobiles.—Lexington Willys-Knight Co. incptd.; \$50,000; C. P. Stout.

Ga., Savannah—Garage.—S. A. Griffin has contract for Government garage; 2196 sq. ft.; brick, metal roof, electric lights, cement floors; \$5000.

Ga., Thompson—Service Station.—P. A. Bowden; \$20,000 building; E. A. Hogan, Contr.; Thomas M. Campbell, Archt., Augusta, Ga.

Ky., Louisville—Automobiles.—Jefferson Motor Co. incptd.; \$25,000; Ben S. Klein.

La., New Orleans—Motor Tractors.—Gulf State Tractor Co. incptd.; \$6,000,000; W. E. McCorquodale, Prest.; A. C. Fleig, V.-P.; U. B. McCorquodale, Treas.; M. G. Davies, Secy., all Orange, Tex.; purchased foundry and building for factory; mfre. four-wheel drive motor tractors.

Md., Baltimore—Tires.—Rubbermetal Co., 210 E. Lexington St. (lately noted incptd., \$100,000) organized; Geo. H. Pembroke, Prest.-Mgr.; M. Tetrick, Secy.; mfre. puncture and blowout-proof automobile tires.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Fred Rob, care Dewitz & Webb, Archts., 232 St. Paul St.; 60x200-ft. brick building; composition or slag roof, cement floor, steam heat, electric lights; bids until Nov. 10.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Parkway Garage Co., J. F. Agabright; 1-story 20x75-ft. addition; A. Murray Myers, Archt., Belair, Md.

Md., Frederick—Automobiles.—W. H. Hogarth; garage.

Miss., Clarksdale—Accessories.—W. J. Herlin, Jr.; 2-story 25x90-ft. brick building; Frank P. Gates, Archt.

Miss., Pascagoula—Tires.—Continental Tire & Rubber Co., care of Chamber of Commerce; rubber-tire plant; 20-acre site.

Mo., Joplin—Garage.—Joplin Supply Co., Leo F. Fluhiger, Mgr., 4th and Wall Sts.; 3-story 75x125-ft. concrete garage.

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Mo., Kansas City—Automobiles.—Rice-Sturtevant Motor Co., 2719 E. 15th St.; 2-story and basement 90x130-ft. display and sales building; A. E. Madorie, Contr., 404 Reliance Bldg.; Keene & Simpson, Archts., 401 Reliance Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—Frank Bales, care Automobile Club of Kansas City, 1020 Oak St.; 4-story-and-basement 96x129-ft. building; R. A. Curtis, Archt., 536 Reserve Bank Bldg.; Hedrick & Huff, Engrs., 506 Interstate Bldg.

Mo., St. Joseph—Automobiles.—Lucas Motor Co., 201 Schneider Bldg., incptd.; C. F. Lucas, Secy.-Treas.; building.

Mo., St. Joseph—Garage.—Stock Yards Co., J. O. Barkley, Gen. Mgr.; reinforced concrete garage.

Mo., St. Louis—Garage.—Veronica Realty Co., care E. L. Kuhr, 821 N. Broadway; 138x138-ft. brick, stone building; O. J. Boehmer, Archt., 350 Palm St.

N. C., Asheville—Garage.—Buncombe County Commrs.; 2-story 30x50-ft. concrete and concrete block garage.

N. C., Calypso—Automobiles.—Calypso Motor Co. incptd.; \$25,000; R. L. Cox.

N. C., Carthage—W. G. Jennings; plant; manufacture Ford touring bodies. (See Machinery Wanted—Metal-working Machinery.)

N. C., Charlotte—Tires.—J. & D. Tire Co. changed name to McLaren Rubber Co., H. L. McLaren, Prest.; 3-story 35x75-ft. fireproof concrete addition; \$25,000; mfre. cord tires; E. H. Clement Co., Contr.; W. H. Peeps, Archt. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Wilson—Garage.—Welfare Automobile Co.; 4-story garage; \$125,000; has let contract.

Okl., Pauls Valley—Automobiles.—Reed Motor Co. incptd.; \$20,000; C. A. Reed.

Okl., Ponca City—Garage.—E. P. Wilson; J. F. Rankin; 2-story 60x140-ft. addition.

Okl., Tulsa—Garage.—Ellington's Bros., Percy Ellington, Mgr., 418 N. Main St.; 60x140-ft. brick and cement building; \$16,000; W. C. Shaw Construction Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Columbia—Tires.—B. & G. Tire Co. incptd.; \$25,000; S. O. Goodall.

S. C., Columbia—Garage.—Robert W. Gibbs, 1508 Sumter St.; 50x70-ft. fireproof building; J. Monroe Wallace, Contr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Florence—Automobiles.—Plowden Automobile Co. incptd.; \$40,000; J. G. Plowden.

S. C., Florence—Automobile Parts.—Eagle Machine & Mfg. Co. (lately noted incptd., \$20,000) organized; L. W. Broadfoot, Prest.; D. W. Martin, V.-P.; W. C. Hatchell, Secy.-Treas.; D. W. Martin, Mgr.; iron-working machinery, \$15,000; mfre. automobile parts and specialties. (See Machinery Wanted—Machine Tools.)

S. C., Gaffney—Display-room.—Edward Watson, B. L. Hames; 36x66-ft. brick building; concrete floor; \$35,000; Builders' Supply Co., Archt. and Contr. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Pawhuska—Automobiles.—Ferguson Motor Co. incptd.; \$50,000; Fred L. Ferguson.

S. C., Sumter—Automobiles.—Consolidated Motor Co. incptd.; \$25,000; W. A. Bowmen.

Tenn., Memphis—Automobiles.—Cleveland Motor Car Co. incptd.; \$30,000; Wm. Orgill.

Tenn., Nashville—Automobiles.—Ward Shocklott Motor Co. incptd.; \$50,000; G. A. Maxwell.

Tex., Dallas—Garage.—E. D. Spillers, Mgr., Dallas Automobile Club; garage; 15 stories; elevators for automobiles; \$500,000 to \$800,000; Chicago architect preparing plans.

Tex., Beaumont—Trailers.—Alexander Felgerson, 545 Crockett St.; 90x300-ft. \$100,-

000 fireproof building; mfre. 2 and 4-wheel heavy-duty trailers. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Dallas—Tires.—Ever-Ready Tire Serv. incptd.; \$30,000; T. W. Hunter.

Tex., Houston—Tires.—Modern Tire & Rubber Co.; 100x125-ft. pressed brick building and filling station; 225 ft. plate glass; \$25,000.

Tex., Ranger—Automobiles.—Oil Belt Motor Co. incptd.; \$25,000; Geo. T. Bishop.

Tex., San Antonio—Garage.—G. A. Flower; 3-story concrete and tile building; concrete floor; \$55,000; Coleman & Jenkins, Contrs.; L. Harrington & Co., Archts. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio—Tractors.—Stroud Motor Mfg. Co., 43 Gunter Bldg. (lately noted incptd., \$2,000,000), organized; Sam W. Stroud, Prest.; C. K. McDowell, V.-P.; F. W. Lemburg, Secy.-Treas.; W. C. Razig, Designing Engr.; 105-acre site; ½ acreage for employees' community housing plan; erect bungalows, grade site, install sewer system; 1-story reinforced concrete building; 45,000 sq. ft. floor space; tile, steel sash and glass; first unit for tractor plant; plans provide separate units to mfre. motor cars and trucks; gray iron foundry, paint shop, power plant, administration building; \$550,000 investment; Bartlett & Ranney, Consult. Engrs.

Tex., San Antonio—Automobiles.—Richey Auto Livery; occupy 3-story 40x102 fireproof building to be erected by R. E. Richey; 2 upper floors for hotel; \$75,000; McKenzie Construction Co., Contr.; Adams & Adams, Archts.

Tex., San Antonio—Garage.—L. Harrington Co., Archts.; 3-story 56x160½-ft. concrete garage; \$54,224; Coleman & Jenkins, Contrs.

Tex., Sherman—Tractors.—Sherman Auto & Tractor School incptd.; \$5000; Lee Simmons.

Tex., Weatherford—Garage.—Clarence Hopkins; garage and service station; drawing plans.

Va., Alexandria—Automobiles.—Interstate Motor Supply Co. incptd.; \$50,000; John W. Price, Secy., Washington, D. C.

Va., Lynchburg—Garage.—Apperson-Lee Motor Car Co.; fireproof garage; plans drawn.

Va., Marion—Automobiles.—Marion Automobile & Supply Co. incptd.; \$50,000; A. T. Lincoln, Secy.

Va., Norfolk—Accessories.—City Hall Garage Corp. chartered; \$25,000; P. H. Lazar, Secy.

Va., Portsmouth—Automobiles.—Pace Motor Transit Corp. chartered; \$25,000; C. L. Murphy, Secy.

W. Va., Berkeley Springs—Garage.—S. J. Klinkhart, Archt., 54 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md., is drawing plans for 2-story brick garage.

W. Va., Elm Grove—Automobiles.—Mitchell-Hall Motor Co. incptd.; \$25,000; Fred A. Hall.

Road and Street Construction.

Ark., De Queen.—Commrs. Horatio & Eastern Road Dist.; roads; sold \$450,000 bonds.

Ark., Forrest City.—St. Francis County Road Improvement Dist. No. 1; complete roads; voted bonds.

Ark., Little Rock.—Pulaski County Commissioners; 18.6 mi. gravel road; concrete bridges and culverts; \$140,000; R. E. Martin, Contr., De Queen, Ark.

Fla., Dade City.—Pasco County Commrs. A. J. Burnsde, Clk.; 50 mi. brick, asphalt, concrete or concrete highways; 50 mi. sand-clay roads; bids until Nov. 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Daytona.—City, Mayor Milligan; 125,000

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sq. yds. hard-surfaced pavement and drainage; \$450,000 bonds; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Palmetto.—City, W. E. Mann, Clk.; street improvements; \$16,000 bonds.

Fla., Pensacola.—City Comms.; pave Garden and Spring Sts.

Fla., Sumterville.—Sumter County Comms.; hard-surfaced roads; vote on bonds.

Ga., La Grange.—Troup County Comms.; Roads and Revenues, W. G. Tugge, Clk.; roads; \$100,000 bonds.

Ga., Lagrange.—Troup County, Comms., Roads and Revenues, W. T. Tugge, Clerk; 13-mi. road between Lagrange and Coweta County line; 16 culverts and 2 concrete bridges; bids until Nov. 18; Garrett & Slack, Engrs., Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ga., Monroe.—Walton County Comms., Roads and Revenues, T. C. Aycock, Chmn.; 0.25 mi. top-soil road; bids until Nov. 4; Gordon W. Darden, County Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ga., Savannah.—Chatham County Comms., G. Reuben Butler, Clk.; grade, drain, pave 34,194 sq. yds. on Louisville road, Federal Project No. 103; bids until Nov. 20; W. F. Brown, Project Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Savannah.—Chatham County Comms., G. Reuben Butler, Clk.; grade, drain, pave 116,688 sq. yds. on Ogeechee road; bridges and culverts; bids until Nov. 20; W. F. Brown, Project Eng. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ky., Frankfort.—State Highway Comsn.; approves plans for 70 mi. hard-surfaced road; \$1,250,000; Hart County, \$4,547.24; Green County, \$85,500; Taylor County, \$82,87.50; Marion County, \$94,005.30; Boyle County, \$48,350; Mercer County, \$24,624.45.

Ky., Louisville.—Lawrence County Comms.; Big Sandy and Old Dominion Highway; vote Dec. 20 on bonds.

Ky., La Grange.—Oldham County Comms.; Federal Highway from Louisville to Cincinnati; \$160,000 available.

Ky., Somerset.—City; pave Maple, College and Columbia Sts. Address The Mayor.

Ky., Warsaw.—Gallatin County Comms.; roads; vote Nov. 15 on \$80,000 bonds.

La., Alexandria.—City, T. J. Texada, Secy.; pave 2d St. with vertical fiber brick; pave Third St. with gravel, concrete gutters; pave Blythe Ave. with gravel, concrete gutters; bids until Nov. 3. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

La., Bogalusa.—City; improve streets; voted \$125,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

La., Harrisonburg.—Catahoula Parish Police Jury; roads; voted \$800,000 bonds.

La., Marksville.—Avoyelles Parish Police Jury; gravel roads; sold \$1,500,000 bonds.

La., Monroe.—Ouachita Parish Police Jury; gravel roads; vote Dec. 2 on \$1,600,000 bonds. (Lately noted contemplating voting.)

La., Oberlin.—Allen Parish Police Jury; complete Pelican Highway; other hard-surfaced roads; sold \$425,000 bonds.

Md., Upper Marlboro.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; .79 mi. Central Ave. from present contract near Western Branch toward Hall Station; concrete; Prince George's County, Contract P-17-A; Federal-Aid Project No. 13; bids until Nov. 5. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Miss., Canton.—Madison County Supvrs.; improve roads in Beat 2 and 3; 71,000 cu. yds. grading; 25,420 cu. yds. gravel; bids opened Nov. 5; W. H. Bradley, County Engr., Flora, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—Coahoma County Supvrs., Y. E. Howell, Clk.; 2 mi. hard-surfaced roadway from Clarksdale toward Mattison; 2 mi. from Clarksdale toward Sherard; 2 mi. from Lyon on Clover Hill road; 2 mi. from Friars Point on Clarksdale road; Murphy Construction Co., Contr., Knoxville, Tenn. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Louise.—Town, B. C. Oxley, Clk.; 1 mi. concrete sidewalks; T. L. Ried & Son, Contrs., Belzoni, Miss. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Meridian.—City; pave streets and avenues. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Tunica.—Tunica County Supvrs., L. C. Shannon, Clk.; 41 mi. gravel road; bids opened Nov. 3. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Miss., Vicksburg.—Warren County Commissioners; 70 mi. trunk line highway; voted \$500,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Md., Hagerstown.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore; 2 mi. State Highway from Boonsboro to Keedysville; asphalt; Washington County, Contract No. W-17; Federal-Aid Project No. 35; P. Flanigan & Sons, Contrs., Harford Road and B. & O. R. R. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Mo., Mexico.—Audrain County Comms.; 200 mi. hard-surfaced roads; vote on \$1,000,000 bonds. (Lately noted defeated \$1,000,000 bonds.)

Mo., Benton.—Scott County Comms.; grade and gravel 27.4 mi. Kingshighway; 16 ft. wide; culverts and bridges; Stanford Mudden, Contr., Sikeston, Mo.; E. R. Johnston, Engr., Sikeston, Mo.; lately noted inviting bids; 30 mi. side road, 12 ft. wide; \$500,000 bonds.

Mo., Chillicothe.—Livingston County Comms.; roads; vote Nov. 10 on \$1,200,000 bonds. (Lately noted defeated \$1,200,000 bonds.)

Mo., Jefferson City.—State Highway Board; approves applications for 96.56 mi. gravel and concrete road; \$1,039,214; Centry County—10.46 mi. 16-ft. gravel, Jefferson Highway, \$20,946; Jackson County—2.1 mi. graded earth, Washington Park Blvd., \$129,658; Marion County—10.5 mi. 16-ft. gravel, Pike's Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway from Hannibal to West Ely, \$64,543; Lawrence County—22 mi. 16-ft. gravel, Springfield-Joplin road from Jasper to Greene County line, \$83,000; Butler County—13 mi. 16-ft. gravel, Greenville-Poplar Bluff road, \$80,344; Butler County—24 mi. 16-ft. gravel, Poplar Bluff-Corning road, \$268,323; Lewis County—5.5 mi. 16-ft. gravel, Monticello-Lewisburg road, \$55,000; Lewis County—6 mi. 16-ft. gravel, North Canton-Monticello, \$60,000; Jasper County—4 mi. 16-ft. concrete, Joplin-Springfield road, \$88,000.

Mo., Mound City.—City; pave 1 mi. or more Nebraska St. Address The Mayor.

Mo., New Madrid.—New Madrid County Comms.; let contracts: La Forge and Clarkton-Gideon roads, Albert Creek, Gideon, Mo.; Kewanee road, Mathews, Black & Sikes, Sikes-ton, Mo.

Mo., New Madrid.—New Madrid County Comms.; improve 19.5 mi. Kingshighway, New Madrid to Sikeston; State Road Project No. 15; bids until Nov. 12; C. V. Hansen, Engr. See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Poplar Bluff.—City, Grant Davidson, Clerk; grade, pave, curb Elm, Kinzer, Lester, Poplar and other streets; \$48,000; bids until Nov. 3; changed date from Oct. 20; E. C. Thomas, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Mo., Steelville.—Crawford County Comms.; roads; voted \$225,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote on \$225,000 bonds.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Board Public Service; widen and resurface Washington Ave.; \$236,582.60; Frank A. Stiers Construction Co., contr.

Mo., Steelville.—Crawford County Comms.; roads; voted \$200,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., Troy.—Lincoln County Comms.; 200 mi. gravel roads, hard-surface Mississippi River Scenic highway; bridges and culverts; voted \$800,000 bonds; State and Federal Aid \$180,000 additional; A. J. Brown, County Engr. (Lately noted to vote.)

Mo., West Plains.—Howell County Comms., Ward Ellis, Clerk; 80 mi. gravel road; \$240,000 to \$480,000; Allan V. Elston, Resident Engr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Vernon.—Nevada County Comms.; highways; defeated \$750,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote on \$750,000 bonds.)

N. C., Fayetteville.—City, E. C. Derby, Engr.; resurface streets, repave Person St., etc.; \$160,000; American Construction Co., Contr., Columbus, Ga.

N. C., Forest City.—City, A. J. Davis, Clk.-Treas.; 6500 sq. yds. cement concrete paving; 2100 lin. ft. granite curb; J. A. Haas, Contr., 215 Worthington Ave., Charlotte; J. C. Campbell, Engr., Charlotte.

N. C., Greensboro.—City, E. J. Stafford, Mayor; street improvements; \$200,000 bonds.

N. C., Washington.—Town; pave streets. Address The Mayor.

Okl., Nowata.—City; pave 46 blocks street; \$68,119; Park & Moran, Contr., Okmulgee, Okla.; Archer & Stevens, Engrs., 609 Engineering Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Pave Ollie Ave.; \$9763.80; pave Douglas and Ellison Aves.; \$60,339.50; Geary Ave.; \$14,423; Western Paving Co., Contr.

Okl., Shawnee.—City; 15.26 mi. paving. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Chester.—City, J. H. McLaren, Clerk; 70,000 sq. yds. street paving; drainage and curb; bids until Nov. 20; H. S. Jaudon Engineering Co., Contr., Elberton, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

S. C., Columbia.—City; sidewalk paving on Bull St.; \$16,584.67; Cement Construction Co., Contr.; J. Keith Legare, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

S. C., Sharon.—Town; street improvements; \$20,000; vote Nov. 6 on bonds. Address The Mayor.

S. C., Union.—Highway Comsn. Union Township; 1966 sq. yds. sidewalks from Union towards Monarch Mill; bids opened Oct. 30; W. B. Deneen, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., Austin.—Travis County Comms.; roads; defeated \$3,500,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Tex., Cameron.—Milan County Comms.; roads in Dist. No. 29; contemplate vote on \$125,000 bonds.

Tex., Columbus.—Colorado County Comms.; 19.46 mi. Houston-San Antonio highway; \$188,331.62; M. M. Craven, Contr., Houston, Tex.

Tex., Dallas.—Dallas County, Charles E. Gross, County Auditor; gravel Garland-Rolling Rd., State Highway No. 1; bids opened Oct. 30; W. J. Powell, County Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., El Paso.—El Paso County Comms.; 28 mi. paved road; vote Nov. 15 on \$800,000 bonds.

Tex., Gainesville.—City, S. A. Bryan, Secy.; 35,000 sq. yds. street paving; 10,000 lin. ft. curb and gutter; bids opened Nov. 4; R. G.

Carraway Co., Engr. (See Machinery Wanted, Paving.)

Tex., Granbury.—Hood County Commrs.: 28 mi. clay-gravel highway No. 10; \$20,000; McElwraith & Rodgers, Contrs., Corsicana, Tex.; Burks, Firmin & Hart, Engrs., Granbury. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., McKinney.—Collin County, Geo. W. Fox, County Auditor; 25 mi. road, State Highway No. 6; gravel surfacing; 3400 sq. yds. concrete pavement; bids until Nov. 6; J. B. Crockett, County Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Tex., Orange.—Orange County Commrs.: improve county highways; bridge across Sabine River; \$1,000,000 bonds.

Tex., Palestine.—Anderson County Commissioners: roads in Precinct 1, 2, 3 and 4; \$225,000 warrants.

Tex., Quitman.—Wood County Commrs.: roads in Dist. No. 7; \$100,000 bonds.

Tex., Ranger.—City, M. H. Hagamon, Mayor; pave 58 blocks streets with vitrified brick; \$613,000; McKenzie Construction Co., Contr., San Antonio; J. S. Barlow, City Engr., Ranger. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., San Marcos.—Hays County Commrs.: roads; \$270,000 bonds.

Tex., San Angelo.—Tom Green County Commissioners: 15 mi. Christoval road toward Sorenson; culverts; \$285,000; \$100,000 State-aid probable.

Tex., Weatherford.—City: pave public square and Palo Pinto, Fort Worth, South Main, North Main and other streets; \$60,000 available; Willite Co., Contr., Houston, Tex.

Va., Norfolk.—City, Charles E. Ashburner, Manager; pave Poplar Ave.; \$14,000; improve 23d, Manteo Sts. and other avenues; \$33,777.

Va., Richmond.—City: let paving contracts: R. B. Allport & Co., 28th St. between Nine-Mile road and Clay St.; F. H. McGuire & Co., 28th St. between Clay and Q Sts.; asphaltic concrete paving on Floyd Ave.

W. Va., Berkeley Springs.—Morgan County Commrs.: 2½ mi. Berkeley Spring-Hancock Rd.; \$12,000 available; Sims & Torrington, Contr., 326 Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia; F. L. Hawkins, Engr., Berkeley Springs. (Lately noted to vote on \$225,000 bonds.)

W. Va., Berkeley Springs.—Morgan County Commrs.: roads; vote on \$225,000 bonds.

W. Va., Lewisburg.—Greenbrier County Commrs.: roads in Anthony's Creek Dist.; vote Nov. 15 on \$27,800 bonds.

W. Va., Montgomery.—City: sheet asphalt and asphaltic concrete paving; Clifford Engineering Co., Contr., Farmingdale, Mass.

W. Va., Moundsville.—Marshall County Commissioners: roads; vote Nov. 4 on bonds.

W. Va., Parkersburg.—City; 24,000 sq. yds. concrete paving; \$300,000 bonds; Kennedy Construction Co., Contr.

W. Va., Wheeling.—City, I. T. F. Thoner, Mayor; pave streets; vote Nov. 6 on \$51,753 bonds. (Supersedes recent item.)

Sewer Construction.

Ala., Gadsden.—City; contemplates sewer extension; \$85,000; Ernest Smith, City Engr.

Ark., Osceola.—City; extend and improve sewer system; \$20,000. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Miami.—City; sewer-system extension and connections; vote \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Fla., Mount Dora.—City; sanitary-sewer system; plans vote on bonds; Wilbur A. Ginn, Engr., Sanford, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Fla., Palmetto.—City, W. E. Mann, Clk.; sewers; \$4000 bonds.

Fla., Sarasota.—City: sewer system; Wilbur A. Ginn, Engr., Sanford, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Fla., Winter Garden.—City; sewers; septic tanks; 6, 8, 10 and 12-in. sewers; Wilbur A. Ginn, Engr., Sanford, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

La., Bogalusa.—City; sewer and water systems; voted \$125,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Senatobia.—City, T. M. Gregory, Mayor; sewer system; vote bonds.

N. C., Fayetteville.—City, John Underwood, Mayor; \$50,000 sewer-system improvements.

N. C., Fayetteville.—City; sewer system improvement; \$50,000. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Forest City.—City, W. J. Davis, Clk-Treas., P. O. Drawer 217; \$25,000 sewer system; J. B. McCrary, Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewer Equipment.)

N. C., Franklinton.—Town, G. L. Cook, Clk.; sewers and water systems; \$83,000.

N. C., Greensboro.—City, E. J. Stanford, Mayor; sewer system; \$25,000 bonds.

N. C., Wadesboro.—City, H. P. Taylor, Mayor; buy and extend sewer system; Blair & Drane, Engrs., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted voting \$35,000 bonds.)

Okla., Cleveland.—City; sewer, water and gas systems; voted \$185,00 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Tulsa.—City; sanitary sewers in Dist. No. 22; Tibbits & Pleasant, Contrs.; sanitary sewers in Dist. No. 161; Comstock & Hansom, Contrs.

Tex., Dallas.—City; storm sewers in Winnetka Heights Dist.; \$23,902.20; Standard Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., Strawn.—City; sewer system; Earl T. Noland, City Engr.

Tex., Stephenville.—City; enlarge sewer and water system. Address The Mayor.

Va., Front Royal.—City, E. S. West, Recorder; \$36,000 sewer system; 23,500 ft. 4 to 15-in.; two 25,000-gal. disposal tanks; sludge beds, etc.; bids until Nov. 6; Alfred M. Quirk, Consrt. Engr., 418 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

W. Va., Montgomery.—City; sewer system; cated basins, drains and manholes; Brown & Clifford, Contrs., Charleston, W. Va.

W. Va., Wheeling.—City, T. F. Thoner, Mayor; sewer system; vote Nov. 6 on \$107,412 bonds.

Shipbuilding Plants.

Fla., Jacksonville—Drydock.—Merill-Stevens Shipbuilding Corp.; \$20,000 marine railway and dock.

Telephone Systems.

Ala., Stockton.—Stockton Mutual Telephone Co. incptd.; \$2000; B. F. McMillan.

Ky., Mouthard.—Big Ben Telephone Co. incptd.; J. H. Blair.

N. C., Columbia.—Albemarle Telephone & Electric Co. incptd.; \$10,000; H. L. Sealn.*

Textile Mills.

Ala., Decatur—Silk.—Albany Textile Mill, E. R. Wright, Mgr.; branch plant; 1-story 65x150-ft. mill-construction building; 125 looms; individual electric motors; contracts awarded. (Supersedes previous item.)

Ala., Pritchard—Cotton Products.—Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, W. G. Henderson, Gen. Mgr.; contemplates 2-story 50x120-ft. dyehouse.

Ga., Cedartown—Twisting.—Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., Charles Adamson, Prest.; 75x240-ft. mill-construction building; Barrett

specification roofing; 4-in. pine floor covered with maple; steam heat; cement walks; 5x18-ft. conditioning mill at both mills; 50x24-ft. breaker-house for No. 1 mill; 54x18-ft. waste-house for No. 2 mill; 15 cottages; grade and curb streets; A. V. Gude & Co., Contr., Atlanta, Ga.

Ga., Rossville—Hosiery.—Richmond Hosiery Mills; increase from \$450,000 to \$1,000,000.

Ky., Maysville—Underwear.—C. C. Ramage, Box 442; contemplates knitting mill; infants' and children's vests and underwear. (See Machinery Wanted—Knitting Machinery.)

Md., Hagerstown.—City; sewers; \$270,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Md., Hyattsville.—Washington Suburban Sanitary Commssn., 611 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; sewers and water supply line; 1400 ft. 8 to 16-in. sewers; house connections; manholes; bids until Nov. 7; Robert B. Morse, Ch. Engr., Hyattsville. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

N. C., Durham—Hosiery.—Durham Hosiery Mills, J. S. Carr, Jr., Prest.; 6-story 125x200-ft. steel and concrete building; equipment to knit silk hosiery; fire protection apparatus; electric power; J. E. Sirrine, Engr.-Archt., Greenville, S. C. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Grace—Cotton Goods.—Grace Cotton Mill Co. incptd.; \$500,000; W. A. Sherrill.

N. C., Kings Mountain—Yarn.—Park Yarn Mills (lately noted chartered, \$750,000) organized; R. Horace Johnston, Prest.-Mgr.; plant; 3000 ring spindles; 2300 twister spindles; coarse carded yarns for weaving and insulated wire trades.

N. C., Mt. Holly—Yarn.—Globe Yarn Mills organized; \$400,000; R. F. Craig, Prest.; J. W. Holland, Secy-Treas.; 1-story 100x250-ft. brick building; concrete floor construction; \$85,000; install 5000 spindles; \$12,500 machinery ordered; \$10,000 electric motors.

N. C., Salisbury—Cotton Products.—Vance Cotton Mills; increased from \$131,000 to \$390,000.

N. C., Orangeburg—Cotton Products.—Santee Mills; increased from \$225,000 to \$450,000.

N. C., Shelby—Cotton Cloth.—Eastside Mfg. Co. organized; \$100,000; E. R. Cash, Prest-Treas.; 114-acre site; brick construction; contract lot; 10,000 spindles; 260 looms; electric power; machinery purchased; J. E. Sirrine, Engr.-Archt., Greenville, S. C. (Supersedes previous item.)

N. C., St. Pauls—Yarn.—Ernaldson Mfg. Co. incptd.; A. R. McEachern, Prest.; W. D. Johnson, Secy-Treas.; mill; 5000 spindles; 1000 yards.

N. C., Tryon—Yarn.—Southern Mercerizing Co., F. P. Bacon, Prop.; purchased 60x100-ft. mill construction building; machinery ordered. (Supersedes previous item.)

Water-Works.

Fla., Miami.—City; high-pressure water-main system; voted \$35,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Fla., Mount Dora.—City; water-works; electric-driven pumping system; storage reservoir; 4, 6 and 8-in. piping, hydrants, valves, etc.; to invite bids; Wilbur A. Ginn, Engr., Sanford, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Fla., Pensacola.—City; water mains to Bruce Dry Docks Co. and Texas Oil Co., plants \$3672; Charles Born, Contr.

Fla., Sarasota.—City; water-works extension; \$140,000; 4, 6 and 8-in. pipe, hydrants, valves, etc.; bids until Nov. 3; Wilbur A. Ginn, Engr., Sanford, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Fla., Winter Garden.—City; electric plant;

furnish power for water pumping station; machinery to include triplex and rotary pumps, fuel-oil internal-combustion oil engines, belted engines, etc.; Wilbur A. Ginn, Engr., Sanford, Fla. (See Machinery Wanted—Waterworks.)

Ga., Plains.—City, H. R. McGee, Mayor; water-works; voted \$20,500 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ky., Cynthia.—Board of Commrs.; filtration plant; \$25,000 bonds.

La., Bogalusa.—City; water and sewer systems; voted \$125,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Md., Hyattsville.—Washington Suburban Sanitary Commn., 611 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; water supply line and sewers; 880 ft. 18-in. vitrified pipe water-supply line; 2 centrifugal pumps and motors, each unit raising 500 gal. water against 230-ft. head; automatic control equipment; bids until Nov. 7; Robert B. Morse, Ch. Engr., Hyattsville. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Miss., Jonesboro.—City, B. K. Smith, Mayor; water-works; vote Nov. 4 on \$20,000 bonds.

Miss., Laurel.—City; pumping machinery for water-works; H. K. Evans, Engr., of Ingersoll-Rand Co., 11 Broadway, New York.

Miss., Pontotoc.—City; water-works; pumps, water mains and steel tanks; Tupelo Engineering Co., Engr.; N. B. Buchanan, Secy., Tupelo, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works Equipment.)

Mo., Webb City.—City; water-works; vote \$300,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Franklinton.—Town, G. L. Cook, Clk.; water and sewer systems; \$93,000; daily capacity 250,000 gals.; deep-well motor driven pump; 4½ mi. C. I. pipe lines; 100,000-gal. tower and tank; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. (Lately noted bids for construction opened Oct. 23.)

N. C., Greensboro.—City, E. J. Stafford, Mayor; water-works; \$50,000 bonds.

N. C., Siler City—Buckets.—J. Q. Seawell plans bucket factory. (See Machinery Wanted—Bucket Machinery.)

N. C., Wadesboro.—City, H. P. Taylor, Mayor; extend and improve water system; voted \$30,000 bonds; Blair & Drane, Engrs., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Collinsville.—City; water filtration plant; Johnson & Benham, Constl. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted voting \$40,000 bonds.)

Okl., Cleveland.—City; water, sewer and gas systems; voted \$185,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okl., Hartshorn.—City, Joe Miller, Clerk; \$25,000 water-purification plant; brick and concrete; daily capacity 500,000 gals.; V. V. Long & Co., Constl. Engrs., 1300 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City; N. S. Sherman Machine & Iron Works, Contr., Oklahoma City; using Pittsburgh filter equipment, \$23,000. (Lately noted bids opened Oct. 20.)

Okin., Wilson.—City; contemplates water supply; water and electrical distribution systems; additions; J. W. Ryder, Engr., Ardmore.

Tenn., Tiptonville.—City, C. B. Tipton, Mayor; water-works; \$7000 bonds.

Tex., Beaumont.—City; extend water system. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Princeton.—City; water-works; \$9000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Stephenville.—City; enlarge water and sewer system. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Wheeling.—City, T. F. Thoner, Mayor; water mains; vote Nov. 6 on \$40,835 bonds.

Woodworking Plants.

Ark., Batesville—Staves.—Mount Olive Stave Co.; increased from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

Ark., Rogers—Staves, etc.—Moark Tie & Lumber Co. organized; \$25,000; W. E. Talley, Pres.; Mgr.; stave and sawmill; tight barrel staves and wagon stock.

La., Mansfield—Staves.—M. C. Trumbull; rebuild burned plant; loss \$30,000.

La., New Orleans.—T. T. Wright, New Orleans Furniture Mfg. Co.; plans to establish broom and duster handle factory. (See Machinery Wanted—Handle Machinery.)

Miss., Columbia.—Price Veneer & Lumber Co.; rebuild boiler room; loss \$5000.

N. C., Charlotte—Wood Products.—A. L. Williams, 709 Johnson St. and S. A. L. Ry.; increase plant capacity; add woodworking mech.; (See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Machinery; Building Materials.)

N. C., Fayetteville—Boxes, etc.—Jackson Brothers Lumber Co., Salisbury, N. C.; \$250,000 plant to mfr. boxes, shooks, etc.; re-potted.

N. C., King—Furniture.—King Mfg. Co. inceptd.; \$25,000; J. W. slate.

N. C., Highpoint—Filing Cabinets.—Melton Rhodes Co., Greensboro, N. C.; establish plant; purchased building.

N. C., High Point—Filing Cabinets.—Melton Rhodes Co., Fred B. Rhodes, Prest., Greensboro, N. C.; lately noted to establish plant; has building; install woodworking and veneering mech.; mfr. office equipment, filing cabinets, sectional bookcases. (See Machinery Wanted—Steel Working Machinery.)

N. C., Scotland Neck—Hosiery.—Roanoke Hosiery Co. chartered; \$80,000; A. McDowell, H. T. Clark.

Tenn., Memphis—Poles, etc.—Pioneer Pole & Shaft Co., 1197 Rayburn Ave.; sawmill; purchased 5-acre site.

Tex., Canadian—Cooperage.—Panhandle Cooperage Co. Incpd.; \$8000; J. H. Mosley.

Tex., Dallas—Graphophones.—J. E. Howe, Shreveport, La.; form \$150,000 company; graphophone factory.

Fire Damage.

Ala., Huntsville.—Orphan Home near Huntsville; operated by Rev. J. W. Blunt.

Ala., Woodlawn.—United Cotton Oil Co.'s warehouse.

Ga., Macon.—A. B. Durden's residence.

N. C., Durham.—Ira Cash's residence.

N. C., La Grange.—D. W. Wood's packhouse, garage and barns.

N. C., Wilson.—Farmers' Oil Mill Co.'s hull-house.

S. C., Chester.—Moffatt Wholesale Grocery Co.'s warehouse; R. R. Moffatt, Prest.

Tex., Grand Saline.—Grand Saline Salt Co.'s plant; loss \$50,000.

Mo., Lancaster.—J. C. Hackett's poultry and seed house; Schuyler County Milling Co.'s building; loss \$20,000.

Wrecked by Explosion.

La., Carmel.—E. C. Lafitte & Son's sawmill.

BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Apartment-Houses.

Ala., Bessemer.—John Perry; remodel residence for apartment.

Ala., Bessemer.—J. E. Rogers; apartment; 1 suites.

Fla., Miami.—Mrs. M. E. Williams, Dallas, Tex.; \$75,000 apartment; 3 or 4 stories; 42x142 ft.; concrete block and tile; fireproof; probably elevator system; 3 and 4-room suites; kitchenette; tile floors in bath; porches; steam heat; laundry equipment in basement; lobby, 25x40 ft.; Henry LaPointe, Archt.

Md., Cumberland.—Homer J. Cordry; 3-story apartment and garage; 50x67 ft.; brick and concrete; reinforced concrete floors; \$25,000; Geo. F. Sansbury, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Fremont Investment Co., F. L. Corwell, Prest., 810 Chestnut St.; \$85,000 apartment; 4 stories; 45x103 ft.; brick; construction by owner.

Miss., Greenville.—J. Rice Scott & Co., Archts., Grand Opera House Bldg.; \$120,000 apartment; 5 stories; stores on first floor; plans ready Nov. 15.

Mo., Kansas City.—E. F. Edgecomb; apartment; 3 stories and basement; 40x50 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; 6 suites; Frank L. Lang, Archt., Commerce Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City.—C. O. Jones and W. B. Weaver, 301 Commerce Bldg.; apartment building; 10 stories and basement; 115x90 ft.; brick; terra-cotta trim.

Okl., Pawhuska.—A. H. Gibson; \$30,000

apartment-house; 3 stories and basement; 42x150 ft.; brick and stucco; composition roof; J. G. Braecklein, Archt., Victoria Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Va., Lynchburg.—Riverview Apartment Co.; \$120,000 apartment; 28 suites; 3 stories; brick, hollow tile and stucco; slab roof; wood joist floors; low-pressure steam heat; Heard & Chesterman, Archts., People's Bank Bldg.

Va., Richmond.—United Homes Co., J. W. Keigh, Prest.; considering \$60,000 apartment at Glinter Park; 3 stories; 42x56 ft.; brick; Max Ruehrmund, Archt., Allison Bldg.

Va., Tazewell.—Farmers' Natl. Bank, capital \$100,000; remodel building; S. B. Ward and other directors.

Association and Fraternal.

D. C., Brightwood.—Stanbury Lodge No. 24, A. F. and A. M., H. C. Stine, Master, 1524 First St., Washington, D. C.; Masonic Temple, Georgia Ave. and Military Rd.; limestone; 3 stories and basement; 48x116 ft.; Frank G. White, Archt., 1314 F St. N. W., Washington; bids until Nov. 15. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Tampa.—Young Men's Christian Assn., A. Fred Turner, Secy.; \$10,000 improvements; rebuild elevator, floors, etc.; F. J. Kennard, Archt.

Ky., Glowmar.—Storm King Coal Co., Y. M. C. A. building and clubhouse. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Salt Lick Coal Co.,

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Beaver Creek; Y. M. C. A. building. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Wells-Elkhorn Coal Co.; Y. M. C. A. and school building.

Miss., Vicksburg.—Young Women's Christian Assn.; \$100,000 building; 3 stories and basement; contemplated; Mrs. J. W. Johnson interested.

Mo., Jefferson City.—Knights of Columbus; remodel building.

Okla., Enid.—Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; \$200,000 building.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Alhambra Temple, Jno. S. Fouche, Chrmn. Building Comm.; \$100,000 mosque; Arabic style; auditorium; balcony, etc.; also remodel warehouse for drill hall.

Tex., Denison.—Young Men's Christian Association; building; 5 stories; \$65,000.

Tex., Ranger.—Salvation Army; \$50,000 community building.

Va., Roanoke.—Independent Order of Odd Fellows; \$60,000 building; 4 stories; 52x56 ft.; brick; Frye & Pettit, Archts.

Bank and Office.

Ala., Excel.—Bank of Excel; brick building.

Ark., Blytheville.—W. S. Langdon will not erect buildings as lately reported.

La., Lafayette.—Bank of Lafayette & Trust Co.; addition.

La., Monroe.—Central Savings Bank & Trust Co., Travis Oliver, V.-P.; 2-story addition; 34 additional offices; \$40,000.

La., New Orleans.—Federal Land Bank; \$25,000 improvements; Favrot & Llavaudals, Archts., Hibernia Bldg.

Md., Easton.—Liberty Bank, U. F. Carroll and others; \$10,000 to \$15,000 building; 30x50 ft. (See Machinery Wanted—Bank Fixtures; Vault, etc.)

Okla., Hennessey.—Hennessey State Bank; building and basement; site 25x50 ft.

Okla., Isabelle.—Farmers' State Bank, W. H. Stewart, Prest.; building.

S. C., Walterboro.—First Natl. Bank Bldg. Comm.; bids until Nov. 1 for building; 2 stories; brick. (Previously noted.)

Tenn., Columbia.—Dr. Robert Pillow and Gordon Cowle; lawyers and doctors' building; 60x120 ft.; Milwaukee brick front; electric lights; steam heat; electric elevator; 2 stores on first floor; \$52,000.

Tex., Perryton.—First Nat. Bank, F. P. Rogers, Prest., Ochiltree, Tex.; building.

Va., Berkley Station, Norfolk.—Mexican Petroleum Co.; building for office and residence.

Churches.

Ala., Ozark.—Methodist Church; \$10,000 parsonage. Address The Pastor.

Ga., Adel.—Baptist Church, A. D. Wiseman, Secy. Building Committee; bids until Nov. 3 to erect building; \$25,000; plans at office Mr. Wiseman and office J. E. Greene, Archt., Birmingham. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Savannah.—Agudath Achim Congregation, A. Levy, Prest.; \$25,000 synagogue; brick and tile.

Ky., Lothair.—Ashless Coal Corp.; church at Yellow Creek. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Louisville.—Bates Memorial Church; \$20,000 building; 40x80 ft.; frame and brick veneer; composition shingle roof; wood floors; hot-air heat; bids opened Oct. 19; O. W. Williams, Archt., 2225 W. Walnut St. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Salt Lick Coal Co., Beaver Creek; church. (See Dwellings.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

La., Alexandria.—First Presbyterian Church, Rev. B. L. Price, Pastor; building.

Md., Dundalk.—Spencer E. Sisco, Archt., 1605 Continental Bldg., Baltimore; \$30,000 community church, auditorium, gymnasium, bowling alleys; first of 3 buildings.

Miss., Greenville.—Church of the Redeemer, Episcopal; \$10,000 building; J. Rice Scott & Co., Archts., Grand Opera House Bldg.; plans ready Nov. 1.

Miss., Lyon.—C. G. Bobo, Chrmn. Bldg. Committee; bids until Nov. 15 to erect 2-story brick church; plans and specifications from Mr. Bobo.

Mo., Dexter.—First Methodist Episcopal Church; \$17,000 building; 54x54 ft.; brick; stone trim; composition roof; W. E. Schrake, Archt., 43 E. 32d St., Kansas City.

Mo., Hannibal.—Catholic Church, Rev. Father J. A. Cox, pastor; \$60,000 building; 1 story and basement; 55x100 ft.; brick; fireproof; Thos. F. Imbs, Archt., 2442 Grand Ave., St. Louis.

Mo., St. Louis.—Wagoner Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church; \$18,000 building; gymnasium and club rooms.

N. C., Boone.—Methodist Church; \$20,000 building; contemplated; Rev. H. F. Powell, Pastor.

N. C., Albemarle.—Stanley Baptist Association, Union Grove; considering \$50,000 church.

S. C., Andrews.—Methodist Episcopal Church South; \$35,000 building; brick or stone; seating capacity 400; steam heat; electric lights. Address Rev. J. E. Ford, pastor. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Blackville.—Baptist Church; \$60,000 church and parsonage; Rev. L. H. Miller, pastor.

Tenn., Marysville.—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. J. M. Emerit, Pastor; \$51,000 building; R. F. Gray & Sons, Archts., Knoxville, Tenn. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Memphis.—Sacred Heart Parish, Rev. Father P. L. Mahoney, pastor; considering expending \$100,000 to complete church.

Tex., El Paso.—Presbyterian Church Home Mission Board, Rev. Jose Venecia, in charge; several buildings.

Tex., Ranger.—Protestant Episcopal Church; considering erecting building; Jas. Jenkins, Jr., interested.

Tex., San Antonio.—St. Leo's Catholic Parish, Rev. Father Crane, Pastor; church and parashouse; 2 stories; mission style; 38x50 ft.; tile and stucco finish; Emmet Jackson and George Willis, Archts.

Va., Finecastle.—Baptist Church, C. H. Lunsford, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm.; \$15,000 Sunday school; 3 stories; 26x50 ft.; brick; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Terry Bldg., Roanoke.

Va., Norfolk.—Church of Blessed Sacrament, Rev. Father Ryan, Pastor, York St.; stone building; 40x90 ft.; No. 1 Buckingham slate roof; wood floors; hot-water heat; bids opened Oct. 30; Wickham C. Taylor, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Va., Salem.—College Church; building. Address The Pastor.

City and County.

Fla., Miami.—Pavilion, etc.—City voted \$248,000 bonds, including \$15,000 for hospital, \$3000 for pavilion in cemetery, etc. Address The Mayor.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Memorial.—W. L. Straub, Chrmn. Committee to erect war memorial; petitioned city for bond election.

Ga., Elberton.—Auditorium.—City; auditorium building; brick and hollow tile; tar and gravel roof; hot-air heat; 1000 movable

seats; stage, etc. Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

Ga., Elberton.—Library, etc.—City; library and community building; Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

La., Bogalusa.—City Hall, etc.—City voted \$525,000 bonds, to include \$300,000 for school, \$10,000 for city hall improvements, \$15,000 for fire-alarm system, etc. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted in part.)

N. C., Wadesboro.—Municipal Building and Fire Equipment.—City will issue \$20,000 bonds to erect municipal building and improve fire-fighting facilities; Louis H. Asbury, Archt., Charlotte, N. C.; H. P. Taylor, Mayor. (Lately noted)

Okla., Cushing.—City Hall.—City; \$33,000 city hall; 70x60 ft.; wood floors. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted voting \$40,000 bonds.)

Okla., Ponca City.—City Hall.—City; city hall. Address The Mayor

Courthouses.

Miss., Belzoni.—Humphries County; \$200,000 courthouse and jail; Kramar & Lindsay, Archts., 612-13 Millsaps Bldg., Jackson, Miss.; plans for buildings and mechanical equipment, including cells, furniture, etc.; ready about Jan. 1. (Lately noted.)

Va., Roanoke.—Roanoke County Comms.; \$40,000 courthouse; 1 story; 42x100 ft.; brick; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Terry Bldg.

Dwellings.

Ala., Cuba.—J. W. Walker; residence; electric lights; water-works system.

Ala., Montgomery.—Montgomery Cordage Co.; 4 cottages.

Ark., Texarkana.—Texarkana Housing Co., capital \$50,000, incptd.; Louis Heilbron and others; number of dwellings.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—J. C. Maxwell; considering erecting residence.

Ala., Tuscaloosa.—Forrest R. Long, Williamson, N. C.; residence.

D. C., Washington.—Chas. E. Wire, Inc., 1413 H St. N. W.; 14 dwellings, 15th and Sheridan Sts. N. W.; also \$44,000 residence, 16th and Crittenton St. N. W.; 2 stories; brick; plans and construction by owner.

D. C., Washington.—Boss Phelps, Inc., 1406 H St. N. W.; 3 dwellings, Irving St. N. W.; 2 stories; hollow tile and frame; \$20,000.

D. C., Washington.—W. S. Phillips, 1409 New York Ave. N. W.; number of dwellings, Georgia Ave. N. W.; 2 stories; \$5000 each; contemplated.

D. C., Washington.—Harry A. Kite, 1338 G St. N. W.; number of dwellings, 39th and Yuma Sts.; 30x36 ft.; frame; slate roof; wood floors; hot-water heat; plans and construction by owner. (Lately noted to erect 8.)

Fla., Fort Pierce.—J. E. Walker, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr. East Coast Development Co.; residence.

Fla., Dunedin.—B. C. Skinner, Thos. S. Lord and J. H. Morton; eight 4-room cottages.

Fla., Fellsmere.—Sebastian Turpentine Co., A. M. Withers, Mgr.; 25 operators' dwellings.

Fla., Fort Pierce.—W. W. Dukett; number of cottages; contemplated.

Fla., Miami.—Malcolm Matheson; remodel and erect addition to residence; stucco; built-up shingle roof.

Fla., Miami.—C. J. Martin Building & Investment Co. (C. J. Martin and associates); number of dwellings; Lester Avery, Archt., Miami.

Fla., St. Augustine.—L. Orrin Larson; residence in Nelmar Terrace.

Fla., Tampa.—J. P. Hamilton; 17 bungalows at Hamilton Heath.

Ga., Augusta.—Misses Helen and Elise Meyer; residence; stucco on metal lath; composition shingle roof; tile baths; hot-air heat; 7 rooms; Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg.

Ga., Augusta.—Adolf Lesser; bungalow; frame; composition shingle roof; 7 rooms; Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

Ga., Monroe.—H. M. Ashe; 3 dwellings; brick veneer; composition shingle roofs; plans by owner.

Ga., Thomson.—J. A. Davis, Sardis, Ga.; \$15,000 residence.

Ga., Washington.—Edgar Smith; residence; stucco; composition shingle roof; tile baths; 6 rooms; Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

Ga., Washington.—Geo. A. Poche, residence; 7 rooms; Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.

Ky., Glomar.—Storm King Coal Co.; several miners' dwellings; clubhouse and Y. M. C. A. buildings.

Ky., Lothair.—Ashless Coal Corp.; 50 dwellings for miners, church, school and other buildings at Yellow Creek.

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Salt Lick Coal Co., Beaver Creek; 30 miners' dwellings, Y. M. C. A. and church buildings.

Ky., Wayland.—Elkhorn Coal Co.; 12 miners' dwellings.

Md., Baltimore.—James E. Schaeffer; \$15,000 residence and garage at Lenox; former, 36x36 ft.; latter, 20x30 ft.; brick; slate roofs; tile and hardwood floors; hot-water heat (oil burning); electric lights. Address Dewitz & Webb, Archts., 232 St. Paul St.

Md., Baltimore.—Williams & Armiger, Franklin Bldg.; 11 dwellings, Wickford Rd. near University Parkway; \$71,500; 2½ stories; brick.

Miss., Corinth.—Hubert Young; \$15,000 brick veneer dwelling.

Md., Cumberland.—Howard W. Glisan; \$10,000 residence; 60x36 ft.; hollow tile and concrete; shingle roof; wood floors; heating plant, \$3500; George F. Sansbury, Archt. Address Owner. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Itta Bena.—A. E. Hinderman, Archt., Exchange Bldg., Tupelo, Miss.; 2 dwellings; brick veneer.

Miss., Percy.—E. J. Ganier; \$12,000 residence; J. Rice Scott & Co., Archts., Grand Opera-House Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City.—Geo. F. Mosher; colonial residence.

Mo., Kansas City.—S. Epperson, R. A. Long Bldg.; reported to erect \$100,000 residence; brick and reinforced concrete; stone trim; Horace La Pierre, Archt., Parkinson Hotel, Okmulgee, Okla.

Mo., St. Louis.—H. A. Barnett; 2 bungalows; ½ stories; 32x40 ft.; brick; O. J. Popp, Archt., Odd Fellows Bldg.; construction by owner.

Mo., St. Louis.—Laclede-Christy Clay Products Co., 611 Olive St.; will not erect dwellings as lately reported.

Mo., St. Louis.—F. W. Meinert; several bungalows; Yeckel-Feydt-Earickson Realty Co. supervising construction.

Mo., St. Louis.—T. P. Mudy; \$25,000 residence; 2 stories; brick; Guy Study, Archt., 1363 Arcade Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Sam Koplar; 16 bungalows.

Mo., St. Louis.—Richard Kennard, J. S. Kennard Carpet Co.; \$30,000 residence; 2 stories; brick; Guy Study, Archt., 1363 Arcade Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Eugene Williams, V.P.

Mortgage Trust Co.; \$50,000 residence; 2½ stories; brick; Guy Study, Archt., 1363 Arcade Bldg.

Mo., St. Louis.—Douglas Houser; \$40,000 residence and garage; 2 stories; brick; Guy Study, Archt., 1363 Arcade Bldg.

N. C., Asheville.—Miss Elizabeth J. Davie; residence, Edwin Place; 9 rooms; \$15,000.

N. C., Raleigh.—Jonesboro Housing Corp. capital \$100,000; erect dwellings.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Aurelius Swanson Co.; \$10,000 dwelling on 38th St.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Dr. R. E. Looney; \$12,500 residence; 2 stories and basement; 35x28 ft.; metal lath and stucco; shingle roof; Nichols & Chandler, Archts., 301 Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Samuel Gordon; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 31x47 ft.; frame; shingle roof; Nichols & Chandler, Archts., 301 Southwest Reserve Bank Bldg.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—H. D. Garrison; 6 dwellings; frame; \$20,000.

S. C., Columbia.—A. R. Heyward will not erect residence as lately reported.

Tex., Dallas.—Avondale Investment Co., D. E. Waggoner, Pres.; number cottages.

S. C., Denmark.—Winchester Graham; \$25,000 dwelling.

S. C., Williston.—J. L. Schuler; residence; 6 rooms; Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted.—Building Material; Plumbing; Roofing; Millwork.)

Tenn., Bristol.—J. D. Faust; residence; brick; tile roof; hardwood floors; 10 rooms; \$10,000; H. Dorlot, Archt., Bristol, Va. Address owner.

Tex., Dallas.—P. A. Ritter; \$25,000 residence; 10 rooms; brick veneer.

Tex., Fort Worth.—W. W. Holmes; 2 dwellings; brick; \$24,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Ira L. Miller; 2 dwellings; brick; \$15,890.

Tex., San Antonio.—J. F. Blair; \$12,500 residence; 2 stories; 8 rooms; frame; composition shingle roof; wood floors; hot-air heat \$650; Ralph H. Cameron, Archt., 606 Frost Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—J. H. Holmgreen; \$18,000 residence; 9 rooms; hollow tile and stucco; composition shingle roof; mill construction floors; hot-air heat \$650; Ralph H. Cameron, Archt., 606 Frost Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Va., Fairfax County.—Jno. R. Walker, Fairfax County, reported to erect \$100,000 residence; 2½ stories; 53x104 ft.; brick; wood trim; bids opened Oct. 24; P. J. Fuller, Archt., 2317 Washwood Pl. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Va., Richmond.—Jno. W. Krouse; 2-story brick dwelling; \$11,500.

Va., Richmond.—Max E. Ruehrmund; 32 dwellings on north side Chaffin St., between Meadow and Rowland Sts.; 3 on Rowland, north of Chaffin; 2 on west side of Meadow St., north of Chaffin; \$97,000.

Va., Roanoke.—Union Stock Yards; 10-room brick residence.

W. Va., Charleston.—J. W. Solif; 5 dwellings; 1 story; frame; \$10,000; also remodel several business buildings.

W. Va., Huntington.—Chas. Boldt Glass Co., David Lane & Penna. R. R., Cincinnati; reported to erect 100 dwellings; frame; J. C. Grunkemeyer, Archt., 3717 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati.

Government and State.

La., Monroe—Postoffice, etc.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising

Archt., Washington, D. C.; bids until Nov. 21 for remodeling postoffice and courthouse; drawings No. 100; plans and specifications at office Supervising Archt., or with custodian at site.

Miss., Meridian—Postoffice, etc.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.; bids until Nov. 24 for remodeling postoffice and courthouse; plans and specifications at office Supervising Archt., or with custodian at site.

Tenn., Memphis—Sub-Postoffice.—W. I. Moody, Orgill Bros.; \$10,000 building; one story; brick; 60x80 ft.; heating plant; \$2000; Jones & Furbringer, Archts., Porter Bldg.

Tex., El Paso—Warehouse.—Construction Division, War Dept., Washington, D. C.; \$25,000 warehouse at Fort Bliss; 500,000 sq. ft.; frame; tar-paper covering and sides; Lieut. Col. F. G. Chamberlin, Constructing Quartermaster for Southern Dept., in charge of construction.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ark., El Dorado.—Stock Co.; \$35,000 hospital; brick; 25 rooms; composition roof; wood floors; steam heat; \$800; city lighting; J. W. Smith, Archt., Monroe, La. Address L. K. McKinney and Dr. L. L. Purifoy.

Fla., Miami.—City voted \$15,000 bonds to erect hospital. (See City and County.)

Ga., Rome.—Floyd County Comms., considering bond issue to erect hospital. T. E. Grafton, Chrmn., Com.

Ky., Paintsville.—City; \$40,000 hospital; 3 stories; brick; slate roof; hardwood floors; John Columbur, Archt. and Contr. Address Dr. J. H. Holbrook.

Miss., Greenville.—Salvation Army, Thomas F. Parker, Chrmn.; \$150,000 hospital.

N. C., Smithfield.—Chamber of Commerce; promoting erection memorial hospital.

Okl., Sapulpa.—City; \$50,000 hospital. Address Mayor Bone.

Tenn., Cordova.—Dr. H. C. Chafee; sanatorium.

Tex., San Antonio.—Southwestern Insane Asylum Board of Managers, Atlee B. Ayres, Chrmn.; bids until Nov. 1 to complete nurses' home, floors in wards and alterations in chapel; separate contracts for plumbing, heating and wiring; plans at office George Willis, Archt., Chandler Bldg.

Va., Danville.—Providence Hospital Assn.; expend \$10,000 to remodel building and erect 2-story addition for colored hospital; 30 beds.

Va., Richmond.—Steuart Circle Hospital, Miss. Rosa La Port, Supt.; \$75,000 addition; 5 stories; 60x10 ft.; brick and reinforced concrete; Chas. M. Robinson, Archt., Times-Dispatch Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Hotels.

D. C., Washington.—Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Electric R. R. Co., J. J. Doyle, Gen. Mgr., Park Avenue Terminal, Baltimore; negotiating for erection \$2,500,000 hotel and terminals, 12th and H Sts.; 11 stories; 200,200 ft.; 850 rooms; Carrere & Hastings, Archts., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City; F. C. Lewin, Builder, 616 12th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fla., Miami.—David Afrenow; 65-room addition to United States Hotel; also enlarge and improve Grand Hotel.

Fla., Miami.—Thos. J. Peters; hotel, theater and arcade building; 7,000,000 cu. ft. space; 14 stories; fireproof; steel frame; curtain wall; tile roof; marble, tile and wood floors; vapor heat; electric lights; electric elevator; F. C. Fisher Co., Archt., 807-89 Westinghouse Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Previously noted.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Fla., West Palm Beach.—C. J. Tallman, Const. Engr.; \$160,000 hotel; reinforced concrete; built-up asbestos asphalt roof; concrete and wood floors; 125 rooms; stores on 1st floor.

Ga., Ocilla.—Ocilla Hotel Co., M. J. Paulk, Prest.; \$25,000 hotel; wood and brick veneer.

Ky., Cynthiana.—W. T. Hamon; remodel and erect addition to Commercial Hotel; also erect business building for Stewart & Redd.

La., Shreveport.—Colonial Hotel; 30-room addition; hot and cold water in all rooms; private telephones; elevator.

Md., Rockville.—Montgomery County Hotel Co., Preston B. Ray and others; \$100,000 hotel; 33 bedrooms with bath, 9 without bath; hollow tile; Phillip M. Julien, Archt., Commercial Bldg.; Wm. H. Hager, Mgr., both Washington, D. C. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Meridian.—Phillip Weidmann; remodel 2 structures for restaurant and hotel; restaurant on ground floor; 30 apartments above.

Mo., Kansas City.—McCanles Investment Co., 314 Bonfils Bldg.; \$55,000 addition to Antoinette Apartment Hotel; 3 stories; 80 suites.

N. C., Fayetteville.—La Fayette Hotel, J. P. Sanders, Prop.; 4-story addition; 50 to 75 rooms, with bath; several storerooms on first floor.

N. C., High Point.—Geo. T. Penny, Greensboro, N. C., and T. F. Wrenn, High Point; 100-room addition to Elmwood Hotel.

N. C., Salisbury.—Geo. T. Penny, Greensboro, N. C.; T. F. Wrenn, High Point, N. C.; remodel Empire Hotel; also improve 9 brick store buildings.

Tex., Decatur.—Young Men's Business League, Thos. L. Ball, Secy.; promoting erection of \$75,000 hotel; 40 rooms; W. O. Bailey and others, Committee.

Va., Martinsville.—E. L. Stephens; \$40,000 hotel; 3 stories; 50 rooms; brick and frame; tar and gravel roof; wood floors; vapor heat, \$6000; electric lights; E. R. James, Archt., First National Bank Bldg., Danville, Va. (Lately noted.)

Miscellaneous.

Ala., Mobile.—Lunchroom.—Thompson's Dairy Lunch; \$20,000 interior alterations to building for lunchroom.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Home.—Florence Crittenton Home, Mrs. Joe Brown, Prest.; rebuild structure noted damaged by fire at loss of \$25,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Memorial.—Tarrant County reported to vote Nov. 4 on \$30,000 memorial bonds. Address County Comms.

Tex., Galveston.—Amusement Park.—Galveston Playhouse Corp., J. E. Stratford, Prest.; renovate theater for dance hall; erect 40-ft. addition, making dance floor 150x50 ft.; 16-ft. balconies; porch swings and air-dome seats; fireproof; stuccoed; construct \$40,000 roller coaster; airplane swing 80 ft. high; 6 ships seating 6 persons each.

Va., White Sulphur Springs.—Teahouse.—Maner Land Assn., Charleston and Huntington, W. Va.; \$100,000 teahouse and cottage; G. Oakley Tetton, Archt., 808 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.; plans and construction by owner.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

D. C., Washington.—Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Electric R. R. Co., J. J. Doyle, Gen. Mgr., Park Avenue Terminal, Baltimore; negotiating for erection \$2,500,000 hotel and terminal. (See Hotels.)

Ola., Okmulgee.—St. Louis & San Francisco Ry., F. G. Jonah, Ch. Engr., St. Louis; freight station and terminals; \$125,000.

Tex., Cleburne.—Tarrant County Traction Co.; interurban station and express office; reported.

Schools.

Ala., Bessemer.—City votes Nov. 25 on \$200,000 bonds; high school. Address Board of Education. (Previously noted.)

Ala., Birmingham.—School Board; \$750,000 Central High School; \$250,000 high school at Woodlawn; H. B. Wheclock, Archt. for latter structure. (Lately noted.)

Ala., Waterloo.—School Board; \$10,000 building.

Ark., Conway.—Church of Christ; \$10,000 college; contemplated. Address The Pastor.

Fla., Miami.—School Board; 6-room school at Miami Beach; auditorium to seat 450; open court with Italian fountain; H. Geo. Fink, Archt.; Foster & Smallridge, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Sanford.—Special Tax School Dist. No. 1 voted \$25,000 bonds; enlarge and furnish Midway colored school; manual arts, commercial and domestic science departments at Sanford High School; improve grammar and primary schools, etc. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Elberton.—School Board; \$15,000 colored School; lately noted; brick and hollow tile; hot-air heating plant; composition blackboards; sliding and folding partitions. Address Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Partitions.)

Ga., Lincolnton.—School Board; building previously noted; 50x90 ft.; 8 rooms and auditorium; brick veneer and hollow tile; tar and gravel roof; maple floors; hot-air heat; bids until Nov. 17; subbids on tar and gravel roofing, blackboards, hot-air heating plant, mill work, brick and tile. Address Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Blackboards; Heating Plant.)

Ga., Savannah.—School Board; building; Wm. B. Ittner, Consnl. Archt., Board of Education Bldg., St. Louis; Carleton B. Gibson, Supt. of Schools. (Lately noted to have voted \$50,000 bonds.)

Ky., Lothair.—Ashless Coal Corp.; school at Yellow Creek. (See Dwellings.)

Ky., Prestonsburg.—Wells-Elkhorn Co.; school building. (See Association and Fraternal.)

La., Bogalusa.—City voted \$300,000 school bonds. (See City and County.)

La., Morgan City.—School Board, St. Mary Parish, J. C. Clausen, Prest.; bids until Dec. 1 to erect 2-story and basement brick school; plans and specifications from office Favrot & Livaudais, Archts., Title Guarantee Bldg., New Orleans, or from office Chas. Gott, Secy., School Board, Franklin, La.

La., New Iberia.—School Dist. No. 6 votes Nov. 18 on \$200,000 bonds; L. R. Tilly, Secy. (Lately noted.)

La., Youngsville.—School Board authorized election Nov. 20 on \$60,000 bonds; brick building.

Md., Baltimore.—School Board, Madison and Lafayette Aves., recommended to Board of Estimates \$2,000,000 loan for schools as follows: \$200,000 addition to Polytechnic Institute for gymnasium and assembly hall; building at West Park; \$80,000 (\$40,000 available) 8-room building at West Arlington; \$800,000 colored high school; \$225,000 24-room \$225,000 24-room building in vicinity of Fall Ave. and 2d St., Canton; \$100,000 12-room

addition to School No. 78, Harlem Ave. and Monroe St.; \$160,000 16-room addition to School No. 70, Warren Ave. and William St.; \$75,000 8-room addition to School No. 68, Millington lane; \$80,000 lot and 8-room addition to school at Gardenville; \$15,000 school lots at Ten Hills, Riverview and New Pittsburgh; also requested appropriation for school in Latrobe Park; \$42,735, Branch No. 64; \$170,000, lot and building in vicinity of School No. 65, Calverton; \$170,000, lot and building in vicinity of School No. 112. (Lately noted in part.)

Miss., Aberdeen.—Monroe County Board of Supervisors, G. G. Ray, Clerk; considering issuing \$150,000 bonds to erect agricultural high school.

Miss., Cleveland.—Cleveland Consolidated School Dist.; expend \$150,000 to rebuild high school; brick; composition roof; steam heat; erect frame teacherage; N. W. Overstreet, Archt., Jackson, Miss. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Hickory Flat.—Board of Education; 2-story and basement building; bids until Oct. 31; A. E. Hindman, Archt., Exchange Bldg., Tupelo, Miss.

Miss., Itawamba.—Itawamba Agricultural High School; \$85,000 building.

Mo., Easton.—Board of Education, H. M. Homan, Clk.; \$20,000 high school; 2 stories and basement; brick; stone trim; composition roof; J. H. Felt & Co., Archts., Grand Avenue Temple Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Richmond.—School Board; \$10,000 high school gymnasium; bonds voted; B. E. Shotwell, Clerk. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Sugar Creek.—Board of Education; \$50,000 building; 2 stories and basement; brick; bids until Oct. 28; A. B. Anderson, Archt., New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Ayden.—School Board; \$40,000 to \$50,000 building; 12 rooms; brick; hard wood floors; hot-water heat; city lights. Address J. R. Smith.

N. C., Durham.—City votes Dec. 16 on \$650,000 bonds; addition to Edgemont School; erect negro school and high school; Edwin D. Pursey, Supt. of Schools. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Tarboro.—School Board; \$35,000 building; C. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte, N. C.

Okla., Gould.—A. F. Dickerson; bids until Nov. 1 to erect 2-story addition to school; plans and specifications at office Mr. Dicker-son.

Okla., Granola.—School Dist. No. 6; \$22,000 high school; 1 story and basement; brick; stone trim; composition roof; bids until Nov. 1; J. O. Bradley & Co., Archts., Pawhuska, Okla.

S. C., Greenville.—Furman University, Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, Prest.; \$250,000 dormitory, \$60,000 gymnasium; granite arch over entrance to campus; enlarge chemistry department, etc. (Previously noted in part.)

S. C., Greenwood.—Bailey Military Institute, Col. F. N. K. Bailey, Prest.; dormitory to accommodate 24 cadets.

Tenn., Clarksville.—City Board of Education; building.

Tex., Corsicana.—State; \$88,786 dormitory; 54x125 ft.; brick, tile and reinforced concrete; tar and gravel roof; concrete and tile floors; steam heat, \$3950; lighting, \$2100; H. O. Blanding, Corsicana, and C. H. Page & Bro., Austin, Asso. Archts.; contract let. Address G. W. Brillhart, Corsicana.

Tex., Denton.—College of Industrial Arts, J. H. Lowry, Chrmn. Board of Regents; gymnasium; bids until Oct. 31; plans and specifications at office Bargebaugh & Whitson, Archts. and Const. Engrs., Southwestern Life Bldg., Dallas, and office F. M. Bralley, Prest.,

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College of Industrial Arts, Denton. (Lately noted to erect several reinforced concrete buildings.)

Tex., Waco.—Baylor University: \$250,000 residence hall; also \$400,000 for other buildings; contemplated.

W. Va., Frankfort.—Frankfort School Dist. voted \$25,000 bonds; high school; W. Roy Blankenship, Secy. Board of Education. (Lately noted.)

Stores.

Ala., Birmingham.—W. G. Patterson and L. Jacks leased building, Avenue B and 21st St.; will improve.

Ala., Selma.—Cawthon-Coleman Drug Co.; 3-story building; 24x124 ft.; mill construction; automatic sprinkling system; \$50,000.

Fla., Miami.—Mayer Bros.; 5-story brick block; 100x150 ft.; contemplated.

Fla., Perry.—Burton Swartz Cypress Co.; 2-story building; 60x120 ft.; ordinary frame construction; asphalt and pebble roof; wood floors; city lighting; 6x6-ft. freight elevator; T. M. Bryan, Archt., Box 275, Gainesville, Fla. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Fla., West Palm Beach.—J. A. Wall; \$10,000 store and apartment building; 2 stories; brick.

Ga., Atlanta.—George Muse Clothing Co.; 5-story building; reinforced concrete; Hentz, Reid & Adler, Archts.; ready for bids Dec. 1.

Ga., Atlanta.—Crane Co.; \$75,000 building; 4 stories; mill construction; A. Ten Eyck Brown, Archt.

Ky., Cynthiana.—W. T. Hamon; business building. (See Hotels.)

Ky., Hopkinsville.—H. H. Anderson Co.; 3-story building; 90x165 ft.

Miss., West Point.—S. A. Scott; rebuild warehouses lately noted damaged by fire; 60x112 and 90x160 ft.; iron clad; galvanized imitation brick siding for walls; metal or composition roof; pine floors, ship lapped. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Swope Heirs; remodel 3-story-and-basement building for Phonograph Co. of Kansas City.

Mo., St. Louis.—G. M. Johnson, 934 Newstead Ave.; \$15,000 store and garage; 97x135 ft.; brick; Otto Kreig, Archt., 4161 Arsenal St.; day labor.

N. C., Asheville.—Coxe Estate; 4 store buildings; concrete bridge running from rear second floor to street.

N. C., Forest City.—W. R. Harrill Co.; drug store.

N. C., Salisbury.—Geo. T. Penny, Salisbury; T. F. Wrenn, High Point, N. C.; improve 9 brick store buildings. (See Hotels.)

Okl., Oklahoma City.—J. W. Lucas; remodel store; \$12,000.

Tex., Houston.—Houston Drug Co., O. C. Lang, V.-P.; 4-story building.

Va., Bristol.—Interstate Hardware Co.; \$30,000 warehouse; 4 stories; 73x65 ft.; mill construction; wood floors; electric freight elevator, \$2500; T. S. Brown, Archt., Bristol, Tenn.; construction by force account.

Va., Roanoke.—J. W. McClaugherty & Co., 602 Center Ave. N. W.; \$23,200 building for store, apartments and garage; 2 stories and basement; 25x120 ft.; brick; Barrett slag roofing; steam heat; J. F. Barbour & Sons, Contrs.; H. M. Miller, Archt., 3½ Campbell Ave.

W. Va., Charleston.—I. I. Riley; 2-story brick building; 42x80 ft.

W. Va., Charleston.—J. W. Solif; remodel several business buildings. (See Dwellings.)

Theaters.

Md., Baltimore.—Century Theater Co., Chas. E. Whitehurst, 210 W. Lexington St., and others; \$1,000,000 theater and roof garden; 18 W. Lexington St.; 2 theaters under one roof; 30x161 ft. and 161x178 ft.; fireproof; steel, concrete, brick and stone; slag roof; cement, tile and wood floors; steam heat; indirect lighting system; 4 electric elevators; galleries reached by runway; first floor to seat 4000; upper floor 2500; movable stage on upper floor; bids about Nov. 1; John J. Zink, Archt., Garden Theater Bldg., Baltimore, and McLachlin Bldg., Washington, D. C.; contractors estimating: Morrow Bros., Fidelity Bldg.; West Construction Co., American Bldg.; Consolidated Engineering Co., Calvert Bldg.; John Hiltz & Sons Co., 3 Clay St.; H. D. Watts Co., Garrett Bldg.; Fraunie Bros. & Haigley, 18 Clay St.; B. F. Bennett Co., 123 S. Howard St.; J. Henry Miller, Inc., Miller Bldg., Franklin and Envir. Sts.; John Waters Building Co., 23 E. Center St.; Arthur Tufts, 1401 Lexington Bldg.; Singer-Pontz Co., Equitable Bldg.; Geo. A. Fuller Co., American Bldg.; all of Baltimore; Frederick T. Ley & Co., New York; M. A. Weller Co., 816 14th St. N. W., Washington. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Corsicana.—H. O. Blanding, Archt., addition to tobacco warehouses.

Corsicana, and C. D. Hill & Co., Asso. Archts., Dallas; \$60,000 moving-picture theater.

Tex., Fort Worth.—E. H. Hulsey, Dallas; reported to erect theater; seating capacity 2500.

Warehouses.

Fla., Punta Gorda.—Bright Eye Fish Co.; warehouse.

Miss., Greenville.—Malone & Hyde; repair and remodel building for warehouse; J. Rice Scott & Co., Archts.

N. C., Asheville.—J. T. Bledsoe & Co.; consider erecting warehouse.

N. C., Greenville.—Greenville Storage Warehouse Co.; \$25,000 storage warehouse of 4 units; 210x90 ft.; mill construction; standard mill roofing; contract let in about 30 days. Address J. E. Winslow, Prest. (Lately noted at S. C., Greenville.)

Okla., Clinton.—Clinton Alfalfa Mill Co., W. W. Church, Prest. Mgr.; brick warehouse; 60x150x25 ft.; ordinary construction; bids opened Nov. 15.

Oklahoma, Tulsa.—Binding Stevens Steel Co.; frame warehouse.

Va., Danville.—Danville Warehouse Co.; addition to tobacco warehouses.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Apartment-Houses.

D. C., Washington.—Washington Properties Co.; \$1,500,000 apartment-house; 9 stories and basement, 10th and W. St.; 3 stories and basement; Boyle-Robertson Construction Co., Contr., Evans Bldg.; W. G. Cornell Co., 923 12th St. N. W., plumbing, heating and electric work; A. P. Clark, Archt., \$16 14th St. N. W. (Previously noted.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—J. B. Campbell, Rochester, N. C.; \$10,000 apartment-house; 3 stories; 15 suites of 3 rooms each; H. H. Carson, Contr., St. Petersburg.

Mo., Kansas City.—Western Cities Investment Co.; \$18,000 apartment-house; 3 stories and basement; 40x100 ft.; brick and frame; composition roof; joist floors; Geo. M. Bliss Construction Co., Contr. and Archt., Lathrop Bldg.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—A. H. Galloway and W. G. Tennille; remodel building for apartment; 90 rooms; \$150,000; J. L. Crouse, Contr.

Tex., San Antonio.—Young Women's Christian Assn.; International Institute; 1 story; brick; Spanish style; stone and tile trim; tin roof; cement and wood floors; gas heat; shower baths, kitchen, clubroom, etc.; \$48,000, including equipment; Alfred Giles Co., Archt., "F" Bldg.; A. J. Rheiner, Jr., Contr. (Previously noted.)

Bank and Office.

Ala., Montgomery.—Alabama-Georgia Syrup Co.; \$65,000 to \$75,000 office and storage building; 95x150 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick; maple floors; city lights; Okel & Cooper, Archt.; Jeffers Bros., Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Lake Village.—Chicot Bank & Trust Co.; \$75,000 building; 50x75 ft.; brick, cut stone and concrete; tar and gravel roof; concrete and tile floors; steam heat; electric lighting; A. F. Haussler, Archt.; William MacDonald Construction Co., Contr., 428 Odd Fellows Bldg., St. Louis. Address George Griffiths, 428 Odd Fellows Bldg., St. Louis. (Previously noted.)

Ark., Waldron.—First National Bank; 2-story building; J. L. McCartney, Contr.

Ky., Hopkinsville.—Planters' Bank & Trust Co.; improve building; contract let.

Ky., Louisville.—Mrs. M. P. Eudy; \$70,000 office building and apartment-house; former 62x50 ft.; 3 stories; reinforced concrete; brick walls; composition roof; tile and concrete floors; convert residence into apartment-house; D. X. Murphy & Bro., Archts.; Alfred Struck Co., Contr.; heating and lighting reserved by architects. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Middlesboro.—Dr. W. K. Evans; \$10,000 to \$15,000 office building; 3 stories; 25x100 ft.; probably asbestos floor; hot-water heat; electric lights; Frank Feimster, Contr. Address owner.

Miss., Greenville.—Commercial Savings Bank; 20-ft. addition; \$20,000; Geo. W. Muller Bank Fixture Co., Contr., Atlanta, Ga.

Mo., Kansas City.—Frank L. Spaulding; \$75,000 addition to office building; 2 stories; 48x128 ft.; brick and frame; F. H. Michaels, Archt. Address Fogel Constr. Co., Contr., Reliance Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Co.; \$50,000 office building. (See Warehouses.)

S. C., Rock Hall.—City Investment Co.; \$70,000 building; W. M. Padgett, Contr.

Va., East Radford.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; \$30,000 bank, store and office building; 61x80 ft.; brick; built-up composition roof; wood and tile floors; hot-water heat, \$2000; electric lights, \$500; Thos. S. Brown, Archt., Bristol, Tenn.; Calhoun & Miller, Contrs., Christiansburg, Va. (Previously noted.)

Churches.

Ala., Brundidge.—Methodist Episcopal Church South; \$20,000 building; 74x74 ft.; brick veneer; composition shingle roof; hard-wood floors; warm-air heat, \$1000; C. W. Carlton, Archt., 416-17 Temple Court, Chattanooga, Tenn. Address W. C. Edwards, Contr., Brundidge. (Previously noted.)

D. C., Washington.—Episcopal Church, Rev. C. T. Warner, pastor; \$10,000 rectory on Chain Bridge road; 2 stories; frame; Fletcher Fire-proofing Co., Contr. and Engr., Washington, D. C.

Fla., Sanford.—Baptist Church, J. D. Hood, in writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Chrmn. Bldg. Comm.: complete building; 67½x53 ft.; seat 800; \$14,000; S. O. Shinholser, Contr.

Miss., Greenville.—St. James Episcopal Church, Rev. P. G. Davis, Pastor; \$12,000 rectory; 32x50 ft.; brick veneer; asbestos slate roof; edge pine floors; electric lighting; J. Rice Scott & Co., Archts., Grand Opera Bldg.; August Barby, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—St. Louis Baptist Board of Missions, Metropolitan Bldg.; 1-story concrete, brick and stone church, 5409 S. Kingshighways; \$40,000; 50x75 ft.; composition and slate roof; steam heat, \$3000; Murch Bros., Constr. Co., Contr.

City and County.

Tex., Eastland—City Hall.—City, W. Landier, Mgr.; \$83,815 city hall; J. M. Morgan, Contr., Big Spring and Ranger, Tex.; heating and plumbing, Wallace Plumbing Co., Dallas, \$9355; electrical work, Electrical Supply Co., Dallas, \$1670. (Lately noted.)

Dwellings.

Ark., Springdale.—W. G. Owenby; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 29x38 ft.; frame; Aurelius-Swanson Co., Contr., 1906 State Nat. Bank, Oklahoma City.

Fla., Madison.—John J. Palmer; \$10,000 residence; 1 story and basement; 40x32 ft.; frame; shingle roof; Aurelius-Swanton Co., Contr., 1906 State Nat. Bank, Oklahoma City.

Fla., Melbourne.—C. S. Balsley; 5 bungalows; 4 rooms and kitchen, sleeping porch and bath; electric lights; electric heaters; C. F. Gran, Contr.

Fla., St. Augustine.—Mrs. Sarah A. Beach, Washington, D. C.; residence in Nelmar Terrace; Wilbur Masters, Contr.

Ga., Thomson.—Beaver Cotton Mills, J. R. Kilian, Gen. Mgr.; 10 cottages; contract let.

Md., Baltimore.—Pardee & Clark; 10 dwellings, Reisterstown Rd. and Lewin Ave.; 2 stories; 23x34 ft.; brick and tile; slag roof; wood floors; Fredk. E. Beall, Archt., 1333 N. Gilmor St.; Jas. Baird, Contr., 64 Gunther Bldg.

Md., Baltimore.—Joseph M. Smith; 5 dwellings east side Falls Road, south of 41st St.; 14.6x18 ft.; Carey roofs; furnace heat; \$12,500; John French, Archt.; Frank P. Schaefer, Harvey, Contr., both Abilene, Tex. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore.—Clarence B. Tracey; care Dewitz & Webb, Archts., 232 St. Paul St.; 21 dwellings Hill Top Park; \$7500 each; 26x30 ft.; 2 stories; frame, hollow tile and stucco; slate roof; red tile, composition and hardwood floors; hot-water heat; electric lighting; cement sidewalks; Christian Richter, Contr. for 3.

Md., Baltimore.—Park Heights Manor Development Co., M. S. Meyerhoff, Prest., 321 Equitable Bldg.; 70 isolated bungalows, Park Heights Manor; 24x37 ft.; 1 story; brick; stone foundation; pipeless furnaces; asphalt shingle roof; gas and electric lights; porch front and back; \$300,000; 20 completed this fall; remainder in spring; Stanislaus Russell, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.; Seaboard Engineering Co., Contr., 208 Vickers Bldg.; ultimate plans provide for several hundred.

Miss., Greenville.—R. S. Porter; \$10,000 residence; J. Rice Scott & Co., Archts., Grand Opera House Bldg.; T. J. Harvey, Contr.

Miss., Greenville.—J. P. Soper; \$12,000 residence and garage; J. Rice Scott & Co., Archts., Grand Opera House Bldg.; Jas. A. Donica, Contr.

Miss., Greenville.—Leroy Percy; additions and alterations to dwelling; \$16,000; J. Rice Scott & Co., Archts., Grand Opera House Bldg.; T. J. Harvey, Contr.

Mo., Kansas City.—Leslie B. Miller, Rialto Bldg.; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 32x50 ft.; Albert E. Hofer, Contr., 2120 E. 5th St. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—A. E. Engler; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories; 32x44 ft.; Maritz & Henderson, Archts., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis; Wm. A. Bopp, Contr., Kirkwood, Mo.

Mo., St. Louis.—Otto Deidesheimer; \$14,500 bungalow; 1½ stories; 36x48 ft.; A. Degenhardt, Contr., 6128 S. Grand Ave.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Dr. T. C. Nichols; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; Monnot & Reid, Archts., 409 Empire Bldg.; C. E. Huffman, Contr., 1626 W. 8th St.

Okla., Purcell.—W. C. McCurdy; \$10,000 residence; 2 stories and basement; 26x39 ft.; brick veneer; stone trim; shingle roof; Aurelius-Swanson Co., Contr., 1006 State Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Tex., Beaumont.—W. A. Priddie; \$50,000 residence; 13 rooms; 45x90 ft.; hollow tile and concrete; Thompson & Selleppon, Contrs.

Va., Rapidan.—Wm. A. Rudasill; residence and garage; brick; slate roof; oak finish interior; Eugene Bradbury, Archt.; W. W. Keenan, Contr., both Charlottesville, Va.

Va., Richmond.—A. D. Williams; \$30,000 to \$40,000 alteration to dwelling; 3 stories; Theo. Visscher and Jas. L. Burley, Archts., 363 Lexington Ave., New York; J. T. Wilson & Co., Contr., Mutual Bldg.

Hotels.

N. C., Greensboro.—Clem G. Wright and A. M. Scales; convert building into addition to O. Henry Hotel; 90 rooms with private bath; 50x150 ft.; semi-fireproof; W. L. Stoddart, Archt., 9 E. 40th St., New York; J. L. Crouse, Contr., Greensboro. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—R. E. Richey; \$75,000 building; 3 stories; 40x102 ft.; fireproof; first floor for Richey Auto Livery Co.; second floor for hotel; Adams & Adams, Archts.; McKenzie Construction Co., Contr. (Previously noted.)

Tex., Weatherford.—Weatherford Hotel Co.; \$100,000 hotel; 4 stories and basement; 97x54 ft.; fireproof; brick; 50 rooms, 42 with private bath; roof garden, 20x54 ft.; 2 elevators; David S. Castle, Archt.; A. O. Harvey, Contr., both Abilene, Tex. (Lately noted.)

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Fla., Quincy.—Gadsden County Hospital, R. F. Godard, Secy.; reconstruct hospital; Ludlow Construction Co., Contr., Bainbridge. (Lately noted.)

Ky., Paducah.—Riverside Hospital, Mrs. Gela Harmon Martin, Supt.; \$12,000 nurses' home; 3 stories; 17 rooms; Mr. Gore, Archt.; Sherrill-Russell Lumber Co., Contr.

Miscellaneous.

Ga., Moultrie.—Clubhouse.—Moultrie Country Club; \$10,000 building to replace structure recently burned; contract let.

Md., Baltimore.—Welfare.—Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., Lexington Bldg.; 2-story 53x101-ft. welfare building at Westport; A. S. Leizaux, Engr., Monument and Constitution Sts.; Arthur Tufts, Contr., 1401 Lexington Bldg.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Tex., Ranger.—Hammon & Kell R. R., J. R. Holman, Chief Engr.; depots at Ranger, Breckenridge and Franknell; 30x300 ft.; \$18,000 each; Jarrett Construction Co., Contr., Springfield, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Breckenridge.—See Tex., Ranger.

Schools.

Ky., Milton.—School Trustees; \$10,000 2-story brick building.

Ky., Ownesboro.—St. Francis Academy; \$30,000 addition; 45x85 ft.; 3 stories; brick; stone finish; auditorium to seat 1000, classrooms, recreation-rooms, etc.; C. W. Kimberlain, Archt.; Leo. Monarch, Contr.

Mo., Clyde.—Board of Education; \$30,000 school; 2 stories and basement; 50x75 ft.; Ludwig Abt, Archt., Moberly, Mo.; Simon Construction Co., Contr., Columbia, Mo. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Houstonia.—Board of Education Consolidated Dist. No. 1; \$15,000 high school; 51x57 ft.; 1 story and basement; frame and stucco; 4-ply asbestos roof; wood floors; warm-air heat; electric wiring; J. H. Felt & Co., Archts., 800 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City. Address Percy Stemmons, Contr., Houstonia. (See Machinery Wanted—Plumbing.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Board of Education; Henry Kump School, 45th and Olive Sts.; 1 story; 20 rooms; \$350,000; Smith, Rea & Lovitt, Archts., Finance Bldg.; A. E. Madarie, Contr., Reliance Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Henryetta.—Board of Education; \$110,000 high school classroom and gymnasium; 67x110 ft.; 3 stories; fireproof; brick, stone and reinforced concrete; tar and gravel roof; Manhattan Construction Co., Contr., Muskogee, Okla.; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Security Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Newkirk.—Board of Education; \$28,500 building; 1 story and basement; 65x75 ft.; stone trim; H. G. Olmsted & Co., Engrs., 415-17 Oil Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City; G. W. Midway, Contr. (Previously noted.)

Okla., Sulphur.—State Board of Public Affairs, Geo. Clark, Secy., State Capitol, Oklahoma City; \$50,000 school; 2 stories; 96x52 ft.; A. C. Davis, Archt., Shawnee, Okla.; V. I. Mathews, Contr., Chandler, Okla.

Tex., Sherman.—School Board; negro high school and ward school; lately noted; \$45,300 and \$45,500; 56x102 ft. and 84x56 ft.; high school, brick and frame; ward school, fireproof; built-up composition roofs; concrete and wood floors; steam heat; electric lights; concrete sidewalks; Tackett & Westbrook Archts., M. P. Bank Bldg.; Morgan, Young & Allmon, Contrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Hoisting Engine; Concrete Mixer; Rolling Partitions; Structural Steel.)

Va., Onley.—Dist. School Board, C. C. Joynes, Chrmn., Onancock, Va.; \$20,000 building; 2 stories; 70x70 ft.; Carneal & Johnston, Archts., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Richmond; J. T. Cropper, Contr., Onley. (Previously noted.)

Stores.

Ark., Waldron.—J. L. McCartney, Contr.; rebuild several structures recently burned.

D. C., Washington.—Walter M. Vallaid, 1514 12th St. N. W.; \$25,000 building; 13th St. N. W.; 3 stories; 21x60 ft.; August Getz, Contr., 804 D St. N. E.; P. M. Julian, Archt., Commercial Bank Bldg.

Fla., Palmetto.—Harlee & Harrison; 2-story brick building; plate-glass and pressed brick front; 5x70 ft.; apartments on 2d floor; Mr. Hullinger, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Harry G. Kaill; \$35,000 business building; 2 stories and basement; 50x113 ft.; brick; stone trim; mill construction; C. B. Sloan, Archt., 321 E. 11th St.; E. L. Winn Construction Co., Contr., Railway Exchange Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Lewis E. Balson; \$30,000

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MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

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store and garage; 1 story; 150x100 ft.; W. E. Grote, Contr.

Okla., Ponca City.—Eugene Wetzel; \$25,500 building; 2 stories.

Tex., Eastland.—Tom Harrell; \$30,000 store; contract let.

Tex., San Antonio.—Albert Frederich, Houston and Soledad Sts.; \$30,000 store building; 75x110 ft.; reinforced concrete; asphalt shingle roof; concrete floors; Adams & Adams, Archts., 517 Gibbs Bldg.; J. de Puy, Contr., Bedell Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—IIIg Estate; \$16,000 store building; 59x66 ft.; brick and concrete; beams and columns; gravel roof; wood floors; Will N. Noonan, Archt., 444 Moore Bldg.; J. de Puy, Contr., 618 Bedell Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Goodner Grocery Co., E. S. Goodner, Prest., Gainesville, Tex.; building; 1 story and basement; \$100x150 ft.; contract let.

Warehouses.

Fla., Lake Wales.—American Agricultural Co.; brick-veneer warehouse; 60x80 ft.; Robertson & Co., Contrs., Frostproof, Fla.

Ga., Savannah.—Solomons Co., I. A. Solomons, V.-P. and Mgr.; \$125,000 building; 90x120 ft.; 3 stories; concrete and slate; brick; stone trim; 2 fire and burglar proof vaults; elevators, dumbwaiters and lowrators; megaphone system; electric wiring; sprinkler system; reinforced concrete floors; Barrett's roofing; General Construction Co., Contr., Merchants' National Bank Bldg.; Levy & Clarke, Archts., 16 E. Bryan St.

Ky., Pleasureville.—Pleasureville Tobacco Warehouse Co., Frank E. Smith, Secy.; \$50,000 warehouse; 166x304 ft.; steel; composition roof; oak floors; lighting, \$500; W. H. Hellman, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Co., First and Valentine Sts.; \$107,000 3-story concrete and brick warehouse and passage; \$21,000 4-story brick and concrete pattern-storage building; \$50,000 1-story brick office building; Fruin-Colnon Contracting Co., Contr.; Klipstein & Rathman, Archts.

Mo., St. Louis.—Bayle Food Products Co., Geo. Bayle, Prest.; rebuild warehouse; \$15,000; Kellerman Construction Co., Contr., International Life Bldg.

N. C., Wilson.—Farmers' Cotton Oil Co.; hullhouse to replace structure noted damaged by fire; 64x200 ft.; frame; composition roof; wood floors; B. J. Boyle, Contr. Address Owner.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Spartanburg County Warehouse Co.; purchased 13 warehouses at Camp Wadsworth; install sprinklers, make minor changes; Fiske-Carter Constr. Co., Contractor. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Houston.—York Engineering & Supply Co.; \$42,000 brick and tile warehouse; Hendricks Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., Houston.—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; reinforced concrete building; 3 stories; Carey roof; A. C. Finn, Archt.; A. Baring, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Va., Norfolk.—Security Storage & Safe Deposit Co.; \$52,000 warehouse in Atlantic City; 4 stories; reinforced concrete; R. R. Richardson & Co., Contrs.

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Bank Fixtures.—Liberty Bank, U. F. Carroll, Easton, Md.—Prices on bank fixtures, safe, vault, etc.

Black-Boards.—Walker Bros. & Co., Fayette, Ala.—Prices on 3000 ft. slate blackboard, f. o. b. Leland, Miss.

Blackboards.—Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 17 for blackboards.

Boiler.—Marlbrook Lime Co., Roanoke, Va.—150 H. P. R. T. 125-lb. pressure boiler; good condition.

Boilers.—Brooks Supply Co., Beaumont, Tex.—40 to 60 H. P. portable locomotive-type boilers.

Boilers.—H. W. Dexter, Brunswick, Ga.—Three 250 H. P. Stirling water-tube boilers.

Boilers.—Thurber Brick Co., Preston K. Yates, Engr., Thurber, Tex.—600 H. P. boilers. (See Electric Plant.)

Boilers (Vertical).—John G. Duncan Co., Cor. Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—Two 350 H. P. vertical boilers, 135-lb. steam pressure, for waste heat boilers; quick delivery; dealer.

Boiler.—Hackley Morrison Co., Richmond, Va.—15 H. P. boiler, locomotive type or horizontal return tubular; second-hand; good condition.

Bottling Equipment.—Meadow River Lumber Co., John Raine, Gen. Mgr., Rainelle, W. Va.—Medium sized automatic bottling machines; new or second-hand; 2-dozen size cases; bottles.

Brass and Steel.—M. H. Edmondson, 2803 Hood St., Dallas, Tex.—Strips or sheets of thin brass and steel fused or brazed together; for thermostatic purposes.

Bridge Construction.—Nacogdoches County, Mark Marshall, Judge, Nacogdoches, Tex.—Bids until Nov. 1; 125-ft. steel bridge across Attoyac River; 100-ft. steel trestle; plans, etc., on file with Lamar Acker, Engr.

Brick Machinery.—Graham & Seale, Lebanon, Tenn.—Data on common and pressed brick machinery.

Bridge Construction.—Sumter County Commissioners Roads and Revenues, R. S. Oliver, Clerk, Plains, Ga.—3 bridges on Dixie Highway on Andersonville Rd.; 2338 cu. yds. top-soil surfacing; bids opened Nov. 5; plans, etc., on file at Americus; State Highway

Engr.; Thomas & Hawkins, 302 Forsyth Bldg., Atlanta.

Bridge Construction.—Lincoln County Board of Supervrs., Brookhaven, Miss.—Bids until Nov. 5; bridges on Federal-aid Projects Nos. 10 and 86; Xavier A. Kramer, State Highway Engr., Jackson, Miss.

Bucket Machinery.—J. F. Seawell, Siler City, N. C.—Data and prices on wooden bucket machinery.

Building Materials.—S. L. Williams, 709 Johnson St. and S. A. L. Ry., Charlotte, N. C.—Building materials, including kiln-dried lumber.

Building Material.—Chas. S. Young, Sherman, Tex.—Prices on common brick, structural steel, ornamental cast stone and face brick.

Building Material.—Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 17 for building material, to include tar and gravel roofing, millwork, brick and tile (prices guaranteed.)

Building Material.—Willis Irvin, 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.—Prices on plumbing fixtures, roofing, millwork, etc.

Building Material.—S. A. Scott, West Point, Miss.—Prices on building material for 2 warehouses, 60x112 and 90x160 ft.; iron-clad, galvanized imitation brick sliding, metal or composition roof, etc.

Cars.—See Oil Refiners' Equipment.

Cars.—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—Three end dump 36-in. gauge cars, 10-ton capacity, with air-dumping device; second-hand; dealer.

Cars.—Jewel Supply & Equipment Co., 34 S. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.—Twenty 4-yd. 36-in. gauge Western dump cars.

Cars.—Lieut. Odell, Transportation Section, Port of Embarkation, Norfolk, Va.—Box cars and gondolas; second-hand; wire offers.

Cars.—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.—8 steel underframe box cars; second-hand.

Cars (Motor).—S. D. Hanna, Chief Engr. proposed railway, Temple, Tex.—Motor cars.

Cloth Cutters.—Box 277, Newberry, S. C.—Machine to cut overalls, money bags, etc.

Compressors.—R. P. Johnson, First National Bank Bldg., Wytheville, Va.—Dealer's price on belt-driven air compressor, capacity

100 cu. ft. free air per minute; prefer compressor mounted on trucks with gasoline or kerosene engine attached.

Concrete Mixer.—Chas. S. Young, Sherman, Tex.—Prices on concrete mixer.

Crane.—B. F. G., care Manufacturers Record.—10-ton Gantry crane.

Crushers.—Thurber Brick Co., Preston K. Yates, Engr., Thurber, Tex.—Crushers for \$200,000 plant.

Crushers.—Chas. B. Metcalf & Son, San Angelo, Tex.—Rock crushers; second-hand or new.

Crushers.—M. O. Wilson, Charlotte Court House, Va.—Crushers for limestone, etc.; screens for solving.

Crusher.—Marlbrook Lime Co., Roanoke, Va.—Single roll crusher for 16-in. stone.

Damp-proofing.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 3 for damp-proofing of northwest storeroom in sub-basement of Treasury Annex Bldg.; drawings and specifications at office Mr. Wetmore.

Drainage.—Alcorn County Commrs., Hurricane Creek Drainage Dist., Corinth, Miss.—Bids until Nov. 1; clear 34 acres; \$1,000 cu. yds. excavation. Address Ely B. Mitchell, Atty.

Drainage Ditch.—Henry County Commrs., Drainage Dist. No. 1, S. C. McWilliams, Chrmn., care Bank of Stockbridge, Stockbridge, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 3; 10 mi. main ditch; 2 and 6 ml. laterals; 451,000 cu. yds. excavation.

Dredge.—E. S. C., care Manufacturers Record.—Gasoline or oil suction dredge.

Dredge Bucket.—B. Cassell & Co., 145 Cowart St., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Second-hand clam-shell bucket, 3/4-yd. capacity; furnish diagram.

Drills.—Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncey, Pa.—Two 3 1/2 ft. radial drills, taper attachments, speed variator drive; new or second-hand.

Drilling Rigs.—See Oil Refiners' Equipment.

Drilling Rigs.—Brooks Supply Co., Beaumont, Tex.—Rotary drilling rigs or any part; carload lots.

Dryers.—M. O. Wilson, Charlotte Court House, Va.—Dryers for marl, etc.

Electrical Machinery.—Wilbur A. Ginn,

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Engr., Sanford, Fla.—Bids on generators, triplex and rotary pumps, internal combustion oil engines, belted engines, etc., for electric-lighting and water pumping station at Winter Garden, Fla.; details on application.

Electrical Hardware.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 10; electrical hardware, equipment cable; cord, etc. Blank forms and information (Circular 1311) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agts. at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, Iowa; San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Electric-light Plant.—Town Council, Joe Burton, Prest., Homestead, Fla.—Bids until Nov. 17; equipment for electric-light plant; plans, etc., from I. R. Matthews, Clerk.

Electric Plant.—Thurber Brick Co., Preston K. Yates, Engr., Thurber, Tex.—Electric plant; 500 to 600 H. P.; 600 H. P. boilers; for \$200,000 stone-crushing plant.

Elevator.—Cameron Artificial Ice Co., Clarence Staples, Mgr., Cameron, Mo.—Elevator for ice-storage room, 32 ft. high.

Elevating Machinery.—Young-Sweetser Co., Fredericksburg, Va.—Elevating, cleaning and weighing machinery.

Engine.—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—600 H. P. Corliss engine; heavy duty, late design, second-hand.

Engine.—John G. Duncan Co., Cor. Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—40 to 50 H. P. coal oil or distillate engine; quick delivery; dealer.

Engine and Boiler.—R. P. Johnson, First National Bank Bldg., Wytheville, Va.—Dealer's price on second-hand 40, 45 or 50 H. P. portable engine and boiler on wheels; 40, 45 or 50 H. P. stationary engine without boiler, truck-crane preferred; good condition.

Filing Cases.—Y. E. Howell, Clerk Board of Supervisors, Friars Point, Miss.—Bids until Nov. 3 for metal filing cases for office Clerk of Circuit Court of Coahoma County, Clarksdale, Miss.; plans and specifications at office of Clerk, Clarksdale.

Flooring.—R. J. Whalley, 221 W. 38th St., Savannah, Ga.—12,000 ft. 13-16x2½ or 3½ T. & G. warehouse flooring; maple or oak; medium grade; f. o. b. Savannah.

Flour Mills.—See Elevating Machinery.

Handle Machinery.—T. T. Wright, care New Orleans Furniture Manufacturing Co., New Orleans.—Data on broom and duster handle machinery.

Heaters.—Port Richey Co., Geo. R. Sims, Prest., New Port Richey, Fla.—Water heaters, burn kerosene or gasoline to furnish hot water for kitchen and 2 bathrooms.

Heating Plant.—Camp Utilities, Quartermaster Office, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va.—Hot-water heating plant; bids until Oct. 23.

Heating Plant.—Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 17 for hot-air heating plant.

Hoisting Engine.—Chas. S. Young, Sherman, Tex.—Prices on hoisting engine.

Insulation.—Cameron Artificial Ice Co., Clarence Staples, Mgr., Cameron, Mo.—Prices on 22,000 sq. ft. 2-in. insulation.

Jewelry.—State Normal School, Jacqueline Hodges, Prest. Senior Class, Florence, Ala.—Names and addresses sellers class rings and pins.

Kegs.—C. G. McKinney, Chokoloskee, Fla. Kegs for packing salt fish.

Knitting Machinery.—C. C. Ramage, Box 442, Maysville, Ky.—Knitting machinery for infants' and children's vests and underwear.

Locomotives.—S. B. Hanna, Chief Engr.

proposed railway, Temple, Tex.—Freight locomotives.

Locomotive.—No. 4 Superior Coal Co., Lennox, Ky.—42-in. gauge gasoline locomotive.

Locomotives.—Jewel Supply & Equipment Co., 34 S. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md.—Two 9x14 and two 10x16 locomotives; 36-in. gauge.

Locomotive.—Pennsylvania Equipment Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Second-hand Baldwin or Porter standard gauge 4-wheel saddle-tank locomotive; not less than 10 or more than 12 tons.

Locomotives.—A-103, care Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.—Two 7x12 cylinder and three 9x14 cylinder 36-in. gauge saddle-tank locomotives.

Log Loader.—New Deemer Manufacturing Co., Deemer, Miss.—Model 10 Marion-Barnhart log loader; good condition.

Machine Tools.—D. W. Martin, V.-P.-Mgr. Eagle Machine Manufacturing Co., Florence, S. C.—Lathes, shapers, drills, milling machines, turret lathes, grinders, centering machines, oxy-acetylene material and supplies.

Machine Tools.—S. M. Morey, Elmsford, N. Y.—Complete machine shop or single machine tools; electric motors; data and price.

Machine Tools.—Battley Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.—24-in. stroke hand shaper, 28 to 36-in. drill press, 48-in. by 20-ft. engine lathe; all second-hand.

Metal-working Machinery.—W. G. Jennings, Carthage, N. C.—Data and prices on machinery to manufacture metal automobile bodies for Ford touring cars.

Millwork.—See Building Material.

Milling Attachments.—Lucy Manufacturing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Milling attachments for planers.

Mining Equipment.—S. D. Hanna, Chief Engr. proposed railway, Temple, Tex.—Coal mine equipment.

Mining Machinery.—Huntington Cannel Coal Co., W. W. Smith, Secy., 300 First National Bank Bldg., Huntington, W. Va.—Mining machinery.

Mixer (Concrete).—Hackley Morrison Co., Richmond, Va.—Small concrete mixer, gasoline driven.

Moss Gins.—W. B. Durst, Gainesville, Fla. Moss gins; data on curing and treating moss.

Motors (Electric).—See Woodworking Machinery.

Motorboat.—Port Richey Co., Geo. R. Sims, Prest., New Port Richey, Fla.—Shallow draft motor or pleasure boats.

Oil Refiners' Equipment.—Orient Petroleum Co., V. H. Smith, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr., 438 Burton Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.—Tank cars; storage tanks; filling station pumps; drilling rigs, etc., for petroleum refiners.

Partitions.—Willis Irvin, Archt., 1404 Lamar Bldg., Augusta, Ga.—Prices and catalogues on sliding and folding partitions.

Paving.—City of Chester, S. C., J. H. McLure, Clerk.—Bids until Nov. 20; 70,000 sq. yds. street paving; drainage and curb; plans, etc., with H. S. Jaudon Engineering Co., Engr., Elberton, Ga., and City Clerk.

Paving.—Pasco County Commrs., A. J. Burnside, Clerk, Dade City, Fla.—Bids until Nov. 10; 50 ml. brick, asphalt concrete or concrete highways; 50 ml. sand-clay roads; plans, etc., with County Engr.

Paving.—City of Alexandria, La., T. J. Texada, Secy.—Bids until Nov. 3; pave Second St. with vertical fiber brick; pave Third St. with gravel, concrete gutters; pave Blythe Ave. with gravel, concrete gutters; plans, etc., with City Engr.

Paving.—City of Gainesville, Tex., S. A. Bryan, Secy.—35,000 sq. yds. street paving;

10,000 lin. ft. curb and gutter; bids opened Nov. 4; plans, etc., with R. G. Carraway Co., Engr.

Paving.—Chatham County Commrs., G. Reuben Butler, Clerk, Savannah, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 20; grade, drain, pave 34,394 sq. yds. on Louisville road, Federal Project No. 103; plans, etc., with State Highway Engr., Atlanta; on file at Savannah; W. F. Brown, Project Engr.

Paving.—City of Poplar Bluff, Mo., Grant Davidson, Clerk.—Bids until Nov. 3; grade, pave Elm, Kinzer, Poplar, Lester and other streets; \$48,000; E. C. Thomas, City Engr.

Paving.—Highway Comsn., Union Township, Union, S. C.—1066.6 sq. yds. sidewalks from Union toward Monarch; bids opened Oct. 30; plans, etc., with W. B. Deneen, Engr.

Paving.—Chatham County Commrs., G. Reuben Butler, Clerk, Savannah, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 20; grade, drain, pave 116,688 sq. yds. on Ogeechee road; bridges and culverts; plans, etc., with State Highway Engr., Atlanta; on file at Savannah; W. F. Brown, Project Engr., Savannah.

Paving.—State Roads Comsn., 601 Garrett Bldg., Baltimore, Md.—Bids until Nov. 5; .79 mi. Central Ave. from present contract near Western Branch toward Hall Station; concrete; Prince George's County, Contract P-17-A; Federal-aid Project No. 13; plans, etc., on file.

Pipe.—Royal Oil & Development Co., Lexington, Ky.—1½ ml. 2-in. gas pipe.

Pipe.—Brooks Supply Co., Beaumont, Tex. Pipe, 4 to 12-in. steel screw.

Piping.—See Well-drilling Equipment.

Pipe and Fittings.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington. Bids until Nov. 8: Galvanized pipe and fittings; cast-iron soil pipe and fittings; lead bends and traps; brass cleanouts and ferrules; hangers and plates; gate valves. Blank forms and information (Circular 1313) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, Iowa; San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Plumbing.—Percy Steenmons, Houstonia, Mo.—Prices on dry closets for school building.

Plumbing.—See Building Material.

Press.—Elmer P. Morris, 126 Liberty St., New York.—Automatic continuous screw press, made by American Process Co.

Pumps.—See Oil Refiners' Equipment.

Power Plant.—Huntington Cannel Coal Co., W. W. Smith, Secy., 300 First National Bank Bldg., Huntington, W. Va.—Power plant, gas unit.

Rails.—Southern Lumber & By-Products Co., Hagerstown, Md.—To lease for 3 years 30-lb. steel rails for 3 mi. railway; 20-lb. steel rails for 1 mi.

Rails.—S. D. Hanna, Chief Engr. proposed railway, Temple, Tex.—70-lb. rails and ad-juncts.

Rails.—Huntington Cannel Coal Co., W. W. Smith, Secy., 300 First National Bank Bldg., Huntington, W. Va.—Rails for 3 mi. track.

Refrigeration Machine.—Cameron Artificial Ice Co., Clarence Staples, Mgr., Cameron, Mo. Prices on 1500-ton refrigeration machine.

Road Construction.—Tunica County Supervisors, L. C. Shannon, Clerk, 41 mi. gravel road; bids opened Nov. 3; plans, etc., on file.

Road Construction.—Madison County Supervisors, Canton, Miss.—Improve roads in Beats 2 and 3; 71,000 cu. yds. grading; 25,420

ea. yds. gravel; bids opened Nov. 5; W. H. Bradley, County Engr.

Road Construction.—Collin County Commissioners, Geo. W. Fox, County Auditor, McKinney, Tex.—Bids until Nov. 6; 2.5 mi. road, State Highway No. 6; gravel; 3400 sq. yds. concrete pavement; plans, etc., with J. B. Crockett, County Engr., and State Highway Dept., Austin.

Road Construction.—Dallas County Commissioners, Charles E. Gross, County Auditor, Dallas, Tex.—Bids opened Oct. 30; gravel Garland road, Rowlett road, State Highway No. 1; plans, etc., with W. J. Powell, County Engr.

Road Construction.—New Madrid County Commsrs., New Madrid, Mo.—Bids until Nov. 12; improve 19.5 mi. Kings Highway, New Madrid to Sikeston; State Road Project No. 15; plans, etc., with State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, Mo.; C. V. Hansen, Engr., New Madrid.

Road Construction.—Walton County Commissioners Roads and Revenues, T. C. Aycock, Chrmn., Monroe, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 4; 9.25 mi. topsoil road; Gordon W. Darden, County Engr.

Road Construction.—Troup County Commissioners Roads & Revenues, W. T. Tugge, Clerk, Lagrange, Ga.—Bids until Nov. 13; 13 mi. road between Lagrange and Coweta County line; 16 culverts and 2 concrete bridges; plans, etc., on file; with State Highway Engr., Atlanta; with Garrett & Slack, Engrs., Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.

Roofing.—See Building Material.

Rolling Partitions.—Chas. S. Young, Sherman, Tex.—Prices on rolling partitions for 2 schools.

Rubberized Cloth.—Philip Engel, 338 E. 13th St., New York.—Rubberized cloth for women's aprons.

Screens.—See Crushers.

Sewers.—Wilbur A. Ginn, Engr., Sanford, Fla.—Bids for sewer construction at Sarasota, Winter Garden and Mount Dora, Fla.; 6, 8, 10 and 12-in. sewers and septic tanks at Winter Garden; details on application.

Sewer.—City of Front Royal, Va., E. S. West, Recorder.—Bids until Nov. 6; 23,500 ft. 4 to 15-in. sewer; two 25,000-gal. disposal tanks; sludge beds, etc.; plans, etc., from Alfred M. Quick, Consnl. Engr., 418 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore.

Sewers.—Washington Suburban Sanitary Coms., 611 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 7; 4400 ft. 8 to 10-in. sewers; house connections; manholes; at Hyattsville, Md.; plans, etc., from Robert B. Morse, Ch. Engr., Hyattsville.

Sewer Equipment.—City of Forest City, N. C. W. J. Davis, Clerk-Treas., P. O. Drawer 217.—Prices on construction materials, supplies, etc., for sewer system.

Shovel (Steam).—A-103, care Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.—% to 1-yd. full revolving traction steam shovel.

Shovel (Steam).—R. A. J., care of Manufacturers Record.—% to 1½-yd. standard-gauge or traction steam shovel; state condition, price and location.

Shovel (Steam).—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—Marion model 31 revolving steam shovel on caterpillar traction wheels.

Shovel (Steam).—B. Cassell & Co., 145 Cowart St., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Second-hand Marion or Erie steam shovel, ¾-yd. standard gauge, or with traction wheels, caterpillar type; furnish diagram.

Shovel (Steam).—Hackley Morrison Co., Box 1337, Richmond, Va.—1½-yd. revolving traction steam shovel; late pattern; second-

hand; good condition; delivery North Carolina; immediate shipment; dealer.

State-working Machinery.—Jos. P. Van Derhaar, Box 54, Clanton, Ala.—Machinery to mfre. structural slate into switchboards, bases, etc.

Steam Shovel.—T. J. Lane Equipment Co., W. Main St. and Big Four R. R., Springfield, O.—No. 31 or 36 Marion steam shovel, caterpillar traction.

Steel Buildings.—C. N. Bowdin, 412 Green St., Augusta, Ga.—Names and addresses mfrs. steel buildings for warehouse; for farm purposes.

Steel, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 15 to furnish: Steel; galvanized pipe; poultry netting; copper screening; car wheels; duplex pumps; equalizing trolleys; copper; brass; bronze; bearing metal; babbitt; bell metal; yellow metal; lead; files; nails; screws; chain; mule shoes; spades; shovels; wheelbarrows; water buckets; grindstones; hasps; hinges; locks; nozzles; wood handles; cuspidors; saddles; scales; leather gloves; manila rope; lanyard; crosslets, etc. Blank forms and information (Circular 1312) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason, Iowa, and San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Steel Wheel Parts.—Tangent Spring Wheels, Jos. H. Loeb, Morgan City, La.—Pressed steel rims, malleable cast or pressed hubs, coiled steel springs.

Steel-working Machinery.—Melton-Rhodes Co., Fred B. Rhodes, Prest., Greensboro, N. C.—Machinery to mfre. steel filing cabinets.

Structural Steel.—Chas. S. Young, Sherman, Tex.—Prices on structural steel for 2 schools.

Tally Meter.—E. A. Polly, 15 E. 9th St., Jacksonville, Fla.—Names and addresses manufacturers tally meters for ripsaws.

Tanks.—See Oil Refiners' Equipment.

Umbrella Machinery.—Colley Engineering & Machinery Co., 17 Surrey St., Strand, London, England.—Data and prices on umbrella machinery; f. o. b. New York.

Vault, etc.—See Bank Fixtures.

Vault Shelving.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supervising Archt., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 12 for metal vault shelving in postoffice and custom-house building at Nashville, Tenn.; drawings and specifications at office Mr. Wetmore.

Water-works.—Wilbur A. Ginn, Engr., Sanford, Fla.—Bids until Nov. 3; 4, 6 and 8-in. pipe, hydrants, valves, etc., for \$140,000 water-works extension at Sarasota, Fla.

Water-works Equipment.—City of Pontotoc, Miss.—Water-works; pumps; water mains; steel tanks; Tupelo Engineering Co., Engr., N. B. Buchanan, Secy.-Treas., Tupelo, Miss.

Water-works.—Washington Suburban Sanitary Coms., 611 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C.—Bids until Nov. 7; \$800 ft. 18-in. vitrified pipe water supply line; 2 centrifugal pumps and motors, each unit capable of raising 500 gals. water against a head of 230 ft.; automatic control equipment; at Hyattsville, Md.; plans, etc., from Robert B. Morse, Ch. Engr., Hyattsville.

Well-drilling Equipment.—Colley Engineering & Machinery Co., 17 Surrey St., Strand, London, England.—Prices and best delivery on: Sinker bars; under-reamers; tool wrenches; drilling bits; casings; dimensions of casings, 8 to 16-in.; walls of 16, 14 and 12-in. tubes, 11 and 9 mm. thick, and 10 and 8-in. tubes, 8 and 7 mm.; boring apparatus, etc., requires 250 metres tubes of 16-in. with 390

mm. diam. interior and 400 metres tubes of 14-in. with 348 mm. diam. interior, both 11 mm. thickness of walls; 500 metres tubes of 12-in. with 280 mm. interior and 600 metres tubes of 10-in. with 248 mm. diam. interior, both 9 mm. thickness of walls; 1200 metres tubes of 16-in., 2400 of 14-in., 3000 of 12-in., 4000 of 10-in., 800 of 8-in., with 248 mm. diam. interior and 11 mm. thickness of walls; crosses, fittings, tongs, etc.; other details on file with Manufacturers Record.

Wharf, etc.—City of Pascagoula, Miss., F. H. Lewis, Mayor.—Bids until Nov. 10; construct 1000-ft. wharf and bulkhead; lay 3000 ft. tracks; grading and trestles.

Woodworking Machinery.—See Bucket Machinery.

Woodworking Machinery.—S. M. Morey, Elmsford, N. Y.—Complete plant woodworking machinery or single machines; electric motors; data and price.

Woodworking Machinery.—S. L. Williams, 709 Johnson St. and S. A. L. Ry., Charlotte, N. C.—Tanner and other woodworking machinery.

Railroad Construction

Railways.

Ala., Andalusia.—Andalusia, Florida & Gulf Railway Co., capital stock \$100,000, is incorporated to build a line from near Falco, Ala., to Andalusia, 18 mi., thus completing the Florida-Alabama & Gulf R. R. from Galveston, Fla., to beyond Falco, and which has been acquired. Construction is to be pushed. J. I. Robbins of Falco, Ala., Prest.; A. F. Merrill of Dozier, Ala., and W. E. Henderson of Andalusia, V.-Ps.; H. B. Foshee and B. M. Robbins, both of Falco, Secy. and Treas., respectively. Other directors, W. C. Black and Alex. Henderson of Troy, Ala.; J. F. McGowin and J. G. McGowin, both of Mobile.

Okl., Chattanooga.—Rock Island & Oklahoma Railway Co., a subsidiary of the Rock Island System, is building a line from Chattanooga to Grandfield, Okla., about 15 mi., to reach the Texas oil fields. L. C. Fritch, Chillicothe III., is V.-P. and Ch. Engr.

Okl., Okmulgee.—St. Louis-San Francisco R. R. contemplates building freight station and other terminal facilities to cost \$125,000. Bids to be invited immediately. F. G. Jonah, St. Louis, Mo., is Ch. Engr.

Tex., Brownsville.—Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway syndicate is reported granted concession for railroad in Mexico from Matamoras to Tampico, about 225 mi. Estimated cost, \$12,000,000. Columbia Trust Co., New York City, may be able to give information.

Tex., Comanche.—L. B. Williams will be Prest. and H. B. Burks Secy.-Treas. of a proposed railway from Comanche to Eastland, Tex., via De Leon and Desdemona, about 50 mi., including four bridges from 50 to 80 ft. long. Date for bids not yet decided. A. E. Firmin is Ch. Engr.

Tex., Maverick Springs.—Toya Valley Railroad Co., Inc., will build line about 18 mi. long from Orla, on the Santa Fe System, through rolling country to mines of Toya Valley Sulphur Co., near Maverick Springs. M. J. Epley, 809 Hennen Bldg., New Orleans, La., is Prest. and Ch. Engr.; Joseph Dillery, Treas., and J. A. Daniel, Secy.

Tex., Weatherford.—H. E. Robinson, C. H. Tallaferrro and others are planning construction of an interurban railway.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Morgantown & Wheeling Railway, it is reported, contemplates building extensions and making connections for a through short line from Fairmont, W. Va., via Morgantown to Pittsburgh. R. E. Kerr is receiver at Morgantown.

[October 30, 1919.]

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

Septic Tank System Business Extensive.

The Cement Products Co. of Wilmington, N. C., whose product bears the trade-mark "Sanisep," is meeting with wonderful success. They started a national advertising campaign, bringing out the strong points of this septic tank system, with the result that they are making shipments all over the United States, supplying hundreds of septic tanks for cotton mills, villages, mining camps and small towns throughout 15 States. They are now completing an order of 150 tanks for the Deep River Mills, Inc., at Randleman, N. C. The company's business is growing faster than ever before, and in many instances the orders which were given have been duplicated three and four times. They have some of the strongest testimonials from public health officers, which have helped their system to grow in favor each day. That it is successful is attested by ever-increasing business. J. B. Shatzer, sales manager, has just returned from a trip in the Far West, and is introducing their products throughout the eastern part of the United States. One of their branch offices is at Omaha, Neb.

Electrical Power and Light Work.

Huntington & Guerry, Inc., Greenville, S. C., started in business in 1913 in Atlanta, and moved to Greenville in 1915, occupying offices in the Masonic Temple. The business grew so that they were compelled to seek larger quarters, and recently purchased a large two-story building at Riven and Hammond Sts., occupying it September 1. It has two stories and 11,020 square feet of space on each floor. The first floor contains the repair shops and storeroom and the second floor general offices, estimating, drafting department and flerooms, with the best up-to-date system of filing their cases. The building is heated by steam, and there are restrooms for employees, as well as shower baths and locker-rooms. The different offices are equipped with inter-communicating phones. Electrical installations are made by this firm, and they are now providing power or light for more than 1,000,000 of the best cotton mill spindles in the South. In addition to lighting 4750 mill village houses during the war, they wired 5000 village houses for Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg and Camp Sevier at Greenville. Their success is founded upon the economy, neatness and permanence of their work.

A Rapidly Growing Enterprise.

The Bloxom Bros. Corporation at Battery Park, Va., is the re-organization of the business which began 22 years ago as Bloxom Bros. During the past few years their business grew to such an extent that in 1917 they incorporated with a paid in capital of \$50,000, and for two years they have been engaged in Government work and have built the V-bottom type of boat under 65 ft. length. Since the armistice was signed they have built an Army Balloon School boat costing \$12,000, and have delivered and are making at the present time several boarding launches for the U. S. Customs Service, Norfolk district. In addition to this they have built a large number of barges for coastwise shipping and for local interests. Recently they completed several yawls, or lifeboats, for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department. The plant is well located and in a position to do repair work of all kinds, as their

shops are equipped with the latest machinery. In addition to this the corporation recently purchased another plant at Newport News, Va., where they will have a drydock of much greater capacity.

Foundry Enlargement Necessary.

The extension to the Belmont foundry of the Link-Belt Co. at Indianapolis, Ind., consists of the completion of the new furnace buildings Nos. 7 and 8, but for the present only furnace No. 7 will be installed. This will be of 15 tons capacity instead of 10 tons, as are the present furnaces. The company is also purchasing the necessary machinery to take care of the additional capacity and including rolling mills, sand blast and other foundry equipment. The new building will be about 70 feet wide and 400 feet long, and when finished it will complete the foundry plans as originally laid out. The company says that these additions are being made to give better service to customers and take care of constantly increasing demands for Link-Belt malleable-iron chains for elevating, conveying and power transmission purposes. Headquarters are at Chicago.

Now Taylor-Dewey Contracting Co.

Announcement is made by the Dewey Cement-Gun Construction Co. of Allentown, Pa., that it has been re-incorporated under the name of Taylor-Dewey Contracting Co., and under that name will continue to specialize in numerous types of construction and repair work by means of the cement-gun. In addition to this it is prepared to estimate upon and to construct roads, pavements, etc., as well as plain or reinforced concrete structures. C. L. Dewey is president, R. H. Gillespie, general manager and chief engineer, and W. L. Stancliffe, general superintendent. The increasing use and importance of cement-gun construction following the impressive results obtained in the execution of numerous contracts by this concern makes this announcement of more than usual interest.

Increased Facilities Completed.

The Aborn Steel Co., Inc., has completed its additional and new warehouse and office facilities at 22 and 24 Clarke St., New York, in order to permit the better handling of increased business in high-speed steel, carbon tool steel, spring steel, music wire, drill rods, alloy steels, shafting, etc. While the headquarters of the company are at the New York address, it also has branch warehouses and offices at 171 High St., Boston, Mass.; 520 Marine Trust Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; 269 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; 59 Conestoga Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 133 Andrews St., Rochester, N. Y., and 320 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Electric Test Handbook.

Bulletin No. 120 of the Wagner Electric Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, is styled "Manual of Electrical Testing." This is a revision of a book which the company issued some years ago, and which is still in demand, although the old edition was long ago exhausted. The book in its new edition is brought up to date and is illustrated with a number of pictures and diagrams. The company remarks that although it had decided not to reprint the first book, the demands for it were such that this new edition has been published.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Resumed Business After War Service.

The E. F. Hetrick Engineering Co., Inc., E. F. Hetrick, C. E., president, announces the re-opening of its office at the old address, Empire Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., and it will continue the business of engineering and general contracting for all types of buildings, specializing in reinforced concrete structures, mill buildings and heavy construction. During the war, Mr. Hetrick was a captain in the construction division of the Army and was assigned to the Curtis Bay, Maryland, Ordnance Depot; the Lakehurst, New Jersey Experimental Station, and the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, as assistant to the construction officer on each project. The total expenditure at these places was approximately \$75,000,000.

Successful Sales Meeting.

The Independent Pneumatic Tool Co., whose general offices are at 600 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, recently held a very successful sales meeting at which its branch managers and representatives from all parts of this country and Canada were in attendance. R. S. Cooper, vice-president and general sales manager, had charge of the meeting, but other officials present were: John D. Hurley, president; F. W. Buchanan, secretary; Adolf Anderson, assistant to the president; F. B. Hammerly, works manager; Axel Levedahl, consulting engineer, and R. A. Norling, C. D. Many ways and means for improving "Thor" tools and service to customers were developed. All who attended were very enthusiastic about the outlook for business.

Opened New Branch.

J. Livingston & Co., Inc., construction engineers, Grand Central Terminal, New York City, announce that they have opened a new branch office in Philadelphia, at 112 South 16th St., this to properly handle the increasing volume of business in that city and its environs. This concern has been in the electric service business for 20 years, planning, designing, constructing, renewing, repairing and altering installations. In the course of this work it has fulfilled the requirements of a large number of prominent owners, architects, engineers and builders.

Iron, Steel, Tools, Oils, etc.

The Egbert-Hancock Company is announced as successors to the W. S. Taylor Company, James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn. This new company was formed by Wm. J. Egbert and F. D. Hancock, who some time ago purchased W. S. Taylor's remaining interest in the Taylor concern. They will continue the business as heretofore, representing the same mills and handling the same lines, being sales agents for iron, steel, pig-iron, auto oils, Albany grease, tools, harness specialties, wire specialties, screws, mine cars, tackle blocks, etc.

District Sales Offices Opened.

The Lyon Metallic Manufacturing Co. of Aurora, Ill., manufacturers of steel shelving, lockers, boxes, cabinets and general steel equipment, has opened a New England sales branch at 161 Devonshire St., Boston. J. B. Throckmorton is in charge. The company has also opened a new district sales office in Philadelphia at 519 Bulletin Bldg., with R. J. Nyce in charge, and V. B. Taylor, for some time connected with the general sales department, has been appointed manager of the Pittsburgh district sales office in the Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manager of Railroad Sales.

C. W. Cross has been appointed by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. to be manager of Western railroad sales, with headquarters at the Fisher Bldg., Chicago.

(Continued on Page 140.)

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How the **Cletrac** **TANK-TYPE TRACTOR**

Saved \$457.50 per Mile on Road Built by a Texas City

The report of City Engineer W. W. McClendon of Mineral Wells, Tex., is typical of the experiences that hundreds of road makers have had with the Cletrac.

This report is right to the point.

"Due to the fact that we are situated in the heart of the oil belt," says Mr. McClendon, "we are subject to an unusually heavy traffic not found generally over this country. We have a designated route for this heavy traffic through town, which does not permit traveling the paved streets.

"Prior to purchasing your tractor we graded this road, nearly two miles in length, at a cost, for 10 days' work with teams, of \$1015 (high cost due to the fact that we pay \$12 per day for teams). We later graded this road with the

Cletrac in four days, at a cost of less than \$100.

"This road is constantly being cut up, because of the class of traffic, and naturally takes longer to put in condition than an ordinary road.

"In making a grading trip on the three miles of gravel road leading east from town to the Parker County line I made two round trips in four hours with this machine, covering a total distance of 12 miles and putting this road in prime condition at a cost, including labor, of less than \$10."

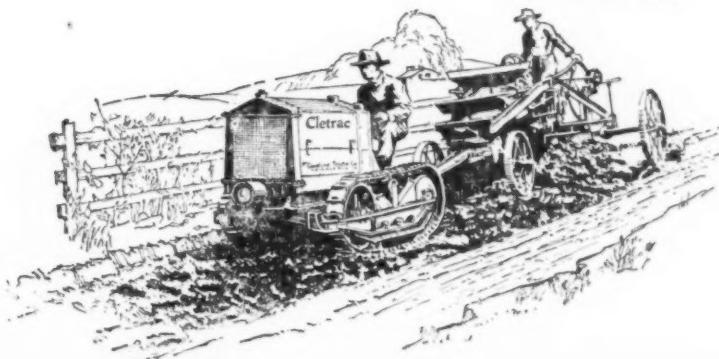
Any man who has a responsible part in the building of roads will want to know more about the Cletrac method of reducing haulage expense. The story is told and illustrated in our booklet, "Best Power for Road Work"—a copy will be sent on request.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19196 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio

Largest Producers of Tank Type Tractors in the World

Cletrac
TANK-TYPE TRACTOR



Trade Literature.

Rails, Engines, Cars, Machinery, Etc.

Bulletin No. 270 of the Walter A. Zelnicker Supply Co., St. Louis, has just been issued and presents many opportunities for contractors and others, including rails, splice joints, bolts, etc., locomotives, cars, machinery for power and industrial plants, boilers, cranes, contractors' equipment, all kinds of pipe, steel piling, tanks, etc. The bulletin is well illustrated and is of pocket size.

Advantages of Liquid Soap.

The merits of Clifton Liquid Soap are described in a tiny booklet of the Clifton Chemical Co., 246 Front St., New York, but they are further considered in a folder also issued by this establishment. Stress is laid upon the cleanliness and general efficiency of liquid soap when dispensed in the sanitary containers that the company makes. There is nothing, it is stated, to get out of order in them, and they may be readily cleansed when necessary. Fleur de Lis is the name of the soap.

Financial News

New Financial Corporations.

Ark., Cabot.—Local business men organizing new bank; capital \$25,000; business to begin about Jan. 1, 1920.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Southern Building and Loan Association Incpd.; capital \$2,000,000. Wm. Nichol, Prest.; C. A. Gordon, Secy.; business to begin immediately.

Ark., Pine Bluff.—Liberty Life Insurance Co. (a negro organization) is ready to begin business; capital \$250,000; H. W. Savage, Mgr.; C. P. McClellan, Secy.; Dr. H. L. Jordan, Treas.

Fla., Fort Meade.—First National Bank and Bank of Fort Meade have consolidated under control of Citizens' Bank of Tampa.

Fla., Lake City.—Palmetto Bond & Mortgage Co. chartered; capital \$250,000; A. H. Williams, Prest.; T. J. Cottingham, M. D. Hesmith, V.-P.; W. H. Whitehead, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Miami.—Pioneer Investment Co.; capital \$500, will apply for charter; R. C. Perky, Prest.; G. C. Warren, V.-P.; J. M. Perky, Secy.; Geo. E. Warren, Treas.

Fla., Moorhead.—Citizens' State Bank, capital \$50,000, Incpd.; S. R. Archer, C. M. Davis and others.

Fla., Palmetto.—Guarantee Investment Co. Incpd.; capital \$2500. Roscoe E. Scott, Prest., Bradenton, Fla.; J. A. Howze, V.-P., and Julian D. Howze, Secy.-Treas., Palmetto; open for business Oct. 30.

Fla., Tallahassee.—Tallahassee Building & Loan Association chartered; capital \$200,000; B. H. Beverly, Prest.; R. O. Collins, V.-P.; B. E. Meginnis, Secy.-Treas.; business to begin Nov. 1. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Alamo.—Union Banking Co. applied for charter; capital \$25,000; Hamilton Burch, J. A. Hinson, D. W. Watson and others.

Ga., Gainesville.—Georgia Farmers' Fire Insurance Co. applied for charter; incorporators, J. L. Thompson, H. A. Lanford, B. C. Puckett and others.

Ky., Cane Valley.—Farmers' Bank of Cane Valley Incpd. capital \$15,000; E. O. Eubank, T. T. Tupman, J. T. Tupman, J. L. Tupman and R. L. Tupman.

Ky., Corbin.—Security State Bank Incpd.; capital \$25,000; D. F. Brown, Prest.; A. S. Wilder, V.-P.; business to begin immediately.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Ky., Marion.—Farmers' Bank has changed name to Farmers' Bank & Trust Co.

La., Shreveport.—Exchange National Bank applied for charter; capital \$100,000.

Miss., Byhalia.—Citizens' Bank, capital \$25,000, organized; E. B. Horn, Prest.; W. D. Fitts, V.-P.; L. D. Myers, Cash. Business is soon to begin.

Miss., Louisville.—Louisville Home Bank, capital \$20,000, organizing; T. J. Lee and Messrs. Doss and Carr, and Rodgers and H. C. Lee.

Miss., Prairie.—Bank of Prairie chartered; capital \$10,000; John L. Barrow, Prest.; J. T. Evans and J. M. Howell, V.-P.; J. B. Raherd, Cash. Business has begun.

Miss., Scooba.—Merchants and Farmers' Bank organizing; capital \$10,000; incorporators, Dr. E. L. Gilbert, R. M. Quarles, J. L. Dudley, J. L. Robison and others. J. W. Ormond will be Cash.

Md., Fowlesburg.—Farmers & Merchants' Bank chartered; capital \$25,000, surplus \$5000; Dr. James H. Wilson, J. A. Manger, W. Belt Townshend, Fowlesburg; T. Frank King, Boring; Ernest E. Wooden, Woodensburg.

Mo., Hendrickson.—Bank of Hendrickson organized; capital \$10,000; J. A. Osborne, Hendrickson; William Tucker, Williamsburg, Mo.; C. B. Coleman, Poplar Bluff, Mo., and others.

Mo., Sampsel.—Farmers' Bank of Sampsel chartered; capital \$10,000; Walter Rader, Prest., Jamesport, Mo.; J. E. Raulie, V.-P.; W. N. McWilliams, Cash., Sampsel. Business began Oct. 8. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Asheville.—Report that the Community Trust Co. is being organized by Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem, is erroneous.

N. C., Lexington.—Lexington Bank & Trust Co. chartered; capital \$10,000. Incptrs: Paul L. Raper, J. A. Smith, D. Shewell.

N. C., Nashville.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank organized; capital \$36,000, which may be increased to \$50,000.

Ola., Tahlequah.—Guaranty National Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; to succeed Central National Bank of Tahlequah. L. C. Parmenter, Prest.; A. T. Edmondson, Cash.

Ola., Enid.—American National Bank & Trust Co. chartered; capital \$25,000; T. E. Vessels and others.

Ola., Isabelle.—Farmers' State Bank chartered; capital \$10,000; surplus \$5000; W. H. Stewart, Prest.; H. E. Beese, Cash.; business has begun.

Ola., Tahlequah.—Guaranty National Bank organizing, capital \$25,000; succeeds Central National Bank; L. C. Parmenter, Prest.; T. R. Edmonson, J. T. Powell, V.-P.; E. A. Edmonson, Cash.

Ola., Valliant.—Citizens' National Bank has begun business; capital \$35,000; A. L. Story, Prest.; L. E. Nelson, V.-P.; S. E. Barnett, Cash.

S. C., Charleston.—Charleston Investing Co. commissioned; capital \$30,000. Petitioners: Melvin Furchtgott, Edwin J. Black, J. Lawrence Gant and H. O. Washington.

S. C., Cowpens.—Bank of Cowpens, organizing; Messrs. Wilkins, Webster and Moseley, Cowpens; D. C. Ross, Gaffney.

S. C., Edgefield.—People's Bank chartered; capital \$100,000; B. B. Jones, Prest.; W. P. Yonce, V.-P.; W. W. Adams, Secy.; J. H. Cantelou, Treas.

S. C., Hartsville.—Carolina Trust Co. organized; capital \$250,000; A. L. M. Wiggins, M. S. McKinnon, D. R. Coker and others.

S. C., Six-Mile.—Bank of Six-Mile chartered; capital \$15,000; J. H. Bruce, Prest.; Frank McFall, V.-P.; J. A. Roper, Cash.

Tenn., Burns.—Burns Bank & Trust Co. organized; capital \$10,000; A. L. M. Johnson, Prest.; W. D. Buttrey, V.-P.; H. B. Tidwell, Cash.

Tex., Carrizo Springs.—Commercial State Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; J. W. Askew, Prest.; E. L. Addison, Cash.

Tex., Carrizo Springs.—Guaranty State Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; J. W. Askew, Prest.; E. L. Addison, Cash.

Tex., Dallas.—Reality Trust Co. chartered; capital \$200,000; L. M. Dabney, A. H. Johnson, E. M. Baker.

Tex., Dallas.—Avondale Investment Co., capital \$50,000, has begun business at 1900 Main St.; real estate; Prest., D. E. Waggoner; V.-P., S. J. McFarland; Secy., Gus B. Moore.

Tex., Dallas.—A mutual building and loan association is being organized by J. E. Farnsworth, H. M. Rubel, C. W. Hobson, W. P. Gage and Lewis Greer.

Tex., Grapevine-Tarrant County State Bank.—chartered; capital \$25,000; T. B. White, Prest.; D. E. Box, Cash.

Tex., Henrietta.—Henrietta Abstract Co. Incpd.; capital \$20,000; J. D. Bell, Prest., Denton; A. V. Slagle, V.-P., and W. D. Bell, Secy.-Treas., Henrietta.

Tex., Midway.—Midway State Bank has begun business; William Forrest, Prest.; Julian Wakefield, Cash.

Tex., Navasota.—Texas Loan & Trust Co. Incpd.; capital \$50,000; W. S. Craig, Prest.; Jno. D. Rogers, V.-P.; Clarence Moore, Secy.; W. T. Taliaferro, Treas.; business begins immediately.

Tex., Perryton.—First National Bank of Ochiltree will remove to Perryton; capital \$30,000; surplus \$20,000; F. P. Rogers, Prest.; J. T. Carlson, Cash. Business to begin in spring.

Tex., Snyder.—Farmers' Union Mercantile Co. changed name to Farmers' Mercantile Co.

Tex., Stephenville.—First State Bank chartered; capital \$125,000; J. J. Mulloy, Prest.; W. S. Watson, Cash.

Tex., Trinidad.—Guaranty State Bank chartered; capital \$125,000; B. A. Crawford, Prest.; H. R. Barnes, Cash.

Tex., Walnut Springs.—Farmers' & Merchants' State Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; J. R. Carlton, Prest.; T. N. McCarty, Cash.

Tex., Wheeler.—Guaranty State Bank chartered; capital \$25,000; open for business Nov. 1; W. G. Stiles, Prest.; G. O. McCrohan, Jr., Cash.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—Exchange National Bank chartered; capital \$100,000; R. B. Farris, Prest.; H. L. Quiett, Cash.

Tex., Wilson.—Wilson State Bank, chartered; capital \$15,000; William Green, Prest.; H. B. Crosby, Cash.

Va., Jetersville.—Bank of Jetersville chartered; capital \$10,000 to \$25,000; S. R. Wingo, Prest.; F. H. Clark, Secy.; F. J. Osborne, G. S. Wingo and others.

Va., Kenbridge.—People's Bank organized; capital \$25,000; L. E. Allen, Prest.; Noah E. Cralle, Secy.

Va., Lynchburg.—Commercial Savings & Loan Corp. chartered; capital \$50,000 to \$300,000; R. C. Blackford, Prest.; W. T. MacLeod, Secy.; Owen C. Shaner, A. S. Nowlin and John M. Foll.

Va., Newport News.—City Trust and Savings Bank chartered; capital \$100,000 to \$500,000; S. A. Morris, Prest.; C. G. Snow, Secy.

Va., Norfolk.—Markel Insurance Co. Incpd.; capital \$10,000 to \$25,000; S. A. Markel, Prest.; L. B. Sims, Secy.; J. A. Markel.

(Continued on Page 142.)

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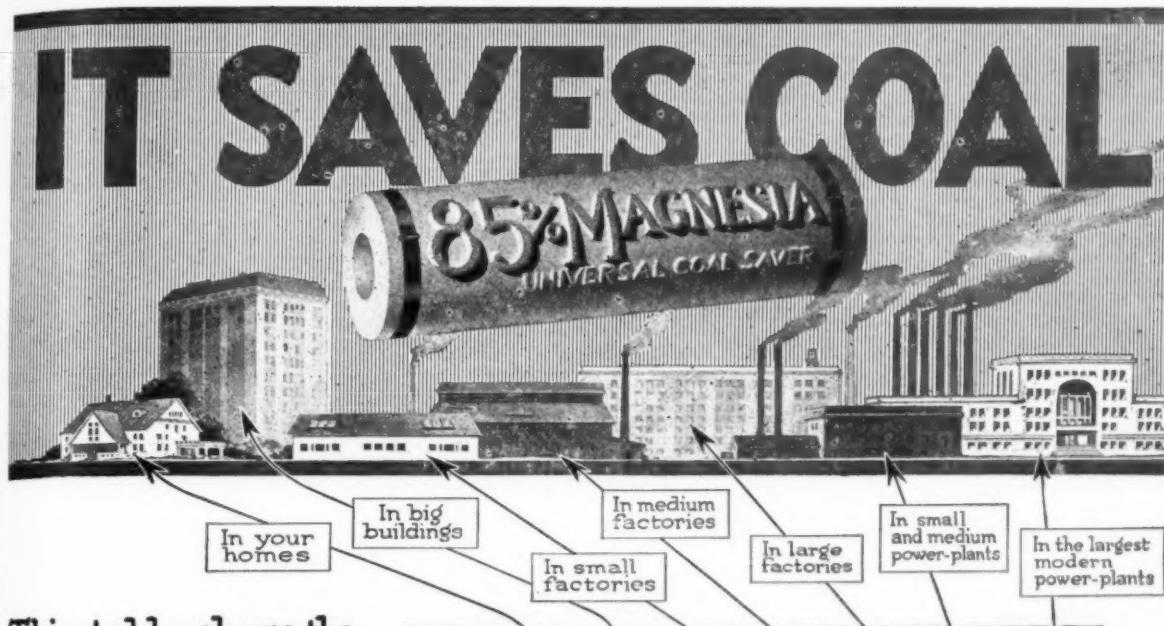
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This table shows the Monthly Coal Saving, in Dollars and Cents per 100 feet of pipe by using "85% Magnesia" Pipe - Coverings

FACTS are enlightening things. For the man who doesn't see how it is that "85% Magnesia" pipe and boiler coverings save their cost many times over, here are the figures.

They are conservatively based on the most exhaustive series of tests ever made. These tests extended over more than a year. They were conducted by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, a scientific institution of the highest standing, which certifies their absolute correctness.

What Will "85% Magnesia" Save You?

We ask your special attention to the fact that these savings are *per hundred lineal feet of pipe per month*. To find the actual saving for your own steam plant you must multiply this monthly saving by the number of hundreds of feet of steam pipe you have. To find the total saving for a full year, you must again multiply this figure by twelve.

Then you will know the exact coal-saving efficiency of "85% Magnesia."

Size of Pipe Inches	5 lbs. Steam Pressure	10 lbs. Steam Pressure	50 lbs. Steam Pressure	100 lbs. Steam Pressure	150 lbs. Steam Pressure	200 lbs. Steam Pressure	200 lbs. Steam Pressure 100° Sup-Hot
1/2	\$1.44	\$1.58	\$2.20	\$3.28	\$3.66	\$4.11	\$6.80
3/4	1.72	1.89	2.87	3.70	4.26	4.89	8.03
1	2.11	2.30	3.56	4.80	5.35	6.04	10.00
1 1/4	2.52	2.74	4.22	5.82	6.50	7.25	12.20
1 1/2	2.86	3.10	4.73	6.14	7.29	8.17	13.70
2	3.53	3.74	5.86	7.63	8.93	10.11	16.80
2 1/2	4.25	4.39	6.95	9.07	10.55	11.90	19.90
3	5.00	5.33	8.30	10.90	12.60	14.30	23.82
3 1/2	6.22	9.60	12.40	14.40	16.32	27.23	
4	7.06	10.60	14.05	16.40	18.40	20.25	30.85
4 1/2	7.69	11.80	15.35	17.92	20.25	24.00	
5	8.64	13.16	17.20	20.00	22.72	26.00	38.00
6	10.15	15.60	20.38	23.82	26.86	44.90	
7	12.38	18.38	23.68	27.60	30.80	52.00	
8	14.40	20.40	26.60	31.20	34.90	55.55	
9	16.40	22.70	29.00	34.52	38.61	64.80	
10	18.38	25.00	32.70	38.40	43.08	72.40	
Boilers and flat surfaces per 100 sq. ft. 1 1/4 in. thick		5.26	6.67	8.80	11.50	13.48	25.44

We ask you to make these figures personal. They apply to you equally with every other coal user in the country. They cannot be controverted. The need for fuel economy is yours. Equally, the means for saving by the use of "85% Magnesia" coverings are at your disposal.

Ask Yourself These Important Questions:

Am I saving all the coal I can?
Are my pipes and boilers properly covered with the most efficient heat-saving insulation?

Is it "85% Magnesia"?

The cost of thorough protection by "85% Magnesia," against heat losses, will repay itself, not in years but in months. It will continue to save indefinitely, not only in the actual money cost of coal but also by greatly increased efficiency in the operation of your steam plant, whether it be used for heating or power.

The National Coal Saver

The value of "85% Magnesia" as a conserver of heat and saver of fuel is demonstrated by the fact that for over 30 years it has been the official standard of the U. S. Navy. During this same period it has been the choice of the leading power and heating engineers of the country and

of the leading railroads and steamship lines. It is endorsed and approved by the U. S. Fuel Administration and the U. S. Shipping Board.

The World-War of Industries

The economic world struggle is purely one of industries. The best equipped factories, with the lowest cost of production and the greatest economy of operation, are the most successful. The basis of all industry is *coal*. To save coal is one of the mightiest steps towards industrial supremacy.

Copies of this table will be sent free on request. The members of the Magnesia Association will gladly furnish further information if desired on this vital subject of heat insulation. If you are an engineer or architect, ask also for the Specification for the proper application of "85% Magnesia," compiled and endorsed by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, and issued by the

MAGNESIA ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Wm. A. Macan, Chairman.
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Forge, Pa.
J. R. Swift, The Franklin Mfg. Co., Franklin, Pa.
R. V. Mattison, Jr., Keesey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa.

Va., Pulaski.—Building and loan association, capital \$10,000 to \$50,000, organizing; Thomas J. Wallner, G. C. Hall, M. P. Landis, Neal Bunts and others.

Va., Tazewell.—Farmers' National Bank chartered; capital \$100,000; surplus \$25,000; business to begin in near future; directors, S. B. Ward, H. E. Haman, Jno. G. O'Keefe, A. Z. Litz and others.

W. Va., Williamsburg.—Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank chartered; capital \$40,000; business to begin about Nov. 15; F. L. Fenton, Prest.; Elmer E. Lane, V.-P.; J. J. Lorentz, Cash. (Lately noted.)

New Securities.

Ala., Bessemer.—(School).—City votes Nov. 25 on \$200,000 school bonds. Address Board of Education.

Ala., Birmingham.—(School, etc.).—Bids to be opened Dec. 1 for \$2,000,000 of \$4,500,000 bond issue for high school, city hall and library and auditorium. H. Scudder Ryall, City Clerk.

Ala., Mobile.—(Road, Bridge).—Mobile County votes Nov. 17 on \$150,000 of 5 per cent 20-year bonds. John D. Hagan is Prest., and Thos. B. Allman, Clk., Board of Revenue and Road Commsrs.

Ark., Altheimer.—(Paving).—Simmons National Bank, Pine Bluff, purchased at \$100 premium \$11,000 bonds Paving Dist. No. 1.

Ark., Arkansas City.—(Memorial).—Letter to Manufacturers Record says that city is contemplating no bond issue at present. R. E. Treippe, Mayor.

Ark., DeQueen.—(Road).—The commissioners of the Horatio and Eastern Road Dist., Sevier County, have sold to M. E. Elkins of Little Rock, Ark., \$450,000 of 6 per cent bonds.

Ark., Forrest City.—(Road).—St. Francis County Road Improvement Dist. 1, voted bonds. Address County Commsrs.

Ark., Searcy.—(School).—\$24,000 6 per cent Beebe School Dist., White County, bonds purchased by Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago.

Fla., Chipley.—(Road, Bridge).—New bids will be invited after Jan. 1 for \$75,000 5% per cent 20-30 year \$500 denomination bonds of Washington County special road and bridge district No. 1 offered Oct. 15, all bids having been rejected. Highest received was \$71,637.50 from G. B. Sawyer & Co. W. C. Lockey is Chrmn. Bond Trustees.

Fla., Ocala.—(Road).—The \$1,500,000 Marion County bonds to be voted on Dec. 2 are 10-23-year 5 per cents; denomination \$1000; P. H. Nugent, Clerk.

Fla., Live Oak.—(Highway).—Suwanee County voted \$700,000 bonds. Address County Commsrs.

Fla., Madison.—(Road).—Madison County Commsrs. plan to call election to vote on \$800,000 bonds.

Fla., Miami.—(Municipal Improvement).—City voted \$70,000 bridge, \$40,000 ship channel, \$15,000 hospital, \$35,000 water-main system, \$15,000 police signal system, \$60,000 sewer, \$3000 cemetery pavilion, \$10,000 addition to incinerating plant bonds. Address the Mayor.

Fla., Pensacola.—(Indebtedness).—Bids received 2 P. M. Oct. 27 for \$3,100 denomination certificates of indebtedness; dated Nov. 1, 1919; interest not exceeding 6 per cent. L. E. Heinberg, City Clk.

Fla., Sanford.—(School).—\$25,000 5½ per cent 20-year \$1000 denomination bonds Special Tax School Dist. 1, Seminole County, voted; dated Jan. 1, 1920; date for opening bids not decided. Schelle Maines, Atty. for School Board.

Fla., St. Petersburg.—(Improvement).—City votes Nov. 12 on the following 5½ per cent 30-year \$1000 denomination bonds: Comfort station in Williams Park, \$10,000; waterfront improvements, \$35,000; bridge, \$15,000; comfort stations centrally located, \$5000; street, \$10,000; sewer extension, \$25,000. G. B. Shepard, Director of Finance. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Sumterville.—(Road).—Sumter County Commsrs. plan to call election to vote on bonds.

Ga., Cordele.—(Road).—Crisp County will, it is reported, offer for sale about Jan. 1 \$350,000 5 per cent bonds. Address County Commsrs.

Ga., La Grange.—(Road).—Bids received until 2 P. M. Nov. 18 for \$100,000 5 per cent Troup County bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1919. W. T. Tuggle is Clk. Commsrs. of Road and Revenues.

Ga., Newbern.—(School).—City votes Nov. 5 on \$5000 bonds. J. Stanton, Mayor.

Ga., Plains.—(Water, Light).—\$20,500 water and \$6500 light bonds voted. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Rome.—(Road, Hospital, Jail).—Floyd County Commsrs. contemplate issuing bonds for roads, hospital and jail. Chamber of Commerce, Rome, may be able to give information.

Ga., Winder.—(Courthouse).—\$100,000 Barrow County bonds sold at a premium to the North Georgia Trust & Banking Co.

Ky., Cynthiana.—(Filtration Plant).—City contemplating holding election to vote on \$25,000 bonds. R. S. Withers, Mayor; B. R. Robinson, City Clk.

Ky., Louisburg.—(Highway).—Lawrence County will vote about Dec. 20 on bonds for Big Sandy and Old Dominion Highway. Address County Commsrs.

La., Bastrop.—(School).—\$15,000 5 per cent \$500 denomination bonds, McGinty School District, Morehouse Parish, purchased by Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago.

La., Bastrop.—(School).—\$15,000 5 per cent \$500 denomination bonds, Jones School Dist., Morehouse Parish, sold to Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago.

La., Bogalusa.—(Water, Sewer, etc.).—City voted \$125,000 water and sewer, \$125,000 street, \$300,000 school, \$10,000 city-hall improvements, \$15,000 fire-alarm station bonds. It is stated the bonds have been purchased by the Hibernia Bank and Trust Co., New Orleans. Address The Mayor.

La., Crowley.—(Drainage).—\$58,000 Fifth Ward Drainage Dist. bonds purchased at \$58,110 by W. L. Slayton & Co., Toledo, O.

La., Harrisonburg.—(Road).—\$80,000 Catahoula Parish bonds voted. Address Police Jury.

La., Jennings.—(School).—The \$125,000 and \$110,000 of 5 per cent bonds of school districts Nos. 10 and 1, respectively, Jefferson Davis Parish, will mature serially from 1920 to 1939 (not 1944, as previously reported). J. M. Booze is Prest. and W. P. Arnette, Secy. School Board.

La., Lafayette.—(Road).—\$50,000 Lafayette Parish bonds purchased at par and accrued interest by First National Bank, Bank of Lafayette and the People's Bank & Trust Co.

La., Marksboro.—(Road).—\$1,500,000 Avoyelles Parish bonds sold at \$60,000 premium. Address Police Jury.

La., Monroe.—(Road).—Special dispatch to Manufacturers Record says that election will be held Dec. 2 on \$1,600,000 bonds. W. A. Oakley, Clerk Police Jury.

La., Winnfield.—(Road).—\$100,000 5 per

cent \$500 denomination bonds Road Dist. 2, Winn Parish, dated Nov. 1, 1919, maturing 1920 to 1934, inclusive, purchased at par and accrued interest by Silverman-Huyck Co., Cincinnati, O.

La., Youngsville.—(School).—Election Nov. 20 on \$60,000 bonds. Address School Board.

Md., Baltimore.—(School).—School Board recommends a \$2,000,000 loan for new school building, to include addition to Polytechnic Institute, Colored High School and other school buildings in different sections of city. James W. Chapman, Jr., Prest. School Board.

Md., Hagerstown.—(Sewer).—Bids received noon Nov. 20 for \$270,000, Series 4, bonds for sewage-disposal plant. Address Mayor Fahy.

Miss., Aberdeen.—(School).—Monroe County Board of Supvrs. plans to issue \$150,000 bonds; G. G. Ray, Clk. Board County Supvrs.

Miss., Charleston.—(Road).—\$200,000 5½ per cent \$500 denomination Tallahatchie County bonds purchased by Bank of Commerce & Trust Co., Memphis.

Miss., Jackson.—(Road).—Question of issuing \$25,000 State bonds is under consideration. Address Mississippi Highway Coms.

Miss., Jonestown.—(Sewer).—Notice given of proposed issue of \$20,000 (not over 6 per cent) bonds. B. K. Smith, Mayor.

Miss., Lexington.—(Road).—Separate Road Dist. No. 5, Holmes County, votes Oct. 31 on \$70,000 bonds. J. H. Fuqua, Clerk.

Miss., Louise.—(Sewer).—City plans to offer for sale \$6500 6 per cent bonds. J. L. Corn Mayor; B. C. Oxley, Town Clk.

Miss., Senatobia.—(Sewer).—Election soon to be held to vote on \$25,000 sewerage bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Vance.—(School).—\$8500 bonds voted. Address School Board.

Miss., Vicksburg.—(Road).—Warren County voted \$500,000 not exceeding 6 per cent bonds. J. D. Laughlin, Clerk County Commsr.

Miss., Wiggins.—(Road).—The \$30,000 bonds recently voted by Stone County are 20-year \$ per cents. Address Board of Supvrs.

Mo., Carthage.—(Street).—Bids received 9 P. M. Oct. 27 for \$150,000 5 per cent \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds, dated about Nov. 1, 1919; maturity \$13,000 two years. \$7500 each year thereafter. G. E. Hough, City Treas.

Mo., Poplar Bluff.—(Park).—City contemplating issuing \$60,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Richmond.—(Road).—Ray County Commissioners ordered election Nov. 22 to vote on \$1,300,000 bonds.

Mo., Richmond.—(School).—City voted \$10,000 5½ per cent 1-10-year \$1000 denomination bonds. E. B. Shoturee, Clerk.

Mo., Steelville.—(Road).—\$225,000 Crawford County bonds voted. Details not decided. J. O. Leavin, County Clerk.

Mo., Troy.—(Road).—\$800,000 5 per cent 20-year Lincoln County bonds voted. Address County Commsrs.

Mo., Webb City.—(Water).—Election to be called to vote on \$300,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Durham.—(School).—Election Dec. 16 on \$650,000 bonds. Address Edwin D. Pusey, care Board of Education.

N. C., Greensboro.—(Street, Water, Sewer).—City offers for sale 2:30 P. M. Nov. 15 the following bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1919: \$200,000 street improvement, maturing serially 1922 to 1931; \$50,000 water, maturing serially 1922 to 1930, inclusive; \$25,000 sewer, maturing serially 1922 to 1946, inclusive; denomination \$1000, interest not exceeding 6 per cent. O. M. Hunt, City Clerk.

October 30, 1919.]

MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

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Dist. 2, maturing par and stock Co., Toledo, O.

N. C., Lillington—(Road).—Bids received noon Nov. 10 for \$15,000 6 per cent 20-year Coats School Dist., Harnett County, bonds purchased by Sidney Spitzer & Co., Toledo, O.

N. C., Lillington—(Road).—Bids received noon Nov. 10 for \$15,000 6 per cent 20-year Lillington Township, Harnett County, bonds. W. P. Byrd, Clerk Township Road Comrns.

N. C., Lillington—(Road).—\$50,000 6 per cent 30-year Grove Township, Harnett County, bonds purchased at 103.215 and interest by Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Toledo.

N. C., Nashville—(School).—Date postponed from Nov. 3 to 11 A. M. Nov. 22 for receiving bids for \$20,000 6 per cent \$1000 denomination Williford School Dist., Nash County, bonds; dated Oct. 1, 1919; maturing one each year for 20 years, beginning Oct. 1, 1920. L. S. Insee, County Superintendent. For particulars see Proposals Department.

N. C., Wadesboro—(Sewer, Water, Fire Department).—Town Comrns. have decided to issue \$35,000 sewer-extension, \$20,000 water and \$20,000 fire-fighting-apparatus bonds. H. P. Taylor, Mayor.

Okl., Cleveland—(Water, Gas, Sewer).—Election Oct. 16 on \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okl., Henryetta—(Water).—Election Oct. 28 on \$20,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Bonds approved by Atty.-Genl.: \$166,000 water-works, \$84,000 light, \$10,000 park, city of Perry; \$1,000,000 Creek County road.

Okl., Waukomis.—(Water).—\$18,000 water-improvement bonds reported voted and sold. Address The Mayor.

Okl., Woodward—(School).—\$25,000 5% per cent \$500 denomination bonds, Woodward County School Dist. No. 2, purchased by Hangett Bond Co., Chicago.

S. C., Florence—(Loan).—Bids received noon Oct. 30 for \$40,000 6 per cent. loan, payable six months from date of loan. A. L. Ervin, County Supvr.

S. C., Gaffney—(School).—School Dist. No. 15, Cherokee County, votes Oct. 28 on \$3800 not exceeding 6 per cent bonds. J. F. Martin, James A. Scruggs, J. W. Price, Trustees.

S. C., Sharon—(Street).—Election Nov. 6 on \$20,000 bonds. W. G. Hayes, Mayor.

Tenn., Chattanooga—(Auditorium).—\$110,000 5 per cent memorial auditorium bonds purchased by John Nuveen & Co., Chicago.

Tenn., Dyersburg—(Improvement).—\$133,950 bonds purchased at \$135.515 by I. B. Tiggert & Co., Jackson.

Tenn., Jackson—(Drainage).—Bids received 11 A. M. Nov. 5 for \$82,500 6 per cent bonds Drainage Dist. 4, Madison County. J. T. Rothrock, Jr., County Judge.

Tenn., Knoxville—(Improvement).—\$212,000 city-improvement bonds purchased at \$5,111.32 premium by S. N. Bond & Co., New York. Bids are to be asked for \$200,000 Gay Street viaduct bonds. John L. Greer, City Engr. and Treas.

Tex., Amarillo—(Road).—Bids received 10 A. M. Nov. 10 for \$750,000 5 per cent 30-year \$1000 denomination Potter County bonds, dated Oct. 10, 1919; payable \$25,000 annually. R. C. Johnson, County Judge.

Tex., Austin—(Road).—\$3,500,000 Travis County bonds defeated. Address County Comrns.

Tex., Austin.—Bonds approved by Atty.-General: \$125,000 Dist. 17, \$450,000 Dist. 29, serial 5½ per cent Collin County road; \$4000 5 per cent 20-year Bexar County Common School Dist. 20; \$5000 5 per cent McLennan County School Dist. 3; \$188,000 Dist. 15; \$250,000 Dist. 26 5½ per cent Collin County road; \$100,000 6 per cent serial Kaufman County Levee Improvement Dist. 7; \$125,000 Dist. 27; \$65,000

Dist. 20; \$100,000 Dist. 25; \$125,000 Dist 7; \$50,000 Dist. 30 5½ per cent Collin County road; \$150,000 6 per cent Matagorda County Levee Improvement Dist. 1; \$648,500 5½ per cent serial Titus County bonds; \$10,000 and \$2600 Kaufman County school; \$5000 Grand Saline Independent School Dist.; \$2000 Ellis County school; \$2500 Coleman County school; \$1500 and \$1200 San Jacinto County school; \$100,000 Wichita Falls Independent School Dist.; \$2000, \$1000, \$1600 and \$1200 Upshur County school; \$3000 Travis County school; \$2000 and \$2000 Shelby County school; \$3500 Coryell County school; \$2000, \$2500 and \$3000 Runnels County school; \$750 and \$450 Chambers County school; \$6750 and \$5000 Karne County school; \$8500 Jackson County school; \$2000 Trinity County school; \$3500 Williamson County school; \$9000 and \$4000 Denton County school; \$2000 and \$6000 Hill County school; \$1000 and \$2000 Gonzales County school; \$5000 McLennan County school; \$4000 Bexar County school; \$15,000 5 per cent 10-40-year Cushing Independent School Dist.; \$65,000 5 per cent 10-40-year Hallettsville Independent School Dist.; \$500,000 Comrns. Precinct 3 10-40-year 5 per cents and \$35,000 6 per cent serial levee improvement bonds, Kaufman County.

Tex., Beaumont—(Indebtedness).—City contemplates issuing \$100,000 in bonds to liquidate part of general indebtedness street and bridge funds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Beaumont—(School).—\$30,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, Rosedale Independent School Dist., Jefferson County, purchased by Hauchett Bond Co., Chicago.

Tex., Cameron—(Road).—Milan County Road Dist. 29 plans to vote on \$125,000 bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tex., Carthage—(Road).—No sale Oct. 13 of \$125,000 5½ per cent 30-year serial \$500 denomination bonds Beckville Justice Precinct No. 2 offered on that date. J. H. Long, County Judge.

Tex., Center—(Road).—\$1,150,000 Shelby County bonds reported purchased by C. W. Arlett, Austin, Tex.

Tex., Coleman—(Road).—Bids will be opened about Jan. 12 for \$500,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds Comrns. Precinct No. 1, Coleman County; dated Feb. 1, 1920; maturity Feb. 1, 1950. L. G. Mathews, County Judge.

Tex., Columbus—(Drainage).—\$110,000 6 per cent bonds Colorado County Drainage Dist. No. 3 purchased by Kauffman-Smith-Ewart Investment Co., St. Louis.

Tex., Corpus Christi—(Road).—Nueces County reported to have sold \$1,000,000 bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tex., El Paso—(Road).—El Paso County votes Nov. 15 on \$900,000 bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tex., Fort Worth—(Road).—Tarrant County is offering for sale \$3,400,000 bonds. Address County Comrns.

Tex., Harrisburg—(Improvement Warrants).—\$45,000 6 per cent public improvement warrants, dated Sept. 2, 1919, maturing serially 1920 to 1949, inclusive, purchased by J. L. Arlett, Austin, Tex.

Tex., Houston—(Improvement).—\$700,000 school and \$50,000 sewer 5 per cent 25-year serial \$1000 denomination bonds purchased by National City Co., Chicago, at \$750,350. A. E. Amerman, Mayor.

Tex., Nacogdoches—(Road).—Bids received Oct. 23 by J. M. Marshall, Judge Nacogdoches County, for \$800,000 5½ per cent 1-30-year serial special road bonds, dated June 2, 1919.

Tex., Palestine—(Road).—Anderson County Court has ordered the issuing of \$75,000 road warrants for Precinct No. 1.

Tex., Ranger—(Street, City Hall, Sewer, Fire, Etc.).—\$750,000 of 5 per cent 20-year \$1000 denomination bonds voted. Date for bds not yet set. M. A. Turner is City Mgr.

Tex., Waco—(School).—\$150,000 5 per cent 30-year school bonds purchased at \$150.65 by Halsey, Stuart & Co., Chicago.

Tex., Harrisburg—(School).—Harrisburg Independent School Dist. will sell \$95,000 of 5 per cent \$500 denomination serial bonds, being part of \$100,000 voted Sept. 20. W. G. Burchfield, Prest.; W. C. Harmer, Secy. School Board.

Tex., Laredo—(Road).—Bids received 4 P. M. Oct. 21 for \$300,000 5 per cent \$1000 denomination Webb County bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1919; denomination \$1000; Geo. R. Page, County Judge.

Tex., Terrell—(Water).—\$200,000 5 per cent 5-40-year serial \$1000 denomination bonds recently voted will probably not be offered before the latter part of December or first part of January; G. E. Kelly, Chrnn. City Coms.

Tex., Waxahachie—(Improvement).—City voted \$80,000 water and sewer, \$160,000 street improvement, \$40,000 school and \$15,000 park improvement 5 per cent 40-year serial \$500 and \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Nov. 10, 1919. W. D. Hines, City Secy. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Berkeley Springs—(Road).—Capapon Dist., Morgan County, is reported contemplating election to vote on \$235,000 bonds. Address County Comrns.

W. Va., Huntington—(School).—Election November 15 on \$405,000 additional school-building bonds. Address School Board.

W. Va., Lewisburg—(School).—\$25,000 6 per cent \$1000 denomination 5-20-year Frankford Dist., Greenbrier County, bonds voted. C. E. Lewis, Prest. School Board.

W. Va., Lewisburg—(Road).—Election Nov. 15 on \$27,800 not exceeding 6 per cent 20-year serial bonds Anthony's Creek Dist., Greenbrier County. Thos. W. Shields, Prest.; Paul C. Hogsett, Clerk County Court.

W. Va., Moundsville—(Road).—Marshall County votes Nov. 4 on bonds. Address County Comrns.

W. Va., Ronceverte—(Water, Sewer, etc.).—Bids received noon Nov. 1 for \$20,000 6 per cent bonds, dated Nov. 1, 1919, maturing serially Nov. 1, 1920 to 1939, inclusive; denomination \$1000. Wm. B. Blake, Jr., Mayor; A. S. Woodhouse, City Clerk.

W. Va., Wheeling—(School).—\$120,000 6 per cent bonds, Triadelphia School Dist., Ohio County, purchased by Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati.

Financial Notes.

Stock Yards National Bank, Kansas City, Mo., increased capital from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Bank of Eufaula, Eufaula, Ala., will increase capital \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Miners' and Merchants' Bank, Flat River, Mo., increasing capital \$15,000 to \$50,000.

First State Bank, George West, Tex., increasing capital from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

State Bank, Madison, Va., increasing capital \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Buffalo Savings Bank, Buffalo, Ky., increasing capital \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Pinehurst Bank, Pinehurst, N. C., increased capital to \$100,000.

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